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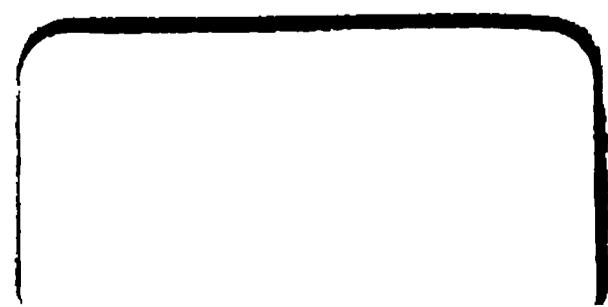
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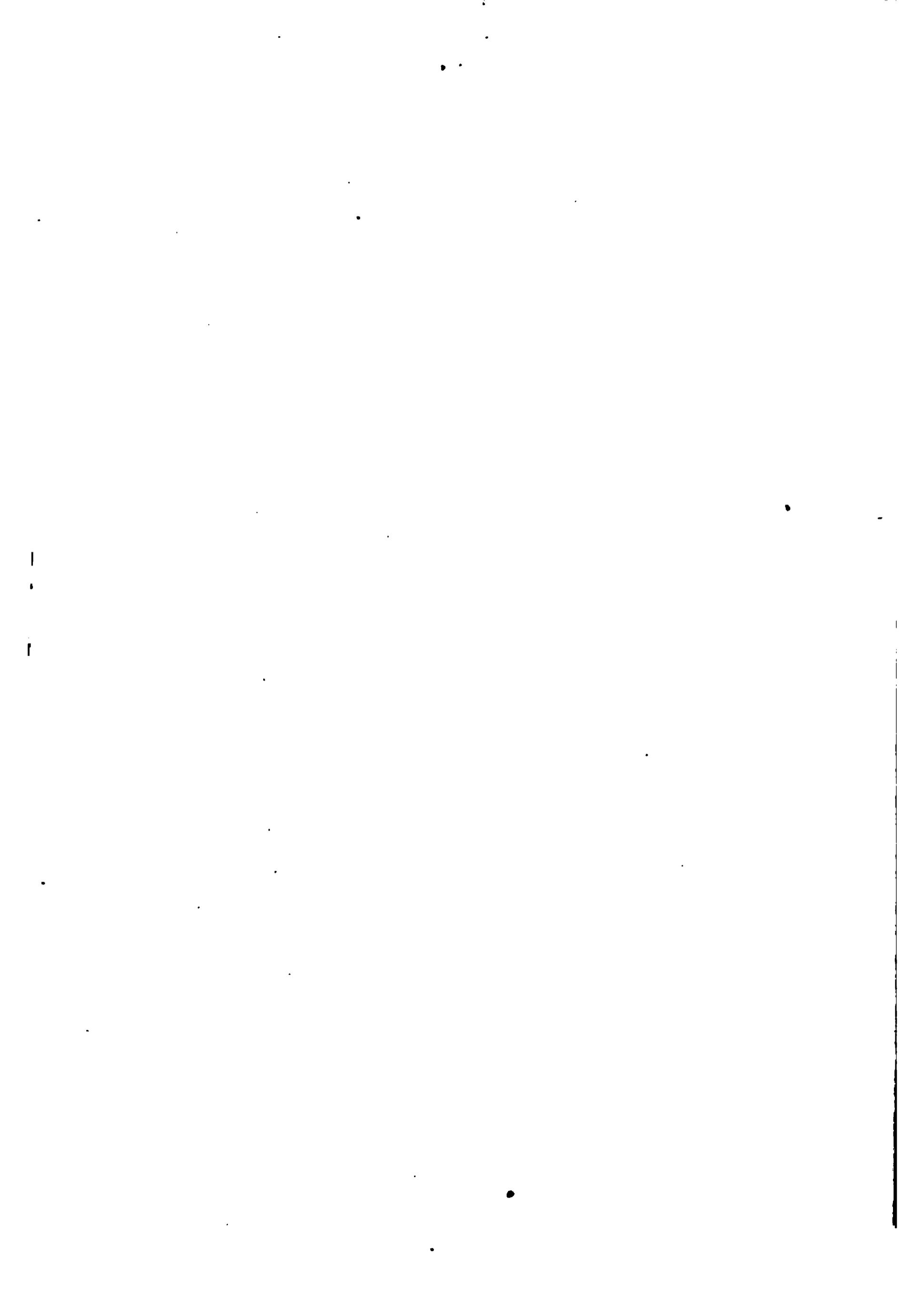
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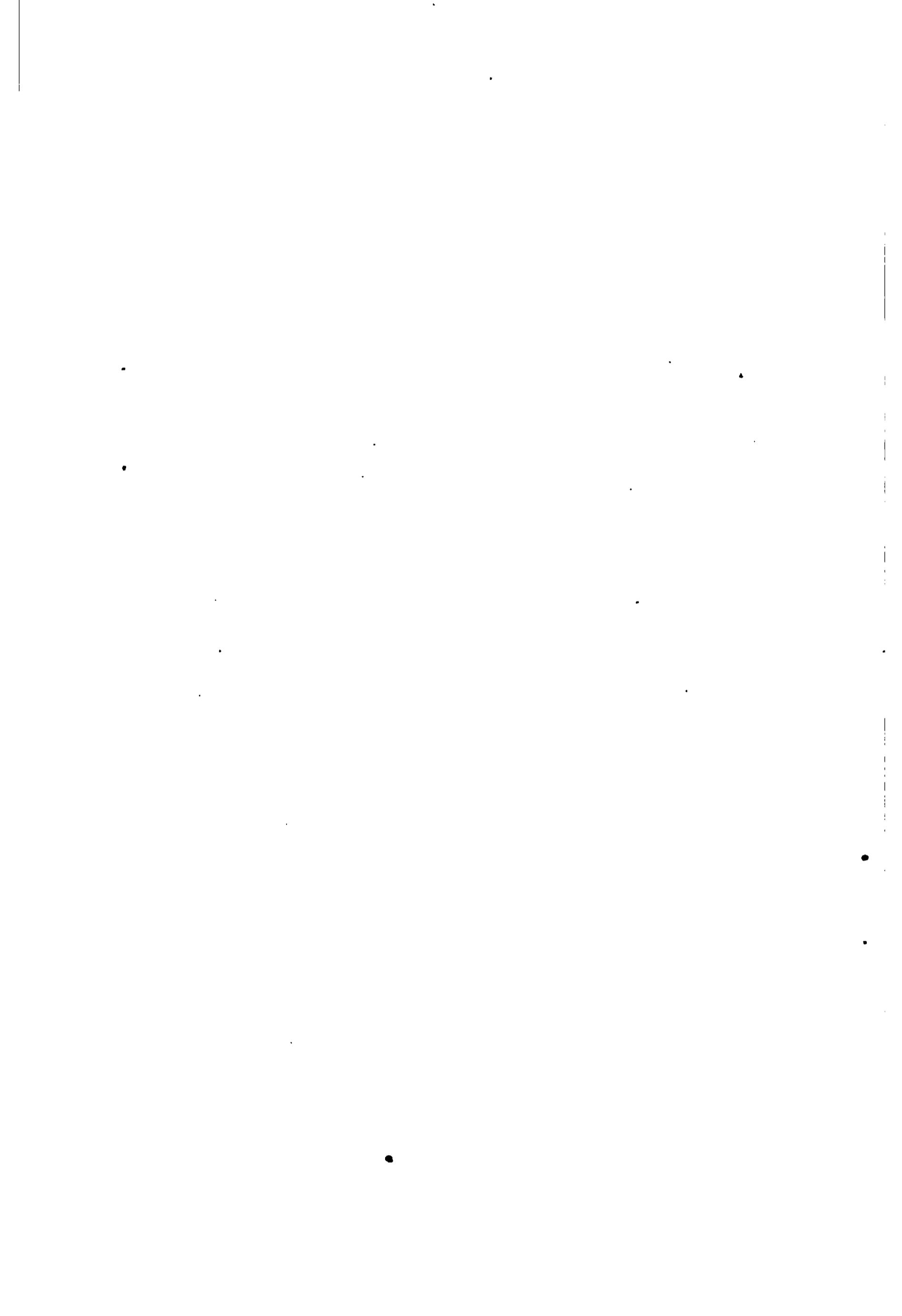
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✓ Annual (The) Cyclopedie of Insurance in the
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HAYDEN'S ANNUAL
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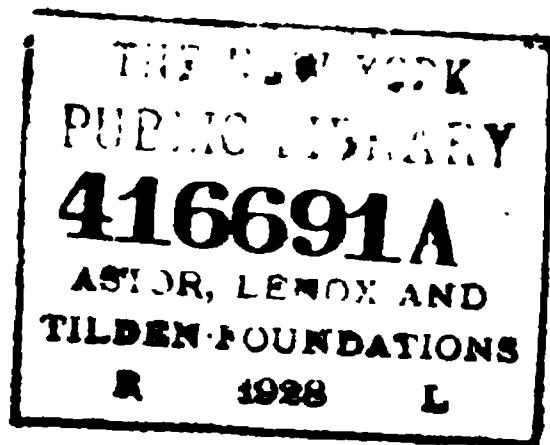
IN THE
UNITED STATES

1909-1910

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Annual Cyclopedia of Insurance.

A

AACHEN AND MUNICH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of Aix-la-Chapelle, Germany. Joseph A. Kelsey, manager for the United States, with headquarters at New York; S. H. Quackenbush, supt. of agencies; Conroy & Grim, San Francisco, managers Pacific Coast department; Dan B. Harris, manager Southern department, Atlanta, Ga.

ABANDONMENT. In marine insurance the relinquishment of an insured ship or cargo to the underwriters when the same is damaged and the claim is for a total loss. There is no abandonment in fire underwriting.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE. The ordinary accident insurance policy grants a fixed compensation to the insured for a limited time in case of disabling accident, and also a definite amount to be paid to a designated person if death results from accident. Such policies are in general strictly limited by their terms to accidents which totally disable or kill the insured. Some companies issue modified forms providing for injury and death, with an additional clause as to partial disabilities of a permanent nature, such as loss of a limb, an eye, a hand, or foot. In order to recover, the injury must arise from "external, violent, and accidental means," and must be incurred while the insured is not unnecessarily exposing himself to "obvious danger," and while he is not engaged in an occupation more hazardous than that in which he has elected to be classified and insured; or if more hazardously occupied at the time of the injury, then recovery can be had only to the extent to which the premium paid would have purchased insurance in the more hazardous class. Within these limits there has been found a great deal of ground for differences of opinion, and many of the points which have been settled have only been disposed of after harassing litigation. [See Legal Decisions Affecting Insurance. Accident Insurance.]

The following is a statement of the personal accident business of the principal companies in 1909:

Companies.	Premiums Written.	Claims Paid.
Etna Life	\$1,502,250	\$659,144
American Assurance,	105,203	36,313
American Fidelity,	89,727	24,674
Continental,	2,016,204	825,905
Empire State Surety,	72,203	65,499
Employers' Liability,	225,945	103,147

ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

Companies.	Premiums Written.	Claims Paid.
Fidelity and Casualty,	1,804,698	836,295
German Commercial Accident,	60,073	14,436
Great Eastern Casualty,	322,323	104,135
Home Accident,	630	
London Guarantee and Accident,	65,250	16,774
Maryland Casualty,	707,593	301,999
Metropolitan Casualty,	108,561	40,437
New Amsterdam Casualty,	125,237	69,472
North American,	897,726	291,961
Ocean Accident and Guarantee,	271,169	99,759
Pacific Mutual,	936,207	311,507
Pacific Mutual Indemnity,	27,234	4,181
Pennsylvania Casualty,	135,004	55,208
Pittsburgh Casualty,	32,247	3,657
Phoenix Preferred,	113,602	37,766
Philadelphia Casualty,	109,932	55,151
Preferred,	1,130,719	423,679
Royal Casualty,	34,990	10,160
Standard Accident,	1,024,075	402,443
Travelers,	3,220,250	1,225,117
Travelers Indemnity,	14,466	511
United States Casualty,	552,868	231,454
United Surety,	45,805	9,591
Total, 1908	<hr/> \$15,752,191	<hr/> \$6,260,375

The American Casualty reported premiums written \$121,444, claims paid, \$51,699; Woodmens Casualty, premiums written \$215,035, losses paid, \$72,270; Casualty Company of America, premiums written, \$280,187, claims paid, \$132,788; Commonwealth Casualty, premiums written, \$150,993, losses paid, \$48,705; Federal Casualty, premiums written, \$312,466, claims paid, \$125,457; General Accident, premiums written, \$1,066,848, claims paid, \$415,651; National Casualty, premiums written, \$697,407, claims paid, \$267,138; United States Health and Accident, premiums written, \$944,900, claims paid, \$406,321; Massachusetts Accident, premiums written \$212,553, claims paid, \$80,945; Ridgely Protective, premiums written, \$195,712, claims paid, \$136,949. The Fidelity Accident, premiums written, \$42,372, losses paid, \$15,179; Frankfort, premiums written, \$87,413, losses paid, \$35,161. These figures include both accident and health business and are therefore not included in the above table.

Several of the above companies also write Workingmens Collective Insurance, which is a form of personal accident insurance written under a blanket policy in the name of the employee as trustee, and the premium, which is based upon the annual pay-roll, may be divided pro rata among the employees or the whole borne by the employer. The following is a statement of premiums and losses under this form of policy for 1909:

Companies.	Premiums Written.	Claims Paid.
Etna Life,	\$44,088	\$18,409
Casualty Company of America,	63,341	30,340
Employers' Liability,	26,377	12,464
Frankfort,	64,846	83,555
London Guarantee,	104,909	48,113
New Amsterdam Casualty,	2,414	1,565

Companies.	Premiums Written.	Claims Paid.
Ocean Accident,	51,513	22,738
Pacific Coast Casualty,	15,679	5,184
Pennsylvania Casualty,	5,112	4,551
Philadelphia Casualty,	4,622	836
Standard Accident,	28,371	18,953
Travelers,	32,079	12,213
United States Casualty,	11,170	4,384
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$154,521	\$213,305

ACCIDENT UNDERWRITERS, INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF. [See International Association.]

ACTUARIAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA was organized April 25, 1889. [For an account of the origin, charter, and early proceedings of this organization see the *Cyclopedia of Insurance for 1890-1*.] The first President was Sheppard Homans, the second David Parks Fackler, elected in 1891; the third Howell W. St. John, elected in 1893; the fourth Emory McClintock, elected in 1895, the fifth Bloomfield J. Miller, elected in 1897, the sixth Thomas B. Macauley, elected in 1899, the seventh Oscar B. Ireland, elected in 1901, eighth Israel C. Pierson, elected in 1903 and 1904; the ninth Rufus W. Weeks, elected in 1905; the tenth Daniel H. Wells, elected 1906 and 1907, John K. Gore, elected in 1908-1909. [See the *Cyclopedia of Insurance from 1890-1 to 1906-7*, inclusive.]

The regular autumn meeting of the Society was held in Springfield, Mass., October 14 and 15, 1909. President Gore presided. Papers were read as follows: "Some Considerations Relative to the Perpetual Interest Rate," by Walter S. Nichols; "Staff Reserve Funds: an Investigation of the Mortality Among Canadian Civil Service Pensioners," by Milton D. Grant; "A Note on Annuity Reserves," by Emory McClintock; "Valuation by Attained Ages," by Robert Henderson; "The Rate of Permanent Disability Among Assured Lives and the Rate of Mortality Among Disabled Lives," by Sidney H. Pipe, and David Parks Fackler discussed the early conception and use of the contribution formula for dividing surplus. Papers read at the annual meeting in May were discussed, and business matters considered included a proposition from the Census Bureau for co-operation from the Society in improving the census vital statistics, and the question of co-operating with the Medical Directors Association in extending the society's specialized mortality investigation. Both suggestions were favorably considered.

The twenty-second annual meeting of the Society was held in New York, May 19 and 20, 1910, and there was a large attendance. Papers were read as follows: "Some Uses for the Hollerith Machines," Henry N. Kaufman; "Reinstatement of Policies on Impaired Risks Holding Extended Term Insurance," Henry Moir; "Life Experience of the Travelers Insurance Company," Hiram J. Messenger; "Method of Making Mortality Investigations by Means of Perforated Cards, Sorting and Tabulating Machines, with Special Reference to the Medico-Actuarial Mortality Investigation," Arthur

Hunter; "The Rate of Cessation and Valuation of Renewal Commissions," Percy C. H. Papps. Papers read at the 1909 autumn meeting were discussed, and the investigation of the mortality experience of companies to be undertaken jointly by the Society and the Association of Medical Directors, was the principal subject of discussion during the second day's session.

Officers were elected as follows: President, Archibald A. Welch, Phoenix Mutual; vice-presidents, William C. Macdonald, Confederation Life, and Walter C. Nichols, editor *Insurance Monitor*; secretary, Arthur Hunter, New York Life; treasurer, D. G. Alsop, Provident Life & Trust; editor, Wendel M. Strong, Mutual Life.

The following was the official membership roll of the society on June 1, 1910:

The Council—Officers: Archibald A. Welch, president; first vice-president, William C. Macdonald; second vice-president, W. S. Nichols; Arthur Hunter, secretary; David G. Alsop, treasurer; Wendel M. Strong, editor of the *Transactions*; ex-presidents, David Parks Fackler, Howell W. St. John, Emory McClintonck, Thomas B. Macaulay, Oscar B. Ireland, Rufus W. Weeks, Daniel H. Wells, John K. Gore; elected: James M. Craig, May, 1911; P. C. H. Papps, May, 1911; F. H. Johnston, May, 1911; E. E. Rhodes, May, 1912; Henry Moir, May, 1912; H. J. Messenger, May, 1912; A. B. Wood.

FELLOWS.

Thomas Gans Ackland, F. I. A., F. S. S., London, England.

David Griscom Alsop, Actuary, Provident Life and Trust Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

* Jesse John Barker, Consulting Actuary, Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

Amedee Begault, Mem. A. A., Belgium; Cor. Mem. I. A., Eng., and I. A., France; Gen. Sec'y Permanent Com. International Congress of Actuaries, Brussels.

Alfred Kimball Blackadar, A. M., F. I. A., Actuary, Canada Insurance Department, Ottawa, Canada.

Samuel Sweet Boyden, Actuary, Union Mutual Life Insurance Company, Portland, Me.

Thomas Bradshaw, F. I. A., Actuary, Imperial Life Assurance Company, Toronto, Canada.

John Jones Brinkerhoff, A.M., Actuary, Association of Life Insurance Presidents, New York.

Edmund Ernest Cammack, Aetna Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.

David Carment, F. I. A., F. F. A., Assistant Actuary, Australian Mutual Provident Society, Sidney, Australia.

Raymond VanArsdale Carpenter, M. Sc., Assistant Actuary, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, New York.

* Hubert Cillis, Vice-President, Germania Life Insurance Company, New York.

Henry Cockburn, F. I. A., F. F. A., Life Manager and Actuary, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, London, England.

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James Douglas Craig, Assistant Actuary, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, New York.

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James Camp Crawford, A. M., Associate Actuary, Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, Milwaukee, Wis.

Emma Warren Cushman, Actuary, Massachusetts Insurance Department, Boston, Mass.

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ACTUARIAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA.

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The constitution of the Actuarial Society states that its object is "the promotion of actuarial science by personal intercourse, presentation of appropriate papers, discussion, and such other methods as may be found desirable."

There are two grades in the society, viz.: Fellows and associates, and, practically speaking, no one can become a Fellow without having passed through the grade of associate. Any one twenty-one years of age who has been pursuing actuarial studies with the intention of entering the actuarial profession, and is favorably known to two members of the society, may make application to the council, and, if his application is approved by the council and he can then pass the examination prescribed by the council, he will be admitted as an associate.

Any associate, who has been such for at least ten months and is twenty-five years of age, may apply to the council for fellowship, and if his application is approved and he passes a further examination, he will then become a Fellow. Fellows of the Society may append to their name the initials F. A. S.; and an associate the initials A. A. S.

The council have directed that examination shall take place on the first Wednesday and Thursday after the eighth day of April in each year, and the custom has been to hold them in several places and in such localities as will be convenient to two or more candidates. Examinations thus far have been exclusively in writing.

An application for admission to examination must be submitted to the council, which cannot act thereon until at least twenty days after the secretary has given notice of such candidacy to all the members of the society; and, as the council meets only at long intervals, any person who wishes to apply for admission to the examination should do so some months ahead of the time for the examination, if possible; otherwise it may not be practicable to give the prescribed notice to the members twenty days before some council meeting preceding the examination day, and his nomination may, therefore, have to be held over until after the examination, so that he would have to wait until next year.

The fee for admission to examination is ten dollars. The annual dues of associates are five dollars, and of fellows ten dollars (except for fellows not residing on this continent, who pay five dollars only). If a candidate for enrollment as an associate has passed an equivalent examination by another recognized association of actuaries the council may waive the examination which is

* Charter members.

prescribed, and in such case no fee is required, although the regular form of application must be furnished.

Applications for admission should be made on the society's blank form, which may be obtained by enclosing a stamped and directed envelope to the secretary of the society, or to the chairman of the examination committee. The secretary is Mr. Arthur Hunter, New York City.

ACTUARY. Originally a public officer in the Roman courts of justice, who drew up contracts, etc., in the presence of the magistrates. Actuaries also kept the military accounts of the Romans. [See Walford.] In the United States the profession of actuary is confined principally to the mathematical questions involved in the practice of life insurance, such as the construction of premiums, distribution of surplus, surrender values, etc. The actuary is usually an officer of his company, but is seldom, contrary to the English practice, a manager.

ADAMS, ALEXANDER C., manager at Boston of the Aetna Insurance Company of Hartford, was born in Barnstable, Mass., April 9, 1847. After a country school education he went to Boston to seek his fortune, spent two years in a mercantile house, and then found his true vocation in fire insurance. He was in the service of the Howard of Boston from 1865 to 1872, then assistant secretary of the Globe of Boston until 1877. In that year he received the appointment of New England field representative of the Liverpool and London and Globe. He served in that capacity for fourteen years, and in 1891 transferred his allegiance to the Aetna. He was the first chairman of the executive committee of the New England Insurance Exchange, elected vice-president in 1885, and president in 1891. The latter distinction he was obliged to decline in deference to the wishes of the company which he then represented. On being again elected in 1893 he was at liberty to accept, and occupied the office until the election of his successor in January, 1895. April 7, 1897, Mr. Adams was elected assistant secretary of the Aetna, and moved to Hartford. On April 7, 1907, Mr. Adams resigned as assistant secretary and moved back to Boston, his old home, to take charge of the Boston and Metropolitan department of the Aetna.

ADAMS, GEORGE H., insurance commissioner of New Hampshire, is a native of that state and was born at Campton of American parentage, May 18, 1851. He was educated in the public schools and graduated from Dartmouth College, class of 1873, and was for a year after graduation principal of the Middleboro, Mass., high school. He then took up the study of law and was admitted to the New Hampshire bar in 1876. In that year he was elected a member of the constitutional convention, and was elected to the legislature in 1883. He was prosecuting attorney for Grafton county from 1895 to 1899, and in the latter year was elected to the state senate, and was also appointed deputy collector of internal revenue by President

Harrison in 1889. He was appointed inspector for the New Hampshire Board of Fire Underwriters in 1905 and was appointed insurance commissioner in September, 1905. He is president of the Pemigewasset National bank, a position he has held for twenty years, and is also treasurer of the New Hampshire State Normal School. He was president of the State Senate in 1905.

ADAMS, JOHN H., former secretary of the American Central Insurance Company of St. Louis, was born on a farm in Davis county, Iowa, July 23, 1848, and educated in the country schools and the city schools of Bloomfield, Ia. He attended the North Missouri Normal School at Kirkville, Mo., but did not graduate. His early occupations were farming and school teaching. He was special agent of the American Central Insurance Company from March 1, 1883, to May 1, 1890, and assistant secretary from 1890 to 1894, when he was appointed secretary. Mr. Adams died in March, 1910.

ADIRONDACK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, New York. Organized 1906; capital, \$200,000. G. A. Mitchell, president; R. H. McKelvey, secretary.

ADJUSTER. The business of an adjuster as known in American fire insurance is to examine into losses and settle upon the amounts due. He is a regular employee of the company, usually, although there are some independent adjusters who work for any company employing them, temporarily, or on particular losses. In most cases, also, the adjuster acts as appraiser except where an official or technical appraisement is to be had. There have been at various times adjusting bureaus and adjusting companies, as well as adjusters for the insured, but as a rule the policy-holder is satisfied with the company's adjuster.

ADLARD, WALTER, secretary and managing underwriter of the Massachusetts Fire and Marine Insurance Company, Boston, is of English and Dutch descent, and was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., May 20, 1866. He was educated in the Brooklyn public schools, and from 1883 to 1899 was in the employ of the Queen Insurance Company in clerical and special agency work. In the latter year he was appointed New England special agent for the Continental Fire Insurance Company, and was also special agent for the Fidelity Insurance Company and Fidelity Underwriters. He resigned this position to accept his present position on the organization of the company in 1910.

ADJUSTMENT. In fire insurance practice in the United States this work covers the act of the adjuster in settling a loss as well as its apportionment between different insurers. The latter is sometimes difficult and puzzling in the case of non-concurrent policies, and these difficulties have given rise to a number of rules for such apportionment. Among these are the "Finn," the "Albany," which is similar; the "National Board," "Griswold," and "Kinne."

AETNA ACCIDENT AND LIABILITY COMPANY, Hartford, Conn. Began business 1907; capital, \$500,000. President, Morgan G. Bulkeley; vice-president, Walter C. Faxon; secretary, J. Scofield Rowe.

AETNA INDEMNITY COMPANY, Hartford, Conn. Organized 1897; capital, \$250,000. Otto Kelsey, president; Charles W. V. Lomax, secretary. The executive offices of the company are at 68 William St., New York.

AETNA INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford was incorporated in 1819, and began business August 19th. Its capital stock was fixed at \$150,000, 10 per cent. of which was paid in. The Aetna was one of the pioneers in the agency business, and wrote policies in Chicago as early as 1834. Its present capital is \$4,000,000, and its stockholders have at various times paid in in cash \$3,695,000 of that amount. Up to the date of the Chicago fire, in 1871, there had been paid in \$195,000, and the capital was \$3,000,000. After the fire it was reduced one-half, and immediately restored by the payment of \$1,500,000. After the Boston fire, in 1872, it was reduced to \$2,000,000, and restored by the payment of \$1,000,000. In 1881 the payment of another million increased the capital to \$4,000,000. The Aetna's operations now include every section of the country.

The department managers are: Western branch, Chicago, Ill., Thos. E. Gallagher, general agent. L. O. Kohtz, assistant general agent. Jas. S. Gadsden, general agent marine department; northwestern branch, Omaha, Neb., Wm. H. Wyman, general agent; W. P. Harford, assistant general agent; Pacific branch, San Francisco, Cal., E. C. Morrison, general agent.

The company has had six presidents since its organization in 1819. Thomas K. Brace retained the office until 1857, a period of thirty-eight years. Edwin G. Ripley succeeded President Brace, and remained at the head of the company until 1862, when he was succeeded by Thomas A. Alexander. In 1866 Lucius J. Hendee was elected president, and retained the position until his death, September 4, 1888. Jotham Goodnow was elected the successor of President Hendee, being advanced from the secretaryship, which he had held for twenty-two years. He died November 19, 1892, and was succeeded by William B. Clark, who was elected president on the twenty-fifth anniversary of his connection with the company. President Clark's associate officers are William H. King, vice-president; Henry E. Rees, secretary; A. N. Williams, E. J. Sloan, E. S. Allen, and G. E. Beardsley, assistant secretaries. W. F. Whittelsey, Jr., Marine assistant secretary.

The directors are: Austin C. Dunham, Morgan G. Bulkeley, J. Pierpont Morgan, Atwood Collins, William B. Clark, Francis Goodwin, Charles E. Gross, James H. Knight, Charles P. Cooley, Arthur L. Shipman, W. H. King, Lyman B. Brainard, and Charles A. Goodwin. The special agents are: J. B. Hughes, O. H. King, H. L. Hiscock, C. J. Irvin, H. O. Kline, H. B. Smith, Prioleau Ellis, James S. Middleton, F. W. Mathews, P. P. Tucker, Joseph M.

Biggert, N. J. Heyward, Joseph W. Russell, George W. Mills, W. C. Roach, Ralph B. Ives, O. M. Sadler, Jr., H. B. Nugent, C. L. Ruse, S. L. Johnson and F. C. Clarke. The total assets of the company December 31, 1909, aggregated \$18,062,110.33. Liabilities, exclusive of capital, \$7,999,405.99. The net cash premiums received during the year 1909 reached the sum of \$7,338,493.34; \$545,674.38 being in the inland department. The total cash income for the year was \$8,060,-935.71; total cash expenditures, \$7,085,691.91; the fire and marine losses paid amounted to \$3,653,396.79; net amount of risks in force, \$1,058,090,287.00. Since organization the company has received in premiums \$229,982,734.52; losses paid since organization, \$119,451,-567.10; cash dividends declared, \$32,121,365.00; dividends payable in stock, \$2,805,000.00. [See Cyclopedias for 1892-3, also biographical sketches in present volume.]

Since January 1, 1910, capital has been increased to \$5,000,000. Stockholders paying in at \$200 per share, thus increasing the surplus \$1,000,000.

AETNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford. The Connecticut legislature in 1820 authorized the establishment of an annuity fund by the Aetna Insurance Company of Hartford, which was to be exclusively held and pledged for "the payment of annuities" granted by the company and "of losses upon insurance for a life or lives." This was approved May 26, 1820, the amount authorized being \$150,000, but this class of business was not begun until 1850. An act was approved May 28, 1853, incorporating the shareholders of the annuity fund as a life insurance company, the name of the corporation being "the Aetna Life Insurance Company." Hon. E. A. Bulkeley was the first president of the Aetna Life, and held the office until his death in 1872, when he was succeeded by Thomas O. Enders, who was secretary of the company at that time. In 1879 President Enders resigned and was succeeded by Morgan G. Bulkeley, son of the original president of the company, who has since retained the office. From 1850 until September, 1861, the Aetna Life issued none but stock or non-participating policies. At that time it began issuing participating policies, the two departments being kept entirely distinct. In 1883 the Connecticut legislature authorized the capital stock to be increased to an amount not exceeding \$2,000,000. At that time the capital stock was \$750,000. Under the act of 1883 the following additions were made: In 1883, \$250,000; in 1887, \$250,000; in 1892, \$250,000; in 1895, \$250,000; and in 1903 the capital stock was further added to by the payment by the stockholders of \$250,000 in cash. These additions brought the capital stock up to the authorized amount of \$2,000,000. In the January, 1903, session of the General Assembly, the Aetna Life was authorized and empowered to increase its capital stock from time to time to an amount not exceeding \$5,000,000, such additional stock to be paid for in cash.

The total assets December 31, 1909, amounted to \$97,227,607.99. The premium income during the year was \$16,174,922.52; the total being \$20,587,255.60. The total disbursements were \$16,383,-

496.00, this amount including \$6,306,929.16 on account of death losses and matured endowments and annuities. The total number of life policies in force was 165,560, covering \$293,523,233 of insurance.

During the year 1890 the company decided to avail itself of the provisions of Section 2865 of the General Statutes of the state, authorizing any life insurance company chartered by the state and engaged in actual business to issue accident policies, and January 1, 1891, began the issue of policies protecting persons against loss of life or personal injury resulting from accident, and that branch of its business is now in operation. A formal amendment to its charter was granted by the legislature in 1893, which authorized accident and employers' liability insurance. The issue of the latter class of business commenced in 1902. The premium income from accident, liability, and health insurance in 1909 was \$5,627,627.18, and the payments to accident, health and liability policyholders \$2,469,100.15.

The present officers of the company are: Morgan G. Bulkeley, president; J. L. English, vice-president; C. E. Gilbert, secretary; Frank Bushnell, agency secretary; H. W. St. John, actuary; M. H. Peiler, associate actuary; M. B. Brainard, vice-president and treasurer; W. H. Newell, assistant secretary; M. G. Bulkeley, Jr., assistant treasurer; W. E. A. Bulkeley, auditor; Accident and Liability department, W. C. Faxon, vice-president; J. S. Rowe, secretary, liability; J. M. Parker, Jr., secretary, accident; E. C. Bowen, assistant secretary, accident; E. C. Higgins, assistant secretary, liability; J. V. Adams, assistant secretary, liability; Edward K. Root, M. D., medical director; P. H. Ingalls, M. D., W. E. Dickerman, M. D., and E. A. Wells, M. D., associate medical directors; T. B. Merrill, superintendent of agencies, Western division.

AFFELD, CHARLES E., of Witkowsky & Affeld, general agents of the Hamburg-Bremen Insurance Company, Chicago, was born at Stettin, Germany, March 10, 1843. He came to the United States at an early age, his parents going to Chicago in the fall of 1847. He obtained his education in the public schools and a commercial college, and in 1861 enlisted in Company B, First Illinois Artillery, known as Taylor's Battery, serving until July, 1864, and seeing active service in a number of battles of that period. As an early vocation he served as clerk in a drug store and as office boy and clerk in a law office, and in 1868 entered the insurance business as a broker. He was surveyor for the New York Underwriters' Agency from 1871 to 1873 when the present firm was formed. He has been a member of the Chicago Board of Trade since 1873, has held various positions of honor and trust outside the insurance business, and is a member of the Union League and Germania, City and other clubs.

AFFELD, F. O., resident United States manager of the Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Company, is a native of Prussia, but was brought to this country in childhood. The years of his early manhood, before the civil war, were passed in Chicago, where he was for three years a clerk and student in a law office. Upon the

outbreak of hostilities he enlisted and went to the front. On his return from service he accepted the position of solicitor and surveyor for the Mutual Security Insurance Company, and later for the Germania Insurance Company of Chicago. Both of these companies were destroyed by the great fire of 1871. In 1872 Mr Affeld was appointed Chicago manager for the Hamburg-Bremen, and in 1873 he was invited to New York by Mr. Von Dorrien to assist in establishing and conducting the United States branch. In 1882 he succeeded to the management, in association with H. C. Buchenberger, and in 1907 became manager.

AFFIDAVIT RISKS. Laws concerning. [See Reinsurance and Surplus Line Laws.]

AGENTS' ASSOCIATION OF THE MASSACHUSETTS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY was organized January 20, 1890, and the following officers were elected: President, George N. Carpenter; vice-president, I. B. Snow, second vice-president, J. C. Thompson; third vice-president, J. P. Stevens; secretary, J. L. Johnson; treasurer, W. F. Winship. The present officers, elected at the annual meeting at Springfield in August, 1909, are: President, F. Wilson Rogers, Hartford, Conn.; vice-president, Charles B. Richardson, Richmond, Va.; second vice-president, E. L. Martin, Manchester, N. H.; secretary and treasurer, I. Putnam Stevens, Portland, Me.; executive committee, W. L. Richards, Springfield, chairman; Jos. T. Thebaud, Buffalo, Fritz A. Lichtenberg, Columbus; William T. Herrick, St. Louis, and W. L. O'Brien, Winston-Salem.

AGENTS' ASSOCIATION OF THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of Montpelier, Vermont, was organized during the celebration of the company's semi-centennial in 1900.

The present officers of the association are: President, James A. Wellman, Manchester, N. H.; vice-president, Fred A. Stolp, San Francisco; secretary, H. Kendall Read, Philadelphia; executive committee: Earle S. Kinsley, Rutland, Vt. (chairman); George P. Dewey, Portland, Me.; W. C. Dobbins, Atlanta, Ga.

AGENT. TERM DEFINED The insurance laws of many states define who are agents, as follows:

ALABAMA. Section 7180, code of 1907, as amended in 1909.

Any person who solicits insurance on behalf of any insurance company, or transmits, other than for himself, any application for insurance, or policy for insurance, to or from such company or in any way gives notice that he will receive or transmit the same, or receives or delivers a policy of insurance of any such company, or examines or inspects a risk, or makes or uses any diagram of any building or buildings (except as a bona fide adjuster) or countersigns any policy of insurance, or does or performs any act or thing in the making or consummating of any contract of insurance with or for any insurance company, other than for himself, or excepts or adjusts, or aids in adjusting any loss for or on behalf of any

insurance company, whether such acts shall be done at the request or instance or by the employment of any insurance company, or of or by any other person (except those acting as attorneys at law), is deemed an insurance agent.

ARIZONA. Section 10 Insurance Laws.

260 (Section 10). Any person or firm in this Territory who receives or receipts for any money on account of or for any contract of insurance made by him or them, or for any such insurance company or individual aforesaid, or who receives or receipts for money from other persons, to be transmitted to any such company or individual aforesaid, for a policy of insurance or any renewal thereof, although such policy of insurance is not signed by him or them as agent or agents of said company, or who in any wise, directly or indirectly, makes or causes to be made any contract or contracts of insurance, for or on account of such insurance company aforesaid, shall be deemed to all intents and purposes an agent or agents, of such company, and shall be subject and liable to all the provisions, regulations, and penalties of this act.

COLORADO. Section 21, subdivision 5 of the Act of 1907, creating an insurance department.

A person who is neither a licensed broker nor provided with a certificate from the Insurance Department as an authorized agent or solicitor of an insurance company, and who for compensation solicits insurance in behalf of such company, or transmits for a person other than himself an application for a policy of insurance to or from such a company, or offers or assumes to act in the negotiation of such insurance, shall be an insurance agent or solicitor within the intent and for the purposes of this act.

CONNECTICUT. Section 2923 of the General Statutes.

Section 2923. The term agent or agents used in this title shall include an acknowledged agent or surveyor, and any person or persons who shall in any manner aid in transacting the business of an insurance company.

DELAWARE. Section 15 of the Act of 1901 to Re-enact and Revise the Insurance Laws of Delaware.

Section 5. That every person who shall procure or solicit any citizen or resident of this State or take out a policy on his or her life or lives of any other persons in any company or companies not incorporated by the laws of this State shall be deemed a foreign insurance agent within the meaning of this act. Every person who shall procure or solicit any citizen or resident of this State to take out a policy of insurance in any fire insurance company or companies not incorporated by the laws of this State shall be deemed a foreign fire insurance agent within the meaning of this act.

FLORIDA. Section 2224 of the Revised Statutes.

Section 2224. Any person or firm in this State who receives or receipts for any money on account of or for any contract of insurance made by him or them, or for any such insurance company, association, firm, or individual, aforesaid, or who receives or receipts for money from other persons to be transmitted to any such company, association, firm, or individual, aforesaid, for a policy of insurance, or any renewal thereof, although such policy of insurance is not signed by him or them, as agent or representative of such company, association, firm, or individual, or who in any wise, directly or indirectly, makes or causes to be made any contract of insurance for or on account of such insurance company, association, firm, or individual, shall be deemed to all intents and purposes an agent, or representative of such company, association, firm, or individual.

GEORGIA. Section 9 of an Act to Regulate the Business of Insurance in this State and for other Purposes.

Section 9. Any person who solicits in behalf of any insurance company, or agent of the same, incorporated by the laws of this or any other State or foreign government, or who takes or transmits, other than for himself, any application for insurance or any policy of insurance to or from such company, or agent of the same, or who advertises or otherwise gives notice that he will receive or transmit the same, or who shall receive or deliver a policy of insurance of any such company, or who shall examine, inspect any risk at any time, or receive or collect, or transmit any premiums of insurance, or make or forward any diagram of any building or buildings, or do or perform any other act or thing in the making or consummation of any contract of insurance for or with any insurance company other than for himself, or who shall examine into or adjust or aid in adjusting any loss for or on behalf of any such company, whether any such acts shall be done at the instance or request, or by the employment of such insurance company, or of or by any broker or other person, shall be held to be the agent of the company for which the act is done or the risk is taken.

ILLINOIS. Section 22, Act of 1869, relating to Fire, Marine, and Inland Navigation Insurance Companies.

Section 22. * * * The term "agent" or "agents" used in this section shall include an acknowledged agent, surveyor, broker, or any other person or persons who shall in any manner aid in transacting the insurance business of any insurance company not incorporated by the laws of this State.

Section 23. Act of 1869 to Organize and Regulate the Business of Life Insurance.

Section 23. Whoever solicits insurance on behalf of any life company not chartered by, and not established within, this State, or transmits for any person, other than himself, an application for life insurance, or a policy of life insurance, to or from such company, or advertises that he will receive or transmit the same shall be held to be an agent of such company to all intents and purposes, and subject to all the duties, requisitions, liabilities, and penalties set forth in the laws of this State relating to life insurance companies not incorporated by the legislature thereof.

Section 1. Act of 1883, to Govern Foreign Fire, Marine, and Inland Navigation Insurance Companies.

Section 1. * * * The term "agent" or "agents" used in this section shall include any such acknowledged agent, surveyor, broker, or any other person or persons who shall in any manner aid in transacting the business of any insurance company not incorporated by the laws of one of the United States.

INDIANA. Sections 326 and 327, Insurance Laws.

Section 326. Any person who shall directly or indirectly receive or transmit money or other valuable thing to or for the use of such corporations, or who shall in any manner make or cause to be made any contract, or transact any business for or on account of any such foreign corporation, shall be deemed an agent of such corporation and be subject to the provisions of this act relating to agents of foreign corporations.

Section 327. The foregoing section shall not apply to persons acting as agents for foreign corporations for a special or temporary purpose or for purposes not within the ordinary business of such corporations, nor shall it apply to attorneys-at-law as such.

IOWA. Section 1750 of Code of 1897.

Section 1750. The term agent used in the foregoing sections of this chapter shall include any other person who shall in any manner, directly or indirectly, transact insurance business for any insurance company complying with the laws of this State. Any officer, agent, or representative of an insurance company

doing business in this State who may solicit, procure applications, issue policies, adjust losses or transact the business generally of such companies shall be held to be the agent of such insurance company, with authority to transact all business within the scope of his employment, anything in the application, policy, contract, by-laws, or articles of incorporation of such company to the contrary notwithstanding.

KENTUCKY. Section 633 of Barbour and Carroll's Statutes.

Section 633. . . . Whoever solicits and receives application for insurance on behalf of any insurance company, or transmits for any person other than himself an application for insurance, or a policy of insurance, to or from such company, or advertises that he will receive or transmit the same, or who shall in any manner, directly or indirectly, aid or assist in transacting the insurance business of any insurance company, shall be held to be an agent of such company, within the meaning of this article, anything in the policy or application to the contrary notwithstanding.

LOUISIANA. Section 23, Article 3, Act 105 of 1898.

Any person who solicits insurance for a consideration on behalf of any company or transmits for a person other than himself an application for or a policy of insurance to or from such company or offers or assumes to act in the negotiation of such insurance, shall be deemed an insurance agent within the intent of this act, should he receive from the company any compensation whatsoever, either for himself or any other person, partnership, or corporation, and shall thereby become liable to all the duties, requisitions, liabilities, and penalties to which the agent of such company is subject.

MAINE. Section 19 of Chapter 49 of the Revised Statutes.

Section 19. An agent authorized by an insurance company, whose name is borne on the policy, is its agent in all matters of insurance; any notice required to be given to said company or any of its officers, by the insured, may be given to such agent; any application for insurance, or valuation or description of the property, or of the interest of the insured therein, if drawn by said agent, is conclusive upon the company, but not upon the insured, although signed by him, and all acts, proceedings, and doings of such agent with the insured are as binding upon the company as if done and performed by the person specially empowered or designated therefor by the contract.

MASSACHUSETTS. Section 87 of Chapter 522 of the Acts of 1894.

Section 87. Any person not a duly licensed insurance broker, who solicits insurance on behalf of any insurance company, or transmits for a person other than himself an application for a policy of insurance to or from such company, or offers or assumes to act in the negotiation of such insurance, shall be deemed an insurance agent within the intent of this act, and shall thereby become liable to all the duties, requisitions, liabilities, and penalties to which an agent of such company is subject.

MICHIGAN. Section 130, Insurance Laws of Michigan.

. . . The term agent or agents used in this section shall include any acknowledged agent, surveyor, broker, or any other person or persons who shall in any manner aid in transacting the insurance business of any insurance company not incorporated by the laws of this State.

MISSISSIPPI. Section 50, Insurance Laws of 1902.

Section 2327. Every person who solicits on behalf of any insurance company, or who takes or transmits, other than for himself, an application for insurance, or a policy of insurance, to or from such company, or who advertises or otherwise gives notice that he will receive or transmit the same, or who shall receive or deliver a policy of insurance of any such company, or who shall ex-

amine or inspect any risk, or receive, collect, or transmit any premium of insurance, or make or forward a diagram of any building, or do or perform any other act or thing, in the making or consummation of any contract of insurance, for or otherwise gives notice that he will receive or transmit the same, or who shall examine into or adjust, or aid in adjusting any loss for or on behalf of any such insurance company, whether any of such acts shall be done at the instance or request or by the employment of the insurance company, or of or by any broker or other person, shall be held to be ~~the~~ agent of the company for which the act is done, or the risk is taken, as to all the duties and liabilities imposed by law, whatever conditions or stipulations may be contained in the policy or contract; such person knowingly procuring by fraudulent representations payment, or the obligation for the payment, of a premium of insurance shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned for not more than one year.

MISSOURI. Section 5915, Insurance Laws of Missouri.

Section 5915. Agents Defined.—Any person or persons in this State who shall receipt for any money on account of or for any contract of insurance made by him or them for any insurance company or association not at the time authorized to do business in this State, or who shall receive or receipt for any money from other persons, to be transmitted to any such insurance company or association, either in or out of this State, for a policy or policies of insurance issued by such company or association, or for any renewal thereof, although the same may not be required by him of them as agents, or who shall make or cause to be made, directly or indirectly, any contract of insurance for such company or association, shall be deemed to all intents and purposes an agent or agents of such company or association, and shall be subject to all the provisions and regulations, and liable to all the penalties provided and fixed by this chapter.

MONTANA. Section 589 Revised Statutes.

The term "agent" or "agents," used in the foregoing section, shall include an acknowledged agent or surveyor or any other person or persons who shall in any manner, directly or indirectly, transact or aid in transacting the insurance business of any insurance company not incorporated by the laws of this State.

The following is an additional section relating to surety companies, Section 193, laws of 1909:

Every person who shall receive or transmit applications for suretyship or receive for delivery bonds founded on applications forwarded from this State, or otherwise procure suretyship to be effected by such company upon the bonds of, or the bonds given to, persons or corporations in this State shall be deemed an agent of such company.

NEBRASKA. Section 8 of Chapter 16 of Compiled Statutes.

Section 8. Any person or firm in this State who shall receive or receipt for any money, on account of or for any contract of insurance made by him or them, or for any such insurance company or individual aforesaid, or who shall receive or receipt for any money from other persons, to be transmitted to any such company or individual aforesaid, for a policy or policies of insurance or any renewal thereof, although such policy or policies of insurance may not be signed by him or them, as agent or agents of such company, or who shall in any wise, directly or indirectly, make or cause to be made any contract or contracts of insurance, for or on account of such company aforesaid, shall be deemed, to all intents and purposes, an agent or agents of said company, and shall be subject and liable to all the provisions of this chapter.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. Section 4 of Chapter 171 of the Statutes.

Section 4. A person who solicits insurance on behalf of a life insurance company, or transmits for a person other than himself an application for a

policy of life insurance to or from such company, or offers or assumes to act in the negotiation of such insurance, shall be deemed a life insurance agent, and shall be liable to all the duties, requirements, liabilities, and penalties to which such agents are subject.

NEW MEXICO. Section 26 of Chapter 46 of the General Laws.

This section reads the same as that of Montana, ante.

NEW YORK. Section 49 of the Insurance Law.

Section 49. The term agent in this chapter shall include an acknowledged agent or surveyor or any other person or persons who shall in any manner aid in transacting the insurance business of any insurance corporation not incorporated by the laws of this State, and any broker whose business, in whole or in part, is to negotiate for and place risks, deliver the policies covering the same, and collect premiums therefor.

OHIO. Section 3644, Revised Statutes.

Section 3644. Any person who solicits insurance and procures application therefor shall be held to be the agent of the party, company, or association thereafter issuing a policy upon such application or a renewal thereof, anything in the application or the policy to the contrary notwithstanding.

OKLAHOMA. Section 27, laws of 1909.

A person not a duly licensed insurance broker, who for compensation solicits insurance on behalf of any insurance company, or transmits for a person other than himself an application for a policy of insurance to or from such company, or offers or assumes to act in the negotiating of such insurance, shall be an insurance agent within the intent of this Act, and shall thereby become liable to all the duties, requirements, liabilities and penalties to which an agent of such company is subject.

OREGON. Section 3731, Laws of Oregon.

. . . Any person who solicits insurance, receives an application or order to write, renew, or procure any policy, collect any premium, or who attempts as middleman to place any fire insurance in this state, shall be deemed an insurance agent.

RHODE ISLAND. Section 10 of Chapter 182.

Section 7. Every person who acts or aids in any manner in negotiating contracts of insurance or reinsurance or placing risks or effecting insurance or reinsurance for any person other than himself, and receiving compensation therefor; and every person who shall so far represent any insurance company, established in any State or country, as to receive or transmit proposals for insurance or to receive for delivery policies founded on proposals, forwarded from this State, or otherwise to procure insurance to be effected by such company for persons residing in this State, shall be deemed and taken to be acting as agent for and undertaking to make insurance as agent for and in behalf of such company, and shall be subject to the restrictions and liable to the penalties herein made applicable to agents of such companies.

SOUTH CAROLINA. Section 6 of the Acts of 1883.

Section 6. Any person who solicits insurance in behalf of any insurance company not organized under or incorporated by the laws of this State, or who takes or transmits other than for himself any application for insurance, or any policy of insurance, to or from such company, or who advertises or otherwise gives notice that he will receive or transmit the same, or who shall receive or deliver any policy of insurance to any such company, or who shall examine and inspect any risk, or receive, collect, or transmit any premium of insurance,

AGRICULTURAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

or make or forward any diagram of any building or buildings, or do or perform any other act or thing in the making or the consummating of any contract of insurance, other than for himself, or who shall examine into or adjust, or aid in adjusting, any loss for or in behalf of any such insurance company, whether such acts shall be done at the instance or request or by the employment of such insurance company, shall be held to be acting as the agent of the company for which this act is done or the risk is taken.

TEXAS. Section I, Chapter 36, Acts of 1879.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Texas: That any person who solicits insurance on behalf of any insurance company, whether incorporated under the laws of this or any other State or foreign government, or who takes or transmits other than for himself any application for insurance, or any policy of insurance, to or from such company, or who advertises, or otherwise gives notice that he will receive or transmit the same, or shall receive or deliver a policy of insurance of any such company, or who shall examine or inspect any risk, or receive or collect or transmit any premium of insurance, or make or forward any diagram of any building or buildings, or do or perform any other act or thing in the making or consummating of any contract of insurance for or with any such insurance company, other than for himself, or who shall examine into or adjust, or aid in adjusting, any loss for or on behalf of any such insurance company, whether any of such acts shall be done at the instance or request or by the employment of such insurance company, or of or by any broker or other person, shall be held to be the agent of the company for which the act is done or the risk is taken, as far as relates to all the liabilities, duties, requirements, and penalties set forth in this act; *provided*, that the provisions of this act shall not apply to citizens of this State who arbitrate in the adjustment of losses between the insurers and the assured, nor to the adjustment of particular or general average losses of vessels or cargoes by marine adjusters who have paid an occupation tax of two hundred dollars for the year in which the adjustment is made; *provided, further*, that the provisions of this act shall not apply to practicing attorneys at law in the State of Texas acting in the regular transaction of their business as such attorneys at law and who are not local agents nor acting as adjusters for any insurance company.

WASHINGTON. Act approved March 15, 1899.

Section 9. Any person through whom any insurance company writing insurance upon any property in this State shall deliver a policy of insurance, shall be deemed the agent of such company as to all transactions relating to such insurance had between such person and the insured named in the policy prior to and at the delivery thereof.

WISCONSIN. Chapter 353, laws of 1905, amending section 1977, laws of 1898.

Section 1977. Every person or member of a firm or corporation who solicits insurance on behalf of any insurance corporation or person desiring insurance of any kind, or transmits an application for a policy of insurance, other than for himself, to or from any such corporation, or who makes any contract for insurance, or collects any premiums for insurance, or in any manner aids or assists in doing either, or in transacting any business of like nature for any insurance corporation, or advertises to do any such thing, shall be held to be an agent of such corporation to all intents and purposes, unless it can be shown that he receives no compensation for such services.

AGENTS, RESIDENT. Laws concerning. [See Resident Agents' Laws.]

AGRICULTURAL INSURANCE COMPANY, Watertown, N. Y. Organized 1853; capital, \$500,000. W. H. Stevens, president; J. Q. Adams, secretary. Organized as a farmers' mutual,

then converted into a stock company with charter limiting it to the insurance of farm property; now engaged in general fire insurance. It transacts business in most of the states and territories. It writes tornado insurance. Fifty-seventh annual statement, January 1, 1909:

Capital,	.	.	.	.	\$500,000.00
Assets (to protect policy-holders),	:	:	:	:	3,470,509.00
Liabilities,	:	:	:	:	1,920,837.00
Net surplus to policy-holders,	:	:	:	:	1,549,672.00
Net surplus to stockholders,	:	:	:	:	1,049,672.00

ALABAMA, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN 1860-1910. In 1860 the supervision of the business of insurance in Alabama was vested in the State Auditor, but by an act of the Legislature in 1897 it was transferred to the Secretary of State, who became insurance commissioner, *ex officio*. The term of office is two years and the officials have been:

W. J. Green,	1860-1865	M. C. Burke,	1884-1888
M. A. Chrisholm,	1865-1868	Cyrus D. Hogue,	1888-1892
R. M. Reynolds,	1868-1872	John Purifoy,	1892-1896
R. T. Smith,	1872-1876	Walter S. White,	1896-1897
Willis Brewer,	1876-1880	James K. Jackson,	1897-1899
J. M. Carmichael,	1880-1884	R. P. McDavid,	1899-1903

J. Thomas Heflin, who was elected in March, 1903, resigned in April, 1904, and E. R. McDavid, the deputy commissioner, was appointed to succeed him. Frank N. Julian is the present commissioner, and A. C. Sexton deputy commissioner.

ALABAMA, UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION OF. [See Underwriters' Association of Alabama.]

ALASKA, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN. By act of Congress, approved June 6, 1900, insurance companies are required to report to the Surveyor-General, who is acting Secretary of the District. The present incumbent of the office is William L. Distin.

ALBANY INSURANCE COMPANY, Albany, N. Y. Organized 1811; capital, \$250,000. J. E. McElroy, president; Charles H. Hahn, secretary.

ALCOCK, CHARLES, general manager of the Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool. He was appointed to succeed J. H. McLaren, who died November 13, 1893. Mr. Alcock was for some years chief clerk of the London Assurance Corporation, in charge of its foreign department. In 1885 he joined the staff of the Royal as assistant secretary, succeeding afterward to the secretaryship, and on the retirement of Sub-Manager Digby Johnson, in 1893, to take the management of the Lancashire, he was appointed to the vacancy, which he filled until his advancement to the office of general manager.

ALEXANDER, JAMES WALLACE, vice-president of the National Association of Local Fire Insurance Agents, is a native of Virginia, and was born in Mecklenberg County, Va., of American parentage, April 20, 1862. He received a common school education, and began his business career in mercantile pursuits. He has served as a member of the Louisiana legislature, is a director in various business enterprises in the state, and president of the Rapides Club and Rapides Opera House company. He has been engaged in the local agency business for the past twenty years in Alexandria, La., and has been one of the vice-presidents of the National Association of Local Agents and active in its affairs for several years.

ALIENATION. A transfer of property to another. The fire insurance policy being a personal contract the alienation of the property covered by it voids the policy. So many controversies as to what constitutes alienation have arisen in insurance practice that the standard policies now describe minutely what will avoid the policy. [See Policy Forms, Fire. Also any digest of insurance law.]

ALLEMANNIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Pittsburgh, Pa. Organized 1868; capital, \$200,000. William Steinmeyer, president; Chas. P. Kellerman, secretary.

ALLEN, EDWIN STANTON, assistant secretary of the Aetna Insurance Company, is a son of Francis B. Allen, vice-president of the Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company, and was born in New York city, July 12, 1871. He was educated in the public schools of New York city and Trinity College, Hartford, graduating therefrom in 1894. He entered the service of the Aetna after leaving college, and has been with the company continuously serving it in various capacities as clerk, examiner, special and general agent. He was elected to his present position in May, 1907.

ALLEN, FRANCIS BURKE, vice-president Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance company, was born at Baltimore, Md., June 1, 1841. He received a common and high school education, and began his business career as a machinists' apprentice. From 1862 to 1868 he served in the engineer corps of the United States Navy, reaching the grade of lieutenant, but resigned from the service in the latter year. He is a director of the Navy League of the United States, past junior commander-in-chief, G. A. R., and past Rear Admiral, National Association Naval Veterans of the United States, and is active in Grand Army affairs, and a past president of the Army and Navy Club of Conn. He is also a vice-president of the Board of Casualty and Surety Underwriters of New York.

ALLEN, THEODORE LATHROP, secretary of the Berkshire Life Insurance Company of Pittsfield, Mass., was born in New York city, November 12, 1846, and received his education in the public

schools and the College of the City of New York. His early business experience was acquired in various mercantile pursuits. He was registrar of deeds for Berkshire district and has held various local public offices in Pittsfield.

ALISON, STEPHEN HENDERSON, former editor and publisher of *The Insurance Vindicator*, and *The Southern Insurance Directory*, New Orleans, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, July 6, 1867. He was educated in the schools of his native city, later taking a special course in chemistry in London, in which city he engaged in journalistic work for a number of years. He went to New Orleans in 1896, engaging in newspaper work in that city, and was manager of the Louisiana and Mississippi insurance information bureau for five years and until it was discontinued in 1906. In December, 1906, he purchased *The Insurance Vindicator* and *The Southern Insurance Directory*, of which he was president, editor and manager, and in 1910 he disposed of his interest in those publications and retired from insurance journalism.

ALLIANCE AGAINST ACCIDENT FRAUD. An Association of casualty insurance companies and representatives of railroads, was organized at a meeting in New York in November, 1905. Its object is stated to be: "To protect and defend its members against fraudulent claims; to prosecute all persons engaged in presenting and promoting such claims; to collect and disseminate information to its members, concerning fake claimants, shyster lawyers, unprincipled physicians, ambulance chasers, false witnesses, and others engaged in such practices, and their methods." Officers were elected as follows: President, Robert B. Armstrong, Casualty Company of America; first vice-president, James R. Pratt, United Railways & Electric Company, Baltimore; second vice-president, R. C. Richards, Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company; secretary and treasurer, Chauncey S. S. Miller, Casualty Company of America. The work of the Alliance is carried on through committees. At the annual meeting in January, 1910, officers were elected as follows: President, H. R. Goshorn, Philadelphia Rapid Transit Co.; vice-president, B. B. Davis, Columbus Railway & Light Co.; secretary and treasurer, Frank L. Arnold, 56-58 Pine Street, New York City; Directors: H. S. Julier, American Express Co.; Cornelius F. Collins, assistant corporation counsel New York city; James R. Pratt, United Railways of Baltimore; W. E. Kimberling, Pittsburg Construction Co.; James L. Quackenbush, Interborough-Metropolitan lines, New York city; H. R. Goshorn, Philadelphia Rapid Transit Co.; Franklin J. Moore, General Accident Assurance Corporation.

The Index Bureaus have been established at the following places: New York City, 56 Pine Street; Philadelphia, Pa., Land Title building, Philadelphia, Pa.; Chicago, Ills., Old Colony building, Chicago, Ills.; Boston, 88 Broad Street, Boston, Mass.

ALLIANCE INSURANCE COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa. Organized 1904; capital, \$500,000. Eugene L. Ellison, president; Henry W. Farnum, secretary.

ALLISON, YOUNG E., insurance journalist, is of Scotch-Irish lineage and a native of Henderson, Ky., where he was born December 23, 1853. Leaving school when nine years old, he obtained in a country printing office, the rudiments of his present profession. He was a newspaper reporter at the age of seventeen, and in the course of his journalistic career has been managing editor of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, editor of the Louisville *Daily Commercial*, and city editor of the Evansville, Ind., *Journal*. He established the *Insurance Herald* in Louisville in 1888, and on its sale to its present owner in 1899 became the founder, with August Straus, of the *Insurance Field* of Louisville, of which he is the present editor, in association with Mr. Champion I. Hitchcock, and part proprietor. Colonel Allison has achieved fame in literature as a humorist, a magazine writer, a novelist, and dramatist. He was, in 1893, the Kentucky commissioner for the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago. He was editor of the Louisville *Herald*, the leading Republican daily newspaper of the South, from 1902 to 1905, when he disposed of his interest to devote his whole time again to the *Insurance Field*.

ALVERSON, H. C., formerly assistant general agent of the Insurance Company of North America and Philadelphia Underwriters (the Insurance Company of North America and Fire Association of Philadelphia), with headquarters at Erie, Pa., was born in Chataqua county, New York, June 12, 1843. He began the insurance business in 1866 at Beloit, Wis., as a solicitor for farm business. From 1869 to 1871 in Wisconsin, and from 1871 to 1886 in Iowa, he did special agency work, and on January 1, 1886, he entered the service of the Insurance Company of North America as Iowa state agent. He resigned the assistant general agency of the above companies in January, 1903, and was elected secretary and general manager of National Masonic Accident Association of Des Moines, Iowa. He was appointed manager of the North American Accident Insurance Company of Chicago, Ill. (National Masonic Department), with headquarters at Des Moines, February 3, 1905.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, New York. Organized 1896; capital, \$300,000. W. L. H. Simpson, president; J. E. Hoffman, secretary and treasurer.

AMERICAN BONDING COMPANY, Baltimore, Md. Organized 1895; capital, \$750,000. George Cator, president; Wm. E. P. Duvall, secretary-treasurer.

AMERICAN CASUALTY COMPANY, Reading, Pa. Organized 1902; capital \$250,000. E. P. Van Reed, president; Harvey Shomo, secretary.

AMERICAN CENTRAL INSURANCE COMPANY, St. Louis, Mo. Organized 1853; capital, \$2,000,000. Edward T. Campbell, president; B. G. Chapman, Jr., secretary.

AMERICAN CENTRAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Indianapolis, Ind. Organized 1899; capital, \$137,000; assets, December 31, 1909, \$2,462,709; surplus, \$359,420; insurance in force, \$25,013,654. Officers are: M. A. Woollen, president; W. W. Dark, vice-president; B. C. Day, second vice-president; H. M. Woollen, secretary; E. H. Dark, assistant secretary; G. E. Hume, treasurer; C. B. Carr, actuary; E. A. Meyer, comptroller.

AMERICAN COMPANIES ORGANIZED OR CONTROLLED BY FOREIGN COMPANIES. A number of fire insurance companies of other countries doing business in the United States have organized or acquired the control of companies with American charters. The following is the list April 1, 1910:

Caledonian,	Owning Caledonian American, N. Y.
Commercial Union,	Owning Commercial Union Fire, N. Y.
Liverpool and London and Globe,	Owning Liverpool and London and Globe, N. Y.
London and Lancashire,	Owning Orient, Hartford.
North British and Mercantile,	Owning North British and Mercantile, N. Y., and Common-
Phoenix of London,	[wealth Fire.]
Royal,	Owning Queen, N. Y.
Scottish Union and National,	Owning Scottish Union, Connecticut.

AMERICAN CREDIT INDEMNITY COMPANY, New York. Organized 1893; capital, \$1,000,000. Edwin M. Treat, president; A. L. Shapleigh, vice-president; Joseph J. Gross, secretary. The executive headquarters of the company are in St. Louis, Mo. [See Credit Insurance.]

AMERICAN FIDELITY COMPANY, Montpelier, Vt. Organized 1900; capital, \$500,000. James W. Brock, president; Harlan W. Kemp, secretary.

AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa. Organized 1810; capital, \$200,000. Surplus line business. Clarence E. Porter, president; Waite Bliven, secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ACTUARIES. This association was organized at a meeting held in Chicago in May, 1909, and the organization was promoted by and is largely composed of actuaries connected with companies located in the central, western and southern sections of the country, and its purposes are the advancement of the science of insurance mathematics. The membership is composed of Fellows, Associates and Contributing members. Officers were

elected as follows: President, Lucius McAdam; vice-president, Henry W. Buttolph; secretary, Jacob C. Seitz; treasurer, Henry S. Vail; librarian, Edwin R. Carter; board of governors, Donald F. Campbell, Frederick A. Draper, Wilbur S. Wynn, Frederic S. Withington (1911), Oswald J. Arnold, Charles H. Beckett (1912). The annual meeting of Institute was held in Chicago, June 7 and 8, 1910. President McAdam presided, and thirty-five Fellows and Associates were in attendance. Papers were read as follows: "Monthly Installments Certain," by E. R. Carter, National Life of Chicago; "First Year Reserves," by E. W. Hyde, Columbia Life, Cincinnati; "Group Valuation," by R. M. Webb; "Continuous Installments," by Lucius McAdam. Officers were elected as follows: President, H. W. Buttolph, Indianapolis; vice-president, O. J. Arnold, Illinois Life, Chicago; secretary, J. C. Seitz, Security Life of America, Chicago; treasurer, Donald F. Campbell, Armour Institute, Chicago; librarian, E. R. Carter, National Life of the U. S. A., Chicago; members of the board of governors, D. R. Nueske, Missouri State Life; H. L. Reitz, professor University of Illinois; R. M. Webb, Kansas City Life.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF MARINE UNDERWRITERS, THE, was established by American ocean marine insurance companies March 31, 1898. On May 25th the following officers were elected: Charles Platt of Philadelphia, president of the Insurance Company of North America, president; A. A. Raven, president of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company of New York, vice-president; L. Allyn Wight of New York, secretary; A. J. Macdonald of New York, treasurer. The functions of the Institute are advisory, rather than legislative. Most of the marine insurance companies are represented in the membership. Herbert Appleton of the United States "Lloyds", is president, and William H. McGee, secretary and treasurer; address, 77 Beaver Street.

AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY of Newark, N. J. Organized 1846; capital, \$750,000. P. L. Hoadley, president; A. E. Larter and Chas. E. Sheldon, vice-presidents; C. Weston Bailey, secretary.

AMERICAN LIFE CONVENTION was organized in 1905 by the officers of life insurance companies of the western and southern states. The first annual meeting was held at Lookout Mountain, Tenn., September 29 and 30, 1906, and officers were elected as follows: President, Charles E. Dark, American Central Life, of Indianapolis; secretary, T. W. Blackburn, Omaha; executive committee, J. B. Reynolds, B. H. Robinson, S. B. Smith, T. R. Palmer, and Elliott Estes.

The fourth annual meeting was held at Cincinnati, October 7 and 8, 1909. President Smith called the meeting to order and thirty-nine companies out of a total membership of sixty were represented on roll-call. After addresses of welcome and response on behalf of the association, President Smith delivered his annual ad-

dress, briefly reviewing the work accomplished by the association, which had grown to be a power and to which it was an honor and a privilege to belong. The association, he said, had already done much, and had justified itself, but the possibilities were greater than anything that had yet been accomplished. The association should be made so strong that it would become indispensable to each member; it should stand for the highest in life insurance, and if it takes an unquestioned position for all that is right, and makes the world recognize that it is upholding the highest standard of morality in insurance ideals, there was no limit to which the influence of the convention might extend. Following the president's address papers were read and discussed as follows: "Selecting, Educating and Managing Agents," by H. W. Johnson, Central Life Insurance Company, Ottawa, Ill.; "The Measure of Risk and Liability Under the Total and Permanent Disability Benefits in Life Insurance," by Franklin B. Mead, Michigan State Life Insurance Company; "Protection of Policyholders and Companies from Fraud," by Charles F. Coffin, State Life Insurance Company of Indiana. The following resolution on taxation was adopted:

Resolved, That this convention believes in equality of taxation of life insurance companies in and by the various States; and to the end that such equality may be brought about, we favor such action by the executive committee as in their judgment may be wise and practical, and as shall assist in securing uniformity in the laws of the States relating to the taxation of premium receipts.

And we are of the opinion that a tax of more than 1 per cent. of gross premiums would be an unjustifiable burden on the policy-holders.

Be it Resolved, That the American Life Convention is opposed to the recently enacted federal corporation tax law in so far as it applies to life insurance companies, upon the ground that it is illogical, oppressive, unjust, illegal and contrary to the spirit and genius of American institutions; it is class legislation; it imposes a direct tax upon the policy-holders; and it is the sense of the convention that prompt and proper steps should be taken to test the constitutionality of the act.

Officers were elected as follows: President, Isaac Miller Hamilton, president Federal Life Insurance Company, Chicago; secretary, Thomas W. Blackburn, Bankers' Reserve Life, Omaha; executive committee: Samuel Bosworth Smith, counsel Volunteer State Life, Chattanooga, Tenn.; P. D. Gold, Jr., vice-president Jefferson Standard Life, Raleigh, N. C.; J. B. Reynolds, president Kansas City Life, Kansas City, Mo.; M. A. Woollen, president American Central Life, Indianapolis; Dr. Felix G. Cross, president Columbia Life, Cincinnati. In addition a vice-president from each state represented in the association was elected.

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES, FOREIGN BUSINESS OF. [See Foreign Business.]

AMERICAN MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Providence, R. I. Organized 1877. John R. Freeman, president; Theodore P. Bogert, secretary.

AMERICAN LIVE STOCK INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, Indianapolis, Ind. Organized 1909; capital, \$100,000. Sterling R. Holt, president; H. C. Naylor, secretary.

AMERICAN MUTUAL LIABILITY INSURANCE COMPANY, Boston, Mass. Organized 1887; Russell Gray, president; S. A. Williams, secretary.

AMERICAN NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Lynchburg, Va. Organized 1906; capital, \$100,000. W. A. Taylor, president; N. M. Jordan, secretary.

AMERICAN SURETY COMPANY, New York. Organized 1884; capital, \$2,500,000. Henry D. Lyman, president; H. B. Zevely, secretary.

AMONSON, LOUIS S., president of the People's National Fire Insurance Company, Philadelphia, is a native of Norway, and was born at Bergen, July 7, 1869. He was educated in the Latin School in Kristiania, Norway, and has been engaged in fire insurance since boyhood. He was secretary of agencies of the American Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia, and subsequently vice-president of the Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania and Union Insurance Company. He took an active part in the organization of the People's National Fire Insurance Company, and was elected president. He is a director of Central Trust and Savings Company, Franklin Trust Company, Quaker City National Bank, Philadelphia Casualty Company, and of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce and of other financial and business institutions, and is also a member of Art Club, Manufacturers' Club, Montauk Club of Brooklyn, and various other similar organizations.

ANCHOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Des Moines, Ia. Organized 1899; reorganized as a stock company 1901; capital, \$50,000. J. S. Clark, president; L. E. Ellis, secretary.

ANCIENT AND HONORABLE ORDER OF THE BLUE GOOSE, THE, was organized during the meeting of the Wisconsin Field Men's Club at Green Lake, Wis., in June, 1906. The order conceived in a spirit of fun, developed a serious purpose, and its objects are social and fraternal. The following officers were elected: Most Loyal Grand Gander, Walter E. Atwater, of the Commercial Union; His Highness, Supervisor of the Flock, Dr. W. E. Golden, Atlas; Grand Custodian of the Goslings, W. W. Conklin, Queen; Grand Wielder of the Goose Quill, George Heller, Jr., North America; Grand Keeper of the Golden Goose Egg, George A. Roberts, Detroit F. & M.; Guards to the Grand Custodian of the Goslings, L. S. Wallace, Pennsylvania Fire; C. H. Silkworth, Springfield; M. M. Hawhurst, Michigan F. & M.; C. E. Hilbert, Lond. & Lanc.; Robe Bird, New York Underwriters; O. E. Lane, Providence-Washington. At the meeting in November, 1907, a new constitution was adopted and the order changed into a national organization, with the different state branch organizations known as "ponds." Officers elected at the annual meeting in October, 1909, are: Most Loyal Grand Gander, C. H. Pescay, New

Orleans; His Highness, Supervisor of the Flock, T. H. Williams, Los Angeles; Grand Wielder of the Goose Quill, C. H. Silkworth, Wisconsin, Springfield F. & M.; Grand Keeper of the Golden Goose Egg, F. G. Snyder, Louisville; Grand Custodian of the Goslings, W. T. Benallack, Detroit; Grand Guardian of the Nest, Hart Darlington, Syracuse, N. Y.

ANDRUS, SHERWOOD DICKERSON, general agent of the western department of the Georgia Home Insurance Company, Chicago, Ill., was born at Watertown, Jefferson county, N. Y., April 5, 1855, of American parentage, and was educated in the public schools and Hope College, Holland. He began his insurance career as clerk in the office of the Black River Insurance Company of Watertown, and in 1878 removed to Chicago, where for a few years he was engaged in other business than insurance. In 1884 he was appointed special agent for the Sun Fire office in Illinois, and from 1886 to 1890 was special agent for the Norwich Union in Illinois and Indiana. Later he became an examiner in the western department of the National Fire, and from 1893 to 1908 he was connected with the Providence-Washington Insurance Company, first as special agent and then assistant manager of the western department. He was appointed to his present position July 1, 1909. He is a member of the Illinois Athletic Club and Adelphian Club, member of the Chicago Chamber of Commerce, and Auburn Park Lodge and Chapter of Masons, and the Royal League.

ANNUAL STATEMENTS, LIMIT FOR FILING. [See Statements, Annual.]

ANNUITIES. Sums payable annually either for life or a term of years. Annuities are of much larger use in Great Britain than in the United States, as a provision for possible old age. A number of American life insurance companies grant annuities, and the extent of their business is shown by the following comparative statement of payments made during the past five years:

	Amount. 1905	Amount. 1906	Amount. 1907	Amount. 1908	Amount. 1909
Aetna,	\$1,914	\$6,230	\$11,242	\$18,436	\$21,462
Connecticut General,	645	1,033	2,258	2,670	3,378
Connecticut Mutual,	17,685	17,578	18,101	20,852	22,253
Columbian National, . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	515	515
Equitable,	1,057,786	1,084,892	1,142,230	1,129,296	1,124,338
Fidelity,	1,202	1,414	2,370	3,280	4,098
Germania,	36,776	37,384	39,268	40,682	40,460
Home,	35,389	40,442	45,889	46,559	49,506
John Hancock, . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	254	.....
Metropolitan,	98,452	107,697	133,010	151,727	169,037
Mutual Benefit,	110,746	162,955	168,435	173,600	183,015
Mutual, New York	2,627,883	2,742,415	2,812,003	2,736,925	2,707,752
National, Vermont,	168,562	211,227	253,429	277,890	330,003
New England, . . . . .	.....	3,500	.....	.....	.....
New York,	1,805,375	1,844,113	1,774,484	1,739,250	1,705,683
Northwestern,	53,125	62,543	67,946	72,382	81,972
Penn Mutual,	220,427	243,640	255,676	266,774	289,874
Phœnix Mutual,	10,654	11,361	11,308	12,632	13,712

	Amount.	Amount.	Amount.	Amount.	Amount.
Provident Life & Trust,	83,762	82,298	81,351	84,842	91,267
Provident Savings,	17,231	15,377	....	....	....
Prudential, . . .	50,980	57,717	60,565	68,999	69,435
Reliance, . . .	75	100	....	....	....
Security, . . .	543	293	293	293	293
State Mutual, . . .	1,199	4,026	6,230	8,483	10,919
Travelers, . . .	23,223	23,711	25,133	28,601	27,925
Union Central, . . .	21,221	22,233	24,390	25,506	24,907
Union Mutual, . . .	2,239	2,298	2,392	2,453	2,716
United States, . . .	18,762	19,802	18,149	18,144	17,743
Washington, . . .	32,968	35,400	34,557	....	....
Total, . . .	\$6,528,823	\$6,838,179	\$6,994,009	\$6,931,045	\$6,992,263

ANTI-COMPACT LAWS. Legislation forbidding fire insurance companies or agents to combine in compacts or boards of underwriters, for the purpose of fixing, maintaining, and controlling rates of insurance upon property was introduced in 1899 in the legislatures of Connecticut, Illinois, Minnesota, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, and Tennessee, and anti-trust laws, which included fire insurance, were introduced in Arkansas and Texas. The South Carolina anti-compact bill was successful, and the anti-trust bills were passed in Arkansas and Texas. A sweeping anti-trust bill was also passed in Missouri, which included fire insurance companies and wiped out the exemption granted to the local boards of St. Louis and Kansas City by the anti-trust law of 1895. In 1900, anti-trust legislation appeared in the legislature of Mississippi in the form of an attempt to amend the existing law, and in those of Kentucky and New Jersey in bills to prohibit fire insurance compacts. The legislation failed in both states. Ohio amended its anti-compact law of 1891 by making it apply to agents' commissions also. Virginia also passed a law applying to agents' commissions, and Louisiana adopted a full anti-compact law. In the United States Congress the lower House adopted an anti-compact clause in a District of Columbia bill, which was not acted upon by the Senate. In 1901 anti-compact legislation failed in Indiana, Minnesota, Oregon, Tennessee, and West Virginia. An attempt to modify the Missouri law so as to permit local agents to combine to make rates was defeated, and a bill in Michigan to apply the existing anti-compact law to domestic companies which had heretofore been exempt failed. In 1902 there was an unsuccessful anti-compact bill in the New York legislature and another in that of Kentucky, and, on the other hand, a reactionary movement set in in the legislatures of Iowa, Ohio, South Carolina, and Virginia and was successful in the latter state, which repealed the Wharton anti-compact law of 1899. In 1903 South Dakota enacted an anti-compact law, and anti-compact bills failed in Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, New York, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Virginia, and Wisconsin. An effort (1903) in Missouri to modify the anti-compact law of 1899, so as to allow rates to be made by local boards in large cities, was unsuccessful. The legislation in Wisconsin was for the purpose of doing away with the privilege given by the act of 1897 to local associations of underwriters to

make rates, and that in Indiana was to allow agents to make rates and prohibit to the Western Union. In 1904 South Carolina practically repealed its anti-compact law, but an effort in Mississippi, backed by the insurance commissioner, to eliminate insurance companies from the existing anti-trust law, so as to permit agents to combine to make rates, was defeated. Anti-compact bills were introduced in New Jersey, Virginia, and New York, but were not passed.

In 1905 Arkansas and Tennessee passed anti-compact laws. Anti-compact bills were introduced in California, Indiana, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oregon, New York, Illinois, Florida, Michigan, and Minnesota, but failed of passage. An effort was made to repeal the Missouri law, but was unsuccessful, as were also efforts to prohibit the use of advisory rate-books. A similar effort in Kansas also failed, and efforts to strengthen the anti-compact laws in Washington and Wisconsin also failed.

In 1906 anti-compact bills were introduced in the legislatures of New York, Mississippi, Massachusetts, Maryland, and Virginia. In the latter state the bill passed the lower house but failed of final enactment.

In 1907 anti-compact bills were introduced in the legislatures of New York, Indiana, North Carolina, South Carolina, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Kansas, West Virginia, and Illinois, and in 1908 anti-compact bills were introduced in the legislatures of New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, Mississippi, Massachusetts, Kentucky, and South Carolina. In 1907 the legislature of New Mexico enacted an anti-compact law; but through the action of the governor did not go into effect. On the other hand Arkansas amended its law, but still prohibiting compacts or agreements to regulate rates in the state. Anti-compact bills were introduced in the legislatures of Kansas, New Jersey, New York, South Carolina, Colorado, North Carolina, California, Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois, and Maine in 1909, and bills were introduced in the legislatures of Missouri and Wisconsin to repeal or amend the anti-compact laws of those two states, but none of the bills in those states were enacted into law. Anti-compact bills were introduced in the legislatures of New York, Massachusetts, South Carolina and Virginia in 1910, but none had been enacted when this record closed.

The anti-compact idea appears to have had its birth in the Michigan legislature, in its session of 1883. It was said that certain large furniture manufacturing firms in Grand Rapids were behind the bill to prohibit local boards, instigated by a desire to be revenged on their own local board for advancing rates on a number of special hazards at Grand Rapids. The bill, which was made to apply only to companies of other states and countries, was presented by Mr. Fletcher of that city, passed by the House by a large majority, and was defeated in the Senate near the close of the session. It was reintroduced by the same legislator in the session of

1885, but it failed this time in the House. In the third onset, in the session of 1887, under the auspices of Mr. Cole, it passed both houses by a large majority, and received the executive approval. In endeavoring to enforce the law the insurance commissioner came in collision with the companies, which protested that it was unconstitutional, and, pending a decision of the Supreme Court, established an "inspection and rating bureau" under Mr. David Beveridge, with headquarters at Detroit. This the state attorney-general declared to be an evasion of the law, and the Supreme Court soon after pronounced the law constitutional.

But two years before this struggle for an anti-compact law had culminated in Michigan another state had caught up the idea and embodied it in law. It was Ohio, which, in 1885, injected an anti-compact provision into that section of the revised statutes which prohibited the removal of insurance suits from state to federal courts. Ohio thus secured the eminence of being the first state to adopt an anti-compact law. The bill was introduced into many legislatures in 1885, but with success in only one instance. Following Ohio, later in the year, New Hampshire passed the famous valued-policy-anti-compact law which drove all the agency companies of other states and countries from the state. Though the bill appeared in a number of legislatures in the three following years, it was passed only in Michigan. It was not until 1889 that anti-compact legislation was again successful. In one form and another four states, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and Texas (in the latter by implication), passed anti-compact or anti-trust laws in which fire insurance was covered. By the Supreme Court of Missouri its law was declared unconstitutional, and the Supreme Court of Texas decided that the anti-trust law of that state was not applicable to insurance companies. Georgia passed a modified law in 1891. An anti-trust law was adopted by Missouri in 1893, and the secretary of state endeavored to enforce it upon insurance companies until checked by an adverse opinion by the attorney-general. In 1895, however, the legislature amended the law so as to make it explicitly applicable to combinations of fire underwriters in cities of less than 100,000 inhabitants. Maine passed an anti-compact law in 1893, and repealed it in 1895. Texas in 1895 amended its anti-trust law so as to include insurance companies among those forbidden to combine. Iowa adopted what is known as the "Blanchard law" in 1896, and substituted a new law for it in 1897. This was declared unconstitutional by Judge McPherson of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Iowa. An appeal was taken by the state to the United States Supreme Court and the decision was reversed. Alabama, Washington, and Wisconsin passed laws in 1897, and Nebraska passed a substitute for its old law, which in 1901 was pronounced unconstitutional by Judge McPherson [see Cyclopedias 1904-5]. Virginia enacted an anti-compact law in March, 1898, which it repealed in 1902, and South Carolina enacted a law in February, 1899, which it practically repealed in 1904. An anti-trust law, which included fire insurance,

was adopted in Arkansas in March, 1899, and new anti-trust laws, taking the place of existing laws, were adopted in Missouri in April, 1899; and in Texas in May, 1899, and in Arkansas in 1905. The new Missouri law prohibited the St. Louis and Kansas City local boards, which had previously been exempted. In 1900 Louisiana, and in 1903 South Dakota, adopted anti-compact laws. There are, therefore, laws now in force in sixteen states prohibiting, in one form or another, fire insurance companies or agents from uniting for the purpose of controlling the rates of insurance or penalizing them for doing so. The following is the text of these laws:

ALABAMA. (Act of 1897.)

Whereas, existing laws have proven inadequate to protect the people against combinations, conspiracies, and agreements between insurers, whereby rates of insurance are raised or fixed by such practices, therefore, in order to suppress such combinations, conspiracies, and agreements to the end that competition in business shall alone make such rates:

Section 1. Be it enacted by the general assembly of Alabama, that every contract or policy of insurance made or issued after the passage of this act shall be construed to mean that in the event of loss or damage thereunder, the insured or beneficiary thereunder may, in addition to the actual loss or damage suffered, recover twenty-five per cent. of the amount of such actual loss, any provision or stipulation in said contract or policy to the contrary notwithstanding; provided at the time of the making of such contract or policy of insurance or subsequently before the time of trial the insurer belonged to or was a member of, or in any way connected with, any tariff association or such like thing by whatever name called, or who had any agreement, or had any understanding with any other person, corporation, or association engaged in the business of insurance as agent or otherwise about any particular rate of premium which should be charged or fixed for any kind or class of insurance risk, and provided, further, no stipulation of agreement in said contract or policy of insurance to arbitrate loss or damage, or to give notice or make proof of loss or damage, shall in such case be binding on the assured or beneficiary, but right of action accrues immediately upon loss or damage.

Section 2. Be it further enacted, that if it is shown to the reasonable satisfaction of the jury by a preponderance of the weight of the testimony that such insurer at the time of the making of such agreement or policy of insurance, or subsequently before the time of the trial, belongs to or was a member of, or in any way connected with, any tariff association, or any such like thing, by whatever name called, either in or out of the State, or had made any agreement or had any understanding either in or out of the State with any other person, corporation or association engaged in the business of insurance, as agents or otherwise, about any particular rate or premium which should be charged or fixed for any risk of insurance on any person or property or any kind or class of insurance risk, they must if they find for the assured or beneficiary, in addition to his actual damages, assess and add twenty-five per cent. of the amount of such actual loss, and judgment shall be rendered accordingly.

Section 3. Be it further enacted that this act shall be liberally construed to accomplish its object.

ARKANSAS. (Approved March 7, 1899.)

Section 1. Any corporation organized under the laws of this or any other state or country and transacting or conducting any kind of business in this state, or any partnership or individual, or other association of persons whatsoever, who shall create, enter into, become a member of, or a party to any pool, trust, agreement, combination, confederation, or understanding with any other corporation, partnership, individual, or any other person or association of persons, to regulate or fix the price of any article of manufacture, mechanism, merchandise, commodity, convenience, repair, any product of mining, or any article or thing whatsoever, or the price or premium to be paid for insuring property against loss or damage by fire, lightning, or storm, or to maintain said

price when so regulated or fixed, or shall enter into, become a member of or a party to any pool, agreement, contract, combination, association, or confederation to fix or limit the amount or quantity of any article of manufacture, mechanism, merchandise, commodity, convenience, repair, any product of mining, or any article or thing whatsoever, or the price or premium to be paid for insuring property against loss or damage by fire, lightning, storm, cyclone, tornado, or any other kind of policy issued by any corporation, partnership, individual, or association of persons aforesaid, shall be deemed and adjudged guilty of a conspiracy to defraud, and be subject to the penalties as provided by this act.

Sec. 2. Any person, partnership, firm or association, or any representative or agent thereof, or any corporation or company, or any officer, representative or agent thereof, violating any of the provisions of this act shall forfeit not less than \$200 nor more than \$5,000 for every such offense, and each day such person, corporation, partnership, or association shall continue to do so shall be a separate offense, the penalty in such cases to be recovered by an action in the name of the state at the relation of the attorney-general or prosecuting attorney; the moneys thus recovered to go into the county school fund of the county in which the cause accrues, except as hereinafter provided.

Section 4 of this act prescribes the form of an affidavit which must be sworn to by the president, secretary, or treasurer of each incorporated company doing business in the state (including insurance companies). The official must swear that he has not "created, entered into, or become a member of or a party to any pool, trust, agreement, combination, federation, or understanding with any other corporations, partnership, individual, or any other person or association of persons to regulate or fix the price or premium to be paid for insuring property against loss or damage by fire, lightning, storm, cyclone, tornado, or any other kind of policy." Refusal to make oath subjects the company to a denial of a license to do business in the state.

At the instigation of Governor Davis, a substitute for the above was introduced in the legislature in 1903, the purpose of which was to prohibit fire insurance companies doing business in the state from being members of any rate-making compact anywhere. The bill passed the lower house, but, being passed in an amended form in the senate, failed through inability of the two houses to agree.

Practically the same bill was introduced in the legislature of 1905 and became a law. The principal section of the law of 1905 reads as follows:

Any corporation organized under the laws of this or any other state or country, and transacting or conducting any kind of business in this state, or any partnership or individual, or other association or persons whatsoever, who are now, or shall hereafter create, enter into, become a member of, or a party to any pool, trust, agreement, combination, confederation, or understanding, whether the same is made in this state or elsewhere, with any other corporation, partnership, individual, or any other person or association of persons, to regulate or fix either in this state or elsewhere the price of any article of manufacture, mechanism, merchandise, commodity, convenience, repair, any product of mining, or any article or thing whatsoever, or the price or premium to be paid for insuring property against loss or damage by fire, lightning, or tornado, or to maintain said price when so regulated or fixed, or who shall now or shall hereafter enter into, become a member of, or party to any pool, agreement, combination, association, or confederation, whether made in this state or elsewhere, to fix or limit, in this state or elsewhere, the amount or quantity of any article of manufacture, mechanism, merchandise, commodity, convenience, repair, any product of mining, or any article or thing what-

soever, or the price or premium to be paid for insuring property against loss or damage by fire, lightning, storm, cyclone, tornado, or any other kind of policy issued by any corporation, partnership, individual, or association of persons aforesaid, shall be deemed and adjudged guilty of a conspiracy to defraud and be subject to the penalties as provided in this act.

The penalty provided was forfeiture of license and a fine of \$5,000 for each day business is transacted in violation of the law. Suits for violation of the law were joined for the purpose of testing the constitutionality of the law, which was upheld by the state Supreme Court.

Section 1 of the act passed in 1907, amending the above act, reads as follows:

Any foreign or domestic insurance company is hereby permitted to do business in this State without fine or forfeiture upon compliance with the insurance laws of this State, provided that such corporation is not a member or a party to any pool, trust, agreement, combination, confederation or understanding made in this State or elsewhere to regulate, fix or maintain insurance premiums on property in this State.

GEORGIA. (Approved October 21, 1891.)

Section 1. From and after the passage of this act it shall be unlawful for any insurance company or companies authorized to do business in this State, or the agent or agents thereof, to make, maintain, or enter into any contract, agreement, pool, or other arrangement with any other insurance company or companies licensed to do business in this State, or the agent or agents thereof for the purpose thereof, or that may have the tendency or effect of preventing or lessening competition in the business of insurance transacted in this State, and when it shall be made to appear to the commissioner of insurance that any company or companies, agent or agents, have entered into any such contract, agreement, pool, or other arrangement, thereupon said commissioner shall revoke the license issued to such company or companies, and the same shall not be reissued until the president, or chief officer of such company or companies shall file an affidavit with said commissioner, stating that all such contracts, agreements, pools, or other arrangements have been annulled and made void; provided that nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent any insurance company, legally authorized to transact business in this State, from separately surveying, inspecting, or examining the premises to be insured, by and with the consent of the owner, for the purpose of bringing about improvements in fire protection so as to lessen the cost of insurance by reducing rates.

Section 2. Any citizen of this State whose rates of insurance have been increased or who has been refused insurance at reasonable rates, shall have the right to file a written complaint under oath, to the best of his knowledge and belief, with the insurance commissioner, charging any company or companies authorized to do business in this State with a violation of the preceding section of this act, and that thereupon it shall be the duty of said insurance commissioner to issue a citation addressed to the company or companies against whom said complaint is made, requiring it or them to be and appear before said insurance commissioner at a specified time and place to be fixed by said insurance commissioner, not less than twenty nor more than forty days from the date of filing said complaint, and show cause why its or their license or licenses should not be revoked as provided by the first section hereof. And it is further provided that such citation shall be served not less than ten days from the date of filing said complaint by the sheriffs or constables of said State in the same manner as provided by law for the service of process upon insurance companies.

Section 3. For the purposes of the provisions of this act, the insurance commissioner shall have power to administer oaths, issue subpoenas for witnesses, hear testimony, issue commissions for taking testimony by interrogatories, and the party or parties complaining, and the company or companies defending, shall have the right to serve notice for the production of books and papers; all to be done under the same rules as now provided by law for civil actions in the supreme courts. The county in which the insurance commissioner shall fix the

hearing shall be as to this act the *loci forum* of said hearing or trial. The cost and fees for the sheriff or constable, witnesses, and the commissioners taking interrogatories shall be the same as now provided by law for similar service in the superior courts of this State, the same to be taxed against and paid by the party or parties cast in said suit, and against whom said insurance commissioner shall find; for which costs said insurance commissioner is hereby authorized to issue execution—the same to be levied and collected as executions from the courts of this State.

IOWA. (Code of Iowa, 1897.)

Section 1754. Combinations.—It shall be unlawful for two or more fire insurance companies doing business in this state, or for the officers, agents or employes of such companies, to make or enter into any combination or agreement relating to the rates to be charged for insurance, the amount of commissions to be allowed agents for procuring the same, or the manner of transacting the fire insurance business within this State; and any such company officer, agent, or employee violating this provision shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall pay a penalty of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars for each offense, to be recovered in the name of the State, for the use of the permanent school fund.

Section 1755. Revocation of Authority.—The auditor of State is authorized to summon before him for examination under oath any officer, agent, or employe of any such company suspected of violating any of the provisions of the preceding section, and on complaint to him in writing by two or more residents of this State charging such company under oath, upon their knowledge or belief, with violating the provisions of the preceding section, he shall summon any officer, agent, or employee of said company before him for examination upon oath; if upon such examination, and that of any other witness produced and examined, he shall determine that such company is guilty of a violation of any of the provisions of the preceding section, or if any such officer, agent, or employe, after being duly summoned, shall fail to appear or submit to examination, the auditor shall forthwith issue an order revoking the authority of such company to transact business within this State, and it shall not thereafter be permitted to do the business of fire insurance in this State at any time within one year therefrom.

Section 1756 and 1757 provide for an appeal by either party from the decision of the auditor to the district court, and that the testimony given by any officer or employe in the investigation before the officer shall not be used against him in any criminal prosecution.

The Iowa law was pronounced unconstitutional in 1903 by Judge McPherson of the United States district court for the district of southern Iowa, and the state authorities appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, which reversed the circuit court decision late in 1905.

KANSAS. (Adopted in 1889.)

Section 1. That all arrangements, contracts, agreements, trusts, or combinations between persons or corporations, made with a view or which tend to prevent full and free competition in the importation, transportation, or sale of articles imported into this State, or in the product, manufacture, or sale of articles of domestic growth or product, or domestic raw material, or for the loan or use of money, or to fix attorneys' or doctors' fees, and all arrangements, contracts, agreements, trusts or combinations between persons or corporations, designed or which tend to advance, reduce, or control the price of the cost to the producer, or to the consumer, of any such product or articles, or to control the cost or rate of insurance, or which tend to advance or control the rate of interest for the loan or use of money to the borrower, or any other services, are hereby declared to be against public policy, unlawful and void.

The remaining sections prescribe the penalty for violation of the law, and the legal proceedings in connection therewith. Any person entering into the trust or combination forbidden shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be subject to a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000, and to imprisonment not less than thirty days nor more than six months, either or both, in the discretion of the court. The punishment of public officers failing to prosecute violators of the law is provided for.

LOUISIANA. (Law of 1900.)

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any fire insurance company, association, or partnership, doing a fire insurance business in this State, to enter into any combination or compact with other fire insurance companies, associations, or partnerships or to require or allow their agents to enter into any combination or compact with other fire insurance agents, companies, associations, or partnerships, for the purpose of governing, controlling, or influencing the rates charged for insurance on property situated in this State. Provided, that nothing herein shall be construed to prohibit one or more companies from employing a common agent or agents to supervise and advise of defective structures or to suggest improvements to lessen fire hazards.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That all fire insurance companies, associations, or partnerships doing a fire insurance business in this State shall cause to be filed on the first day of December, 1900, and on the first day of December of each year thereafter, with the Secretary of State, the affidavit of some officer or agent of said company, associations, or partnerships who reside in this State, setting forth the fact that the company, association or partnership of which he is an officer or agent, has not in twelve months previous to the date of said affidavit entered into any trust, combination, or association for the purpose of preventing competition in insurance or influencing insurance rates in this State; the said affidavit shall be made before an officer of this State authorized to administer oaths, and any false statement in said affidavit shall be deemed perjury. Provided, that the affidavit that must be made on December 1, 1900, need only state that the provisions of this act have not been violated from the time of its promulgation to the date of the affidavit. Provided, further, that any attempt to evade the provisions of this act by agreeing upon any person or number of persons for the purpose of making rates for all such insurance companies, associations, or partnerships by buying rate books shall be deemed a violation of this act, and shall be punishable as herein provided.

The penalty for a violation of the act is a revocation of the license of the offending company for the unexpired term of the same and for twelve months next following thereafter.

MICHIGAN. (Public Acts of 1887, Act No. 285.)

Section 1. The people of the State of Michigan enact, that no fire, fire and marine, or marine and inland insurance company or association not organized under the laws of this State shall be permitted to do business therein under the provisions of an act entitled "An act relative to the organization and powers of fire and marine insurance companies transacting business in this State," approved April 3, 1869, until in addition to complying with the provisions of said act it has filed with the commissioner of insurance an undertaking, duly executed and authenticated by the company, in such form as the commissioner of insurance shall from time to time prescribe, that it will not, directly or indirectly, enter into any compact, agreement, arrangement, or undertaking of any nature or kind whatever with any other company, companies, association, or associations, the object or effect of which is to prevent open and free competition between it and said company, companies, association, or associations, or the agents of their respective companies or associations in the business transacted in this State or in any part thereof.

Section 2 prescribes that no company of the kind above described shall enter into the compact or agreement forbidden. Section 3 makes the prohibition apply to the agents of such companies. Section 4 forbids agents and brokers to solicit for companies violating the law. Section 5 declares that a person violating the law shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined not less than \$50 nor more than \$100, in default of which he shall be imprisoned in the county jail not less than three months. Section 6 makes it the duty of the insurance commissioner to furnish a blank form to the companies to complete the undertaking required by Section 1, and in case of failure therein by a company for thirty days after the mailing of such blank he must revoke its certificate of authority to do business, and cause the notification thereof to be published in some paper of general circulation in the state for four weeks. Section 7 makes it the duty of the commissioner to investigate all complaints of violation of the law. Section 8 forbids any person to act as agent for a company after its certificate of authority has been revoked, under a penalty of not less than \$50 nor more than \$100, in default of the payment of which he shall be imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding ninety days.

MISSOURI. Anti-trust Law adopted in 1891 and amended 1895, 1897, and 1899.

Section 8965. (R. S. 1899.) Any corporation organized under the laws of this or any other state or country for transacting or conducting any kind of business in this state, or which does transact or conduct any kind of business in this state, or any partnership or individual, or other association of persons whatsoever, who shall create, enter into, become a member of, or a party to any pool, trust, agreement, combination, confederation, or understanding with any other corporation, partnership, individual, or any other person or association of persons, to regulate or fix the price of any article of manufacture, mechanism, merchandise, commodity, convenience, repair, any product of mining, or any article or thing whatsoever, or the price or premium to be paid for insuring property against loss or damage by fire, lightning, or storm, or to maintain said price when so regulated or fixed, or shall enter into, become a member of or a party to any pool, agreement, contract, combination, or confederation to fix or limit the amount or quantity of any article of manufacture, mechanism, merchandise, commodity, convenience, repair, any product of mining, or any article or thing whatsoever, or the price or premium to be paid for insuring property against loss or damage by fire, lightning, or storm, shall be deemed and adjudged guilty of a conspiracy to defraud, and be subject to penalties as provided in this article; and provided that if such insurance companies or their agents, or the board of fire underwriters doing business in any city of this state shall combine in any city of this state, either directly or indirectly, or agree, or attempt to agree, directly or indirectly, to fix or regulate the price or premium to be paid for insuring property located within or outside of such city against loss or damage by fire, lightning, or storm, such company so violating the provisions of this article, either by itself, its agents, or by any such board of underwriters, shall be taken and deemed to have forfeited its right to do business in this state, and shall become liable to all the penalties and forfeitures provided for by the provisions of this article.

Section 8973, R. S. 1899, of this act prescribes the form of an affidavit which must be sworn to by the president, secretary, or treasurer of each incorporated company doing business in the state (which includes fire insurance companies). The official must swear that he has not "created, entered into, or become a member of

or a party to" "any pool, trust, agreement, combination, confederation, or understanding, with any other corporation, partnership, individual or any other person or association of persons to regulate or fix" "the price or premium to be paid for insuring property against loss or damage by fire, lightning, or storm." Refusal to make oath subjects the company to a denial of a license to do business in the state.

Sections 8978 to 8985, inclusive, R. S. 1899, provide that "every pool, trust, agreement, combination, etc., entered into . . . to regulate, control, or fix . . . the price or premium to be paid for insuring property against loss or damage by fire, lightning, or storm, or to maintain said price or prices when so regulated . . . are hereby declared illegal," and prescribes the form of proceedings to be taken for the enforcement of the act.

NEBRASKA. (Adopted in 1897 and declared unconstitutional by the United States District Court in 1901.) For text of decision see cyclopedia for 1904-5.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. (Laws of 1885, Chapter 39.)

Section 1. Should any insurance company not organized under the laws, but doing an insurance business within this State, make an application to remove any suit or action, to which it is a party, heretofore or hereafter commenced in any court of this State to the United States district or circuit court, or shall enter into any compact or combination with other insurance companies for the purpose of governing or controlling the rates charged for fire insurance on any property within this State, the insurance commissioner shall forthwith revoke the license or authority of said company to transact business, and no renewal of said license or authority shall be granted for the period of three years from the date of such revocation.

OHIO. (Adopted in 1885, Section 3659, Revised Statutes, as amended in 1891 and again in 1900.)

If any such company, association, or partnership, doing business within this State, makes an application for a change of venue or to remove any suit or action wherein such company has been sued by a citizen of this State now pending, or hereafter commenced in any court of this State, to the United States district or circuit court, or to any federal court, or shall enter into any compact or combination with other insurance companies, or shall require their agents to enter into any compact or combination with other insurance companies for the purpose of governing or controlling the rates charged for fire insurance on any property within the State, or for the purpose of governing or controlling the rates per centum or in amount of commissions or compensation to be allowed agents for procuring contracts for fire insurance on any property within this State (provided that nothing herein shall prohibit one or more such companies from employing a common agent or agents to supervise and advise of defective structures, suggest improvements to lessen the fire hazard, and to advise as to the relative value of risks), the superintendent of insurance shall forthwith revoke and recall the license or authority to it to do or transact business within this State, and no renewal of authority shall be granted to it for three years after such revocation; and it shall thereafter be prohibited from transacting any business in this State until again duly licensed and authorized.

SOUTH CAROLINA. The anti-compact law of 1899 was repealed by the legislature of 1904 by the following sections of House Bill 784:

Sec. 8. No insurance company shall be allowed to do business in this state which shall be a member of any association whose purpose is to establish, fix, or maintain excessive or unreasonable rates or charges for insurance. Provided, however, that it shall be lawful for such insurance companies to be members of any association the purpose and object of which is to secure the proper inspection of risks, the classification of risks, the maintenance of uniform and reasonable rates, and the prevention of discrimination in charges between parties dealing with such insurance companies in this state.

Sec. 9. Upon the complaint of one or more citizens of this state that any insurance company is discriminating in rates between citizens of this state on risks similar in character, the Comptroller-General shall forthwith summon said company to appear before him, and if it shall be shown that said company has charged for any risk so complained of an amount in excess of the rates charged other persons on other risks of the same class, this discrimination in rates to the prejudice of any citizen of this state, the Comptroller-General shall order said company to make due correction in the rate immediately, refunding such excess as may have been charged, together with interest thereon from the date of its payment until the same is refunded to the citizen thus charged; and that if any such company shall fail to make this correction within thirty days after notice and the making of such order, the Comptroller-General, on proof thereof, shall revoke the license of said company; provided, that no rate on any fire insurance risk in this state shall exceed the rate on similar risks in adjoining states, nor shall any rate be charged or maintained on property in this state that, after a full hearing before the Comptroller-General, shall be shown to be greater than rates charged in adjoining states on risks of like character and similar circumstances.

SOUTH DAKOTA. (Act of 1903.)

Section 1. Any combination, agreement, confederation, compact or understanding made and entered into either directly or indirectly by or between two or more fire insurance companies insuring property against loss or damage by fire and loss or damage from the elements, transacting business within this State, or between officers, agents or employees of any such companies, relating to the rates to be charged for insurance, regulating and fixing the minimum price or premium to be paid for insuring property located within this State, the amount of commission to be allowed agents for procuring insurance or the manner of transacting the business of fire or other casualty insurance within this State, is hereby declared to be unlawful, and any such company, officer or agent violating this provision shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof in any court having jurisdiction shall pay a penalty of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500 for each offense, to be recovered for the use of the general fund of the State, and any such company, corporation or association so offending shall not be permitted to transact business within this State.

Sec. 2. Any fire insurance company, corporation or association desiring to transact business within this State shall, in addition to the requirements now provided for by law, furnish the Insurance Commissioner of this State on or before the 1st day of July each year, and at any other time during the year when called upon by the Insurance Commissioner of this State, as one of the conditions for being permitted to transact business within this State, an affidavit subscribed and sworn to by the president or secretary or managing officer of said corporation or association before competent authority, stating that said company of which he is an officer has not violated any of the provisions of the foregoing act, naming them, and such affidavit shall be in the following form:

State of
County of

I, being first duly sworn, depose and say that I am one of the managing officers of the company, or association, and that said association has not entered and will not enter into any combination or agreement with any other fire insurance company or companies whatsoever, by which there is any understanding of whatsoever kind or character, either directly or indirectly tending to fix or establish a

uniform price or premium for fire insurance in the State of South Dakota, nor any agreement whatever, either directly or indirectly, relating to the rates to be charged for insurance within said State.

TENNESSEE. (Act of 1905.)

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the state of Tennessee, That it shall be unlawful for any two or more fire insurance companies doing business in Tennessee, or any two or more agents or representatives of fire insurance companies doing business in Tennessee, to enter into any contract, compact, or agreement looking to the maintaining of any specific rates to be charged for insurance on any property located in this state.

Provided, that this act shall not be so construed as to prohibit the formation of associations of fire insurance agents in any city, town, or county in this state for the purpose of minimizing expenses by the employment of joint inspectors or experts for preparing rating schedules and designating improvements with a view to the reduction of the cost of insurance; provided, that all rates which may be suggested through such associations shall be advisory only and not binding on any member thereof; provided further, that if any board of agents, or agent, or company attempts to enforce any fine upon any agent or company who refuses to write at any rate other than that fixed by such board, they shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to a fine of not less than \$50.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That it shall be unlawful for any one or more agents or associations of fire insurance agents in any city, town, or county of this state to impose any penalty, or threaten to impose any penalty, upon any agent because of any rates which may be charged by said agent or any member of said association.

Sections 3 and 4 provide penalties. For violation of Section 1 companies are subject to a fine of "not less than \$100 nor exceeding \$1,000," and revocation of license. Section 4 provides that "any agent or officer of any association of agents" violating Section 2 shall be liable, upon conviction, to a fine "not less than \$100 nor more than \$500." Section 5 provides that it "shall be the duty of the insurance commissioner, upon complaint of any citizen or upon his own initiative," to make investigations as to violations, and if he finds, upon investigation, that there is sufficient justification for legal proceedings, to lay the facts before the attorney-general, and shall authorize the district attorney-general to enter his name as prosecutor in any criminal proceedings instituted for violation of this act. It is further provided that this shall not be construed to prevent any citizen from acting as prosecutor in such cases.

TEXAS. (Section 175 to 182 of Chapter 15 of the Insurance Laws of Texas.) Enacted 1899, taking the place of the anti-trust law of 1899 as amended in 1895.

The first two sections of the act (Sections 175 and 176) are the same as Section 1 and 2 of the Arkansas law. [See Ante.] The affidavit required of officers of companies is the same as that of the Arkansas law so far as concerns insurance. The act provided that it should take effect on January 31, 1900.

WASHINGTON. (Section 31 of Insurance Law adopted in 1897.)

Section 31. If a licensed insurance company shall enter into a contract or combination with other insurance companies for the purpose of controlling the rates to be charged for insurance upon property within this State, the commissioner shall forthwith revoke its license and those of its agents; and no renewal of the licenses shall be granted until after the expiration of three years from the date of final revocation.

WISCONSIN. (Chapter 356, Laws of 1897.)

Section 1. No fire, fire and marine, or marine and inland insurance company or association, its agent or representatives doing business in this State, shall, either directly or indirectly, enter into any contract, agreement, combination, or compact with any other such company or companies or its or their agents or representatives for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a fixed schedule, or schedule of rates; provided, however, that in cities and villages it shall be lawful for the local board of underwriters incorporated under the statutes of this State, and in case of the non-existence of such local board therein, then and in that event it shall be lawful for an association of the local agents in such city or village to from time to time establish and maintain rates therein, and for them and such companies represented by them to enter into any lawful contract or agreement to so establish and maintain rates so made; provided, however, that all such schedules of rates shall at all reasonable times be open to the inspection of the assured.

It is hereby made the duty of the commissioner of insurance of this State to enforce compliance with the provisions of this section, and it shall be his duty to revoke the license of each and every such insurance company violating the provisions of this section, and to report such violation to the attorney-general of the state for prosecution, and each and every such company violating the provisions of this section shall be subject to a penalty of five hundred (\$500) dollars for each and every violation of the same.

For an account of proceedings against companies for violations of the laws, or legal proceedings involving compacts, and decisions thereon see Cyclopedias for 1904-5 and subsequent volumes and for a review of the court's decision in the Iowa anti-compact case, and the decision on the Arkansas law see Cyclopedias for 1906-7.

Suits were brought against a number of companies in Arkansas in 1907, but were dismissed on payment of a nominal fine and with the understanding that no further proceedings would be brought. The suits had been brought prior to the taking effect of the amendment to the anti-compact law. In 1907 the attorney-generals of Missouri and Kansas started investigations under the anti-compact laws. Early in 1908 the attorney-general of Missouri announced that no further proceedings would be taken after exacting certain promises from companies, as to readjusting rates and no prosecutions resulted from the investigation in either Missouri or Kansas. The Attorney-Generals of both states reached the conclusion that some form of agreement among companies as to rates was necessary, and in Kansas the findings were followed by legislation giving the superintendent of insurance supervision over rates. Oklahoma enacted an anti-trust law in 1908, which, while it did not specifically mention insurance companies, was generally regarded as including insurance companies in its provisions. Anti-trust suits which were begun in 1902 at Belleville, Ill., were revived in 1908, and in October a permanent injunction was issued against one hundred and ten companies by the circuit court of St. Clair county, but the injunction was regarded as unimportant as the practices enjoined had previously been abandoned by the companies.

Late in 1909 proceedings were brought in Indiana against rating organizations, but were not concluded when this record closed. In August suits were brought in Arkansas against sixty-five fire insurance companies for violation of the anti-compact law,

but the suits were dismissed by the Supreme Court on the ground that suit should be brought against the companies individually. Suits were filed against the companies individually early in 1910, and suits brought in July against forty companies in Mississippi, in which an amended complaint was filed in November, 1909, were also resumed early in the present year, but the proceedings in either state had not been concluded when this record closed. The attorney-general of Nebraska also began an inquiry into the operations of fire insurance companies in respect to violations of the anti-compact law in 1909. The only action of long standing which was concluded in 1909 was the action brought at common law against the Newark, N. J., Fire Insurance Exchange. Action was begun against the Exchange in 1904, and a decision of the vice-chancellor was favorable to the Exchange, but in June the New Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals rendered an opinion holding the Exchange to be an illegal association, and a decree was entered, which became effective in November, enjoining the companies from carrying out the terms of the agreement under which the Newark Fire Insurance Exchange was organized, and also from entering into any other agreement or forming any other combination or association for the purpose of making or fixing the rates "to be charged by them or any of them for insurance against loss or damage by fire to property in the city of Newark, township of Clinton and Belleville, and the village of Irvington, in the county of Essex and state of New Jersey, and that part of Hudson county lying west of the Hackensack river in the state of New Jersey." The vice-chancellor in the earlier decision held that the agreement was not more than an unenforceable contract, there being no statute to cover the case, but the Court of Appeals, in its decision, which was rendered by Justice Garrison, took a different view and held that if a corporation, engaged in business that was affected with a public interest, contracted to enter upon a line of conduct in respect to business that tended to affect such public interest injuriously, and was contrary to public policy, the corporation might be restrained in equity at the suit of the attorney-general, without regard to whether or not actual injury had resulted to the public. The court said further: "The business of fire insurance as it is carried on in this state by corporations created, licensed and regulated by the state is a business affected with a public interest within the meaning of this rule. A contract in restraint of trade entered into by fire insurance companies, the necessary effect and actual result of which is to control such business within a certain area and within such area to fix and regulate prices and to limit or eliminate competition to the injury of the public, is contrary to public policy and ultravires such corporations and may be restrained in equity at the suit of the attorney-general.

"The rule in equity that contracts in restraint of trade are merely unenforceable does not require that the parties so contracting be deemed to be immune from ordinary equitable remedies when their violation of public policy is directed at and actually works a public injury."

Anti-compact legislation has, as a rule, met with the disapproval of insurance departments. An exception occurred in 1903, when the South Dakota department strongly advocated the enactment of an anti-compact law, and secured its passage by the legislature.

The Virginia Legislature of 1900 passed a law prohibiting a combination of fire insurance companies for the purpose of regulating the commissions to be paid to their agents. The first section of the law reads as follows:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia, That it shall be unlawful for any fire insurance company, association, or partnership authorized to do business in this State, to enter into any compact or combination with other fire insurance companies, associations, or partnerships, to make or require their agents or employees to enter into any compact, agreement, or pledge for the purpose of governing or controlling the commissions or compensation paid said agents.

The anti-compact laws of Iowa, Nebraska, Ohio, and South Dakota also contain clauses forbidding combinations of fire underwriters for the purpose of governing or controlling the commissions to be paid to agents. The North Carolina legislature of 1905 passed a similar law, Section 1 of which reads as follows:

Section 1. That it shall be unlawful for any fire insurance company, association, or partnership doing business in this state, employing an agent who is employed by another fire insurance company, association, or partnership, either directly or through any organization or association, to enter into, make or maintain any stipulation or agreement in restraint of or limiting the compensation which said agent may receive from any other fire insurance company, association, or partnership.

Section 2 of the act imposes a penalty for its violation of a fine of not less than \$250 nor more than \$500 and revocation of license for a period of twelve months.

The Louisiana legislature of 1904 also passed a law prohibiting agreements on compensation of agents, and making revocation of license a penalty for its violation. Section 1 reads:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the state of Louisiana, That it shall be unlawful for any corporation, not domiciled in the state of Louisiana, to enter into any combination or agreement with another corporation to prevent its legally authorized representatives in Louisiana from accepting a higher compensation than the corporations, parties to the aforesaid agreement, pay.

The Florida legislature in 1909 passed a law, chapter 5888, section 1 of which reads as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any fire insurance company, association or partnership doing business in this State, employing an agent who is employed by another fire insurance company, association or partnership, either directly or through any organization or association, to enter into, make or maintain any stipulation or agreement in restraint of or limiting the compensation which said agent may receive from any other fire insurance company, association or partnership. The penalty for any violation of this Section shall be a fine of not less than two hundred and fifty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars and the forfeiture of license to do business in this State for a period of twelve months thereafter.

ANTI-REBATE LAWS. Following is a list of the states which have laws prohibiting the giving of rebate of premium to the insured by life insurance companies or their agents, together with the text of such laws.

The first anti-rebate law applying specifically to the business of life insurance was enacted by Massachusetts in 1887. The previous year, it is true, Louisiana passed a law prohibiting the allowance of rebates in insurance, but no class of insurance was named in the act; it was supposed to refer to fire insurance, and it was not until later that an opinion was given by the attorney-general of the state that its provisions were applicable to the practice of life insurance.

In 1898 a reactionary movement began with the introduction of a bill in the Kentucky legislature to repeal the anti-rebate law of that state. It failed, as did a similar bill in the Maryland legislature in 1900, and bills in the Michigan and New Jersey legislatures in 1901. Finally the New Jersey legislature in 1902 passed a repeal bill, but it was vetoed by the governor. In 1903 further efforts were made to modify anti-rebate laws, and the South Dakota legislature passed a repeal bill which was vetoed by the governor, while a bill in the Illinois legislature sought to exempt a company from the penalties of the law when it could be shown that it had not caused nor ratified the act of the agent in violating the law. This bill was not passed.

The Massachusetts law has served as a model for the anti-rebate laws of most of the states enacting them, in some cases being copied almost literally, and in others being followed closely in substance. The following is a synopsis of anti-rebate legislation from its beginning in 1886:

Alabama passed an anti-rebate law in 1879, and the legislature of 1909 enacted a new law, which is a copy of the Colorado law (see below), with the same penalty except as to imprisonment, which in the Alabama law is made thirty days only. Sections 3 and 4 of the Alabama law prohibits the sale of agency company stock or other stock or the issue of any special or advisory board or other contract promising returns and profits as an inducement to insurance.

COLORADO. The Colorado law is Section 49 of the Act of 1907, creating an insurance department, and reads as follows:

Section 49. No life insurance company doing business in this State shall make or permit any distinction or discrimination in favor of individuals between insurants (the insured) of the same class and equal expectation of life in the amount of payment of premiums or rates charged for policies of life or endowment insurance or in the dividends or other benefits payable thereon, or in any other of the terms and conditions of the contracts it makes. Nor shall any such company or agent thereof make any contract of insurance or agreement as to such contract other than as plainly expressed in the policy issued thereon; nor shall any such company or any officer, agent, solicitor or representative thereof pay, allow or give or offer to pay, allow or give, directly or indirectly, as inducement to insurance, any rebate of premium payable on the policy, or any special favor or advantage in the dividends or other benefits to accrue thereon, or any paid employment or contract for services of any kind or any valuable consideration or inducement whatever not specified in the policy contract of insurance; nor give, sell or purchase or offer to give, sell or pur-

chase, as inducement to insurance or in connection therewith, any stocks, bonds or other securities of any insurance company or other corporation, association or partnership, or any dividends or profits to accrue thereon, or anything of value whatever, not specified in the policy.

The penalty for a violation is revocation of license, and a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500, and imprisonment for not less than thirty nor more than ninety days, or both. An additional section of the act also makes the person knowingly receiving a rebate guilty of a misdemeanor, and subject to a fine of \$100 or imprisonment for thirty days, or both.

CONNECTICUT. The law is section 3538, Chapter 134 of the laws of 1899; and Chapter 193, Section 1, of the laws of 1907 and reads as follows:

No life insurance company doing business in this state shall make or permit any distinction or discrimination in favor of individuals between insureds of the same class and expectation of life in the amount or payment of premiums or rates charged for policies of life or endowment insurance, or in the dividends or other benefits payable thereon, or in any other of the terms and conditions of the contracts it makes; nor shall any such company or any agent, subagent, broker, or any other person, make any contract of insurance or agreement as to such contract, other than is plainly expressed in the policy issued thereon; nor shall any such company or agent, subagent, broker, or any other person, pay or allow, or offer to pay or allow, as inducement to insurance, any rebate of premium payable on the policy, or any special favor or advantage in the dividends or other benefit to accrue thereon, or any valuable consideration or inducement whatever not specified in the policy of insurance. No person shall receive or accept from any company or agent, subagent, broker, or any other person, as inducement to insurance, any such rebate of premium payable on the policy, or any special favor or advantage in the dividends or other benefit to accrue thereon, or any valuable consideration or inducement not specified in the policy of insurance. No person shall be excused from testifying or from producing any books, papers, contracts, agreements, or documents, at the trial of any other person charged with a violation of any provision of this section, on the ground that such testimony or evidence may tend to incriminate him, but no person shall be prosecuted for any act concerning which he shall be compelled to so testify or produce evidence, documentary or otherwise, except for perjury committed in so testifying.

An additional section provides that no person shall act on the solicitation of policies of insurance without first obtaining a certificate of authority from the insurance commissioner which shall be renewed on the first of April of each year, and makes the penalty for violation of the act a revocation of license "and no such certificate shall be thereafter issued to said convicted person by said commissioner for the term of three years from the date of such conviction" and a fine of not more than \$500.

DELAWARE. The Delaware law (Chapter 273, Volume 19, Law of 1901) is a copy of the Massachusetts law. The penalty for a violation is \$500, or imprisonment for not less than one nor more than six months for each violation. An act was passed in 1907 prohibiting rebating by surety companies, and with the same penalty for violation as in the act above.

IDAHO. The law in Section 19 of the Act of 1901 as amended by the Act of 1903, creating an insurance department, and further amended in 1905, and reads as follows:

Section 19. No life insurance corporation or company subject to the provisions of this act shall make any discrimination in favor of individuals of the same occupation and expectation of life, and such corporation or company shall not make any contract for insurance or agreement as to such contract, other than that which is available to each and every applicant for insurance of the same occupation and expectation of life, to such corporation, company, or any agent thereof. No such corporation or company, or agent thereof shall pay or allow or offer to pay or allow, as an inducement to any person to insure, any rebate of premium or any special favor or advantage whatever in the dividends to accrue thereon, either by way of service rendered or to be rendered by the applicant for insurance, as an advisor to the company or as a member of an advisory board or other similar board or body, or for services rendered, or to be rendered, of any kind or nature, or any other inducement whatever. Any person who shall so contract with such company or corporation or any agent thereof, or who shall receive any such favor or advantage, shall be deemed an agent or solicitor of insurance within the meaning of this act.

A violation of the provisions of this section shall constitute a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, shall subject the party offending to the payment of a fine of not more than three hundred dollars or imprisonment in the county jail for a period not exceeding six months, or both such fine and imprisonment, and if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the insurance commissioner that any corporation is issuing policies or making contracts that are in violation of this section, he shall revoke the authority of such corporation to do business in this state.

Any such insurance corporation or company, or the agents of such corporation or company, shall, upon demand, in writing, by the insurance commissioner, furnish him with the form or forms of all insurance policies, the form or forms of all contracts for insurance and the form or forms of any other paper, or papers, pertaining to any contract for insurance, or the maintenance of the same, issued, used, or intended or authorized to be issued or used by said corporation or company or by its agents or representatives in and about the business of life insurance carried on by said corporation or company, and upon a failure on the part of such corporation or company, or its agents or representatives, to comply with such demand within a period of fifteen days after service of the same, the insurance commissioner shall revoke the authority of such corporation or company, to do business in this state. Service of such demand upon an agent of said corporation or company within this state or a deposit of the same in the postoffice, registered and addressed to the home or reputed home office of such corporation or company, shall be sufficient service thereof.

ILLINOIS. The law is Section 203 to 206 of Chapter 73 of the Revised Statutes, and was approved June 19, 1891. The first section is as follows:

Section 1. No life insurance company or association organized under the laws of this State, or doing business within the limits of the same, shall make or permit any distinction or discrimination between insurants of the same class and equal expectation of life, in its established rates, nor in the charging, collecting, demanding, or receiving of the amount of premium for insurants of the same class and equal expectation of life; nor in the return ratably of premiums, dividends, or other benefits, accruing or that may accrue, to such insurants as aforesaid; nor in the terms or conditions of the contract between such company and the insurants; and such contract of insurance shall be fully and wholly expressed and contained in the policy issued and the application therefor, nor shall any such company or its agents pay, or allow, or offer to pay or allow, to any person insured, any special rebate of premium, or any special favor or advantage, in the dividends or other benefits to accrue on such policy, or promise the same to any person as inducement to insure, or promise to give any advantage or valuable consideration whatsoever, not expressed or specified in the policy of such company.

The three additional sections declare the discriminations enumerated in Section 1 to be violations of law, and any company or association so violating shall, with the agent or agents concerned,

be jointly and severally subject to a penalty of not less than \$500 nor more than \$1,000 for each offense, and the auditor of public accounts shall cancel the certificate of authority of such agent. It is declared that the act does not apply to fraternal associations.

INDIANA. The law was enacted in 1909, and section 1 of the law reads as follows:

That no life insurance company doing business in this State, nor any officer or agent of such company, shall directly or indirectly pay, allow, or offer to pay or allow, as an inducement to insurance, any rebate or premium in connection with a policy of life insurance to be issued upon any application solicited in this State. Nor shall any such company, officer or agent make any contract or agreement as to the amount of the premium to be paid on any policy solicited in this State other than as plainly expressed in the policy, nor shall any company knowingly issue a policy of insurance when any part of the premium has been rebated.

Section 2 makes "any person knowingly receiving" any rebate guilty of a misdemeanor, and imposes a penalty of a fine of \$100 or imprisonment for 30 days, or both, for the first ten thousand dollars of insurance and an additional fine of \$100 for each additional \$10,000 of insurance or fraction thereof. Section 3 provides that, "any company, person or persons violating any of the provisions of section 1 of this act, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not less than one hundred (\$100) dollars or more than five hundred (\$500) dollars, or shall be imprisoned in the county jail for any period not exceeding six months, or both, for each ten thousand (\$10,000) dollars of insurance or fraction thereof, thus written."

Section 4 and 5 relate to securing evidence and prosecuting violations against agents and companies and imposes an additional penalty on conviction of revocation of license for the period of one year. The act defines the term "rebate" to mean, "anything of value, or the making of an agreement, expressed or implied, that will directly or indirectly diminish any premium below the amount specified in the policy," excepting payment of dividends under participating policies.

IOWA. The following is the provision in the Iowa Code of 1897:

Section 1782. No life insurance company shall make or permit any distinction or discrimination between persons insured of the same class and equal expectancy of life in the amount or payment of premiums, or rates charged for policies of life or endowment insurance, or in the dividends or other benefits payable thereon, or in any other of the terms or conditions of the contract it makes, nor shall any such company or agent thereof make any contract of insurance or agreement, other than is plainly expressed in the policy issued, nor shall any such company or agent pay or allow, directly or indirectly, as an inducement to insurance, any rebate of premium payable on the policy or any special favor or advantage in the dividends or other benefits to accrue thereon, or any valuable consideration or inducement whatever, not specified in the policy or contract of insurance.

KENTUCKY. The Kentucky law, which is a section of the revenue law of 1893, is an exact copy of the Massachusetts law, and prescribes a penalty of not exceeding \$500, to be paid by any com-

pany, officer, or agent thereof violating the provisions of the law. [The Kentucky Court of Appeals in March, 1902, in the case of the Equitable Life Assurance Society vs. the Commonwealth of Kentucky upheld the constitutionality of the law, which had been attacked on the ground that it interfered with the freedom of trade and prevented competition.]

LOUISIANA. The Louisiana law is Section 9, Act 114 of the Acts of 1898, and is as follows:

Section 9. No life insurance company doing business in the State of Louisiana shall make or permit any distinction or discrimination in favor of individuals between insureds of the same class and expectation of life in the amount or payment of premiums or rates charged for policies of life or endowment insurance, or in any manner of the terms and conditions of the contract it makes; nor shall any such company or agent, sub-agent, or broker, or any other person, make any contract of insurance or agreement as to such contract other than as plainly expressed in the policy issued thereon; nor shall any such company or agent, sub-agent, broker, or any other person, pay or allow, or offer to pay or allow, as inducement to insurance, rebate of premium payable on the policy, or any special favor or advantage in the dividends or other benefits to accrue thereon, or any valuable consideration or inducement whatever not specified in the policy contract of insurance.

Provided, however, that nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent agents accepting on their responsibility notes for the first premiums.

Any violation of this section to which the assured is a party shall annul the contract *ipso facto*; the agent or solicitor making the rebate shall have his certificate of authority forfeited and shall not be eligible to receive a certificate of authority to do business in the State for a period of three (3) years.

The legislature of 1908 enacted a law to prevent discrimination between policyholders of life insurance companies by the sale of special contracts or other inducements under the pretense of making such policyholders agents of the company. The act imposes a penalty upon a company for violation, of a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$300, with revocation of license, and upon an agent a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$300, or imprisonment of not less than thirty days nor more than ninety days.

MAINE. (Chapter 128, Public Laws of 1891.) This law was amended in 1907 and now reads (Section 104, Chapter 49, Revised Statutes 1903):

No life insurance company doing business in this State shall make or permit any distinction or discrimination in favor of individuals between insureds (the insured) of the same class and equal expectation of life in the amount of payment of premiums or rates charged for policies of life or endowment insurance, or in the dividends or other benefits payable thereon, or in any other of the terms and conditions of the contracts it makes; nor shall any such company or agent thereof make any contract of insurance or agreement as to such contract other than is plainly expressed in the policy issued thereon; nor shall any such company or any officer, agent, solicitor or representative thereof, pay, allow or give, or offer to pay, allow or give, directly or indirectly, as inducement to insurance, nor shall any person knowingly receive as such inducement, any rebate of premium payable on the policy, or any special favor or advantage in the dividends or other benefits to accrue thereon, or any paid employment or contract for services of any kind or any valuable consideration or inducement whatever not specified in the policy contract of insurance; or give, sell or purchase, or offer to give, sell or purchase as induce-

ANTI-REBATE LAWS.

ment to insurance or in connection therewith any stocks, bonds or other securities of any insurance company or other corporation, association or partnership, or any dividends or profits to accrue thereon or anything of value whatsoever, not specified in the policy.

Any person or corporation violating any provision of this law shall be imprisoned for not more than six months, or fined not more than \$200 or both, and the insurance commissioner must revoke the certificate of authority of such agents, etc., for one year. The law was amended in 1907 to provide that no person should be excused from testifying upon any proceedings brought under the act on the ground that such testimony would tend to incriminate him, but no testimony so given or produced shall be used against him upon any criminal investigation, nor shall he be prosecuted or subjected to any penalty for or on account of any thing to which he may testify or furnish evidence.

MARYLAND. The Maryland law (Chapter 254 of the laws of 1890) reads:

No life insurance company incorporated under the laws of any other State or country doing business in the State of Maryland shall make or permit any distinction or discrimination in favor of individuals of the same class and equal expectation of life, in the amount or payment of premiums or rates charged for policies of life or endowment insurance, or in the dividends or other benefits payable thereon, or in any other of the contracts of insurance it makes, nor shall any such company or agent thereof make any contract of insurance or agreement as to such contract, other than as plainly expressed in the policy issued thereon, nor shall any such company or agent pay or allow, as inducement to any person to insure, any rebate of premium payable on the policy, or any special favor or advantage whatever, in the dividends or other benefits to accrue thereon, or any valuable consideration or inducement whatever, not specified in the policy contract of insurance.

It shall not be lawful for any company organized under the laws of any other State or country, or its representatives, to procure for any person seeking life insurance a State license for the purpose of allowing to such person a rebate.

Any life insurance company, its agent or agents, violating sections one hundred and nineteen A and one hundred and nineteen B of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof the offender or offenders shall be sentenced to pay a fine of five hundred dollars on each and every violation, when the amount of insurance is twenty-five thousand dollars or less: and for every additional twenty-five thousand dollars of insurance or less there shall be an additional penalty of five hundred dollars; and said offender or offenders shall be prohibited from doing insurance business in the State of Maryland until said fine is paid.

An amendment was added in 1892, provided that an informer of the violation of the law shall receive one-half of the penalty inflicted on the offender.

MASSACHUSETTS. The Massachusetts law is Section 68 of the codified insurance laws of 1887, and is as follows:

Section 68 of "An Act to amend and codify the statutes relating to insurance." No life insurance company doing business in Massachusetts shall make or permit any distinction or discrimination in favor of individuals, between insureds of the same class and equal expectation of life in the amount of premium or rates charged for policies of life or endowment insurance or in the dividends or other benefits payable thereon, or in any other of the terms and conditions of the contracts it makes; nor shall any such company or any agent

thereof make any contract of insurance or agreement as to such contract other than as plainly expressed in the policy issued thereon, nor shall any such company or agent pay or allow, or offer to pay or allow, as inducement to insurance, any rebate of premium payable on the policy or any special favor or advantage in the dividends or other benefits to accrue thereon, or any valuable consideration or inducement whatever, not specified in the policy contract of insurance.

The penalty for a violation of the law is a fine of not more than \$500 for each offense. The legislature of 1908 passed a law applying to other than life and marine companies, or all companies specified in section 32, chapter 576 of the acts of 1907, prohibiting rebating or the selling of stock or other inducement to insurance, and imposed a penalty for violation of a fine not to exceed \$200.

MICHIGAN. Michigan (section 7219 laws 1897) copies the Massachusetts law, with the following addition:

Any company which shall violate any of the provisions of this section shall forfeit to the State the sum of \$500 for each violation, to be recovered by the attorney-general by appropriate action in a court of competent jurisdiction, and any judgment therefor shall be collected in the same manner as is herein provided for collecting judgments rendered in favor of policy-holders, and any officer or agent who shall violate any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year, or by a fine of not less than \$50 and not exceeding \$500, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

MINNESOTA. The Massachusetts law was incorporated in the general codification of 1895 but the legislature of 1907 changed the wording of the law somewhat, and the legislature of 1909 enacted a new law, which reads:

No insurance company or association, however constituted or entitled, doing business in this State, nor any officer, agent, sub-agent, broker, solicitor, employe, intermediary, or representative thereof, shall make or permit any advantage or distinction in favor of any insured individual, firm, corporation, or association, with respect to the amount named in, or to be paid in, any policy of insurance, or shall offer to pay or allow, directly or indirectly, or by means of any device or artifice, as inducement to insurance, any rebate or premium payable on the policy, or any special favor or advantage in the dividends or other profit to accrue thereon, or any valuable consideration or inducement not specified in the policy contract of insurance; or give, sell or purchase, offer to give, sell, or purchase, as inducement to insure or in connection therewith, any stocks, bonds or other securities of any insurance company or other corporation, association, partnership or individual, or any dividends or profits accrued or to accrue thereon, or anything of value whatsoever, not specified in the policy.

Section 2 of the acts prohibits any person from receiving any rebate, or any special advantage in dividends to accrue thereon, or any consideration or inducement not specified in the policy of insurance, and such person is not excused from testifying in proceedings brought for violation of the law on the ground that such testimony might tend to incriminate him, but he shall not be prosecuted for any act concerning which he is compelled to testify. The act does not apply to agents or officers taking insurance on their own life or property or to industrial companies issuing policies to associations of working men or like organizations. The penalty im-

posed either for giving or accepting, anything prohibited in the act, is a fine of not less than sixty dollars nor more than two hundred dollars.

MISSISSIPPI. The anti-rebate section of the law of 1902, establishing an insurance department, is as follows:

Section 38. No life insurance company doing business in Mississippi shall make any distinction or discrimination in favor of individuals of the same class and expectation of life in the amount of payment of premiums or rates charged for policies of life or endowment insurance or in the dividends or other benefits payable thereon, or in any of the terms or conditions of the contract it makes, nor shall any such company or agent thereof make any contract of insurance or agreement as to such contract other than are plainly expressed in the application and policy issued thereon; nor shall any such company or agent pay or allow as inducements to insurance any rebate of premium payable on the policy, or any special favor or advantage in the dividends or other benefits to accrue thereon, or any valuable consideration or inducement whatever not specified in the policy contract of insurance.

The penalty is a revocation of license of the offending company or agent.

MISSOURI. The Missouri law was enacted in 1907, and is Section 7900a of Chapter 119 of the Revised Statutes of 1899. The section reads as follows:

Section 7900a. No life insurance company doing business in this state shall make or permit any distinction or discrimination in favor of individuals between insurants (the insured) of the same class and equal expectation of life in the amount or payment of premiums or rates charged for policies of life or endowment insurance, or in the dividends or other benefits payable thereon, or in any other of the terms and conditions of the contracts it makes; nor shall any such company, or agent thereof, make any contract of insurance or agreement as to such contract other than as plainly expressed in the policy issued thereon; nor shall any such company, or any officer, agent, solicitor, or representative thereof, pay, allow or give, or offer to pay, allow or give, directly or indirectly, as inducement to insurance, any rebate of premium payable on the policy, or any special favor or advantage in the dividends or other benefits to accrue thereon, or any paid employment or contract for services of any kind, or any valuable consideration or inducement whatever, not specified in the policy contract of insurance; or give, sell or purchase, or offer to give, sell or purchase, as inducement to insurance or in connection therewith, any stocks, bonds or other securities of any insurance company or other corporation, association, or partnership, or any dividends or profits to accrue thereon, or anything of value whatsoever, not specified in the policy.

Any company or association which may violate this section, or which may permit its agents or representatives to violate any of its provisions, shall be barred from transacting business in the state for a period of five years; and any agent found guilty of a violation of the act shall be subject to a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$500, and imprisonment for not less than thirty days nor more than six months, or both.

MONTANA. The law was passed in 1903 and amended in 1907 and now reads practically the same as the law of Colorado (which see.)

The penalty is a fine of not more than \$500 and revocation of license for a period of one year and the auditor is required to

give the offending party opportunity to be heard before revoking his license. Fraternal associations are exempted.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. The law passed in 1907 is the same as the Colorado law (which see.) The penalty for the violation of the law is \$500 and a revocation of license for three years.

NEW JERSEY. The first section of the New Jersey law of 1895 is a copy of the first section of that of Connecticut. Sections 2 and 3 provide a penalty of a fine for each offense of \$100 for every \$250 of insurance or fraction thereof effected by said policy, one-half of the penalty to be for the benefit of the person prosecuting the suit, the other half to be paid to the state treasurer for the benefit of the school fund. In case of default in paying this fine, the offender shall suffer imprisonment not exceeding sixty days. Any agent convicted under the law cannot act as agent for any life insurance company in the state within two years after final judgment, under penalty of a fine or imprisonment, or both.

The legislature of 1907 added a section to the law prohibiting companies doing both a participating and non-participating business, to make any distinction on rate of commission or compensation to agents based on the participating and non-participating character of the policy.

The law was amended in 1909, excepting from the provisions of the law and permitting companies issuing industrial policies to issue such policies at special rates to labor unions, lodges or like organizations, or employees of one employer, where the premiums are paid through the employer or secretary of such organization.

The legislature of 1910 passed an act prohibiting rebating by fire insurance companies, but the bill was vetoed by the governor.

NEW MEXICO. The territorial legislature passed an anti-rebate law in 1909.

Section 19. No life insurance company doing business in this Territory shall make or permit any distinction or discrimination in favor of individuals between insureds (the insured) of the same class and equal expectation of life in the amount of payment of premiums or rates charged for policies, of life or endowment insurance, or in the dividends or other benefits payable thereon, or in any other of the terms and conditions of the contracts it makes. Nor shall any such company or agent thereof make any contract of insurance or agreement as to such contract other than as plainly expressed in the policy issued thereon; nor shall any such company or any officer, agent, solicitor or representative thereof pay, allow or give or offer to pay, allow or give, directly or indirectly, as inducement to insurance, any rebate or premium payable on the policy, or any special favor of advantage in the dividends or other benefits to accrue thereon, or any paid employment or contract for services of any kind, or any valuable consideration or inducement whatever not specified in the policy contract of insurance; nor give, sell or purchase or offer to give, sell or purchase, as inducement to insurance or in connection therewith, any stocks, bonds or other securities of any insurance company, or other corporation, association or partnership, or any dividends or profits to accrue thereon, or anything of value whatever, not specified in the policy.

Violation of the above section by any officer or agent is made a misdemeanor, and the penalty is a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars and imprisonment for not

less than thirty days nor more than ninety days, or both, together with revocation of license. Section 20 prohibits the issuance of stock, or any special or advisory board or other contract of any kind promising returns and profits as an inducement to insurance, and no company offering such stock or special inducements to insurance in New Mexico or any other state or territory, shall be licensed to do business in New Mexico. The section also prohibits any corporation acting as an agent for a life insurance company, or any of its agents or employees from selling or offering to give or sell, directly or indirectly in any manner any stock or agreement of any form promising returns or profits as an inducement to insurance or in connection therewith.

Section 21 makes any person knowingly receiving a rebate, or any special contract or favor or advantage whatever as an inducement to take any policy of life insurance not specified in the policy contract, guilty of a misdemeanor, and subject to a fine of one hundred dollars, or imprisonment in the county jail for thirty days, or both, in the discretion of the court.

NEW YORK. The New York legislature passed an anti-rebate law in 1889. [See Cyclopedias for 1890.]

The insurance code of 1892 re-enacted the law in the following words:

Section 89. No life insurance corporation doing business in this State shall make any discrimination in favor of individuals of the same class or of the same expectation of life either in the amount of premium charged or in any return of premium, dividends, or other advantages. No agent of any such corporation shall make any contract for insurance, or agreement as to such contract, other than that which is plainly expressed in the policy issued.

No such corporation or agent thereof shall pay or allow, or offer to pay or allow, as an inducement to any person to insure, any rebate of premium, or any special favor or advantage whatever, in the dividends to accrue thereon, or any inducement whatever not specified in the policy.

If it shall appear to the satisfaction of the superintendent of insurance, after a hearing by him upon due notice, that any corporation is issuing policies or making contracts that are directly or indirectly in violation of this section, he shall, upon the written approval of the attorney-general, require such corporation and its officers and agents, to refrain, within twenty days, from making any such policy or contract. No such corporation shall make any agreement with any of its officers, trustees, or salaried employees whereby it agrees that for any services rendered, or to be rendered hereafter by such official, trustee, or employee, he shall receive any salary, compensation, or emolument that will extend beyond a period of twelve months from the date of such agreement or contract.

If any such corporation, or officer or agent thereof, shall fail to comply with the provisions of this section, the superintendent shall, within twenty days after such failure, publish a notice of the fact in the State paper once a week for four weeks, and institute such proceedings in law as may be necessary to restrain such violation of this section.

The legislature of 1906 amended the anti-rebate law by adding the following section:

Section 577-k. Any person knowingly receiving any rebate or allowance or deduction from any premium, or any valuable thing, special favor or advantage whatever, as an inducement to take any policy of life insurance, not specified in the policy, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

NORTH CAROLINA. The law of this state, which is section 27 of the Insurance Act of 1899, is a copy of the Massachusetts law. The penalty for violation of the law is a fine not exceeding \$500 for each offense.

NORTH DAKOTA. Law passed in 1907, and section 1 is a copy of section 1 of the Connecticut law, except that it adds a provision prohibiting the sale or offer of stock, bonds or other securities in connection therewith or any inducement whatever not specified in the policy. The penalty for violation is a fine not to exceed \$500, with revocation of license for failure to pay the penalty.

OHIO. The Ohio law follows that of Massachusetts, with the following additional sections [as amended in 1893]:

Section 2. Every corporation or officer or agent thereof who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$500, to be recovered by action in the name of the State, and on collection paid into the county treasury for the benefit of the common school fund.

Section 3. Every officer or agent of any such corporation who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$100, or imprisoned in the jail of the county not exceeding thirty days, or both, at the discretion of the court, and shall pay the costs of prosecution.

Section 4. It shall be the duty of the superintendent of insurance, upon being satisfied that any such corporation, or any agent thereof, has violated any of the provisions of this act, to revoke the license of the company or agent so offending, and no license shall be granted to such company or agent for one year after such revocation.

The legislature of 1908 amended section one of the act by adding the words: "or give, sell or purchase, or offer to give, sell or purchase as inducement to insurance or in connection therewith any stocks, bonds or other securities of any insurance company or other corporation, association or partnership, or any dividends or profits to accrue thereon or any thing of value whatsoever not specified in the policy."

The legislature of 1910 passed the following:

Section 1. That no fire insurance company organized under the laws of, or doing business in, the State of Ohio, or any officer, agent, solicitor, or representative thereof, shall pay, allow or give, or offer to pay, allow or give, directly or indirectly, as inducements to fire insurance, nor shall any person knowingly receive, as such inducement to such insurance, any rebate or premiums payable on the policy, or any special favor or advantage in any benefit or benefits to accrue thereon, or any paid employment or contract for services of any kind, or any valuable consideration or inducement whatever, not specified in the policy contract of insurance, or give, sell or purchase, as inducements to insurance or in connection therewith, any stock, bonds or other securities of such insurance company or other company.

The penalty for violation by the company is a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500, and on the officer, agent or any other person the same fine is imposed, with an additional 30 days' imprisonment, or both, together with revocation of the agent's license for one year.

OKLAHOMA. The legislature of Oklahoma passed an anti-rebate law in 1909. It is contained in sections 57 and 58 of the laws of 1909, which read as follows:

Section 57. No life insurance company, association or corporation doing business in this State shall make or permit any distinction or discrimination in favor of individuals between insureds (the insured) of the same class and equal expectation of life in the amount of payment of premium or rate charged for policies of insurance, or in the dividends or other benefits payable thereon, or in any other of the terms and conditions of the contract it makes; nor shall any such company or agent thereof make any contract of insurance or agreement as to such contract other than as plainly expressed in the policy issued thereon; nor shall any such company or officer, agent, solicitor or representative thereof pay, allow or give, or offer to pay, allow or give, directly or indirectly, as inducement to insurance, any rebate of premium, payable on the policy or any special favor or advantage in the dividends or other benefits to accrue thereon, or any paid employment or contract for service of any kind for any valuable consideration or inducement whatever; nor give, sell or purchase, or offer to give, sell or purchase, as inducement to insurance, or in connection therewith, any stock, bonds or other securities of any insurance company or other corporation, association or partnership or any dividends or profits to accrue thereon or anything of value whatever.

Section 58. Any person knowingly receiving any rebate or allowance or reduction from any premium or any special contract of employment, or promising profits or dividends of any character, or any valuable thing, special favor or advantage whatever, as an inducement to take any policy of life or endowment insurance, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

No penalty is provided, but section 75 provides that any violations of the provisions of the act, where the penalty is not specially provided, shall subject the offender to a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars.

OREGON. The Oregon law was enacted in 1907, and is an amendment to Section 3722 of Bellenger and Cotton's annotated codes and statutes of Oregon. It reads as follows:

No life insurance company or any of its representatives doing business in this State shall make or permit any distinction or discrimination in favor of individuals between insureds of the same class and equal expectation of life in the amount of the payment of premiums or rates charged for any of its policies of life or endowment insurance, or in the dividends or other benefits payable thereon, or in any other of the terms and conditions of the contracts it makes; nor shall any such company or any representative thereof make any contract of insurance, or agreement as to such contract, other than as plainly expressed in the policy issued thereon; nor shall any such company or representative pay or allow, or offer to pay or allow, as inducement to insurance, any rebate of premiums payable on the policy, or any special favor or advantage in the dividends or other benefits to accrue thereon, or any valuable consideration or inducement not specified in the policy contract of insurance.

The penalty for violation of the act is revocation of license and a fine not to exceed \$500 or imprisonment not exceeding six months or both, in the discretion of the court.

PENNSYLVANIA. The law of 1889, as amended in 1895, was repealed by the legislature of 1909, and a new law enacted in its place of which section one reads as follows:

Section 1. That no insurance company organized under the laws of or doing business in this Commonwealth or any officer, agent, solicitor or representative thereof or any insurance broker shall pay, allow or give or offer

to pay allow or give directly or indirectly as inducements to insurance nor shall any person knowingly receive as such inducement to insurance any rebate of premiums payable on the policy or any special favor or advantage in the dividends or other benefits to accrue thereon or any paid employment or contract for services of any kind or any special advantage in date of policy or age of issue or any valuable consideration or inducement whatever not specified in the policy contract of insurance or give sell or purchase or offer to give sell or purchase as inducements to insurance or in connection therewith any stock bonds or other securities of such insurance company or other insurance company or any dividends or profits to accrue thereon except as hereinafter provided.

No life insurance company organized under the laws of or doing business in this Commonwealth shall make or permit any distinction or discrimination in favor of individuals between insureds of the same class with equal expectation of life in the amount or payment of premiums or rates charged for policies of life or endowment insurance or in the dividends or other benefits payable thereon or in any of the terms and conditions of the contracts it makes nor shall any such company or agent thereof make any contract of insurance or agreement as to such contract other than as plainly expressed in the policy issued thereon. * * *

The act permits companies authorized under the laws of Pennsylvania prior to the first of March, 1909, and engaged in selling stock to policyholders, "to continue the sale of the same until the amount of capital or guarantee capital which such companies are authorized by law to have shall have been disposed of," and the act also makes it lawful for any life insurance company organized on the mutual assessment plan under the laws of Pennsylvania prior to March 1, 1909 and actually engaged prior to and on said date in selling by option or otherwise to its policyholders the stock of a proposed joint stock life insurance company to be organized for the purpose of taking over the business of said mutual company to continue the sale of the same until the amount of capital, which joint stock companies are authorized by law to have shall have been disposed of. No person shall be excused from testifying in any trial for a violation of the law on the ground that such testimony may tend to incriminate him, but no person shall be prosecuted for or on account of such testimony as he may give.

Any insurance company, its officers, solicitors or agents, any insurance broker or any person violating the provisions of the law is subject to a fine of \$500, and shall also be disqualified from acting as an agent or broker for a term of three years thereafter.

RHODE ISLAND. The Rhode Island law is Section 1, Chapter 183 of the Laws of 1896, and is as follows:

Section 1. No life insurance company organized or doing business within this State shall make any distinction or discrimination as to the premiums or rates charged for policies upon the lives of persons insured, except such as shall apply to all persons of the same age, sex, general condition of health, and hope of longevity, nor shall any such company make or require any rebate, diminution, or discount upon the sum to be paid on any policy in case of the death of the person insured, nor insert in the policy any condition, nor make any stipulation, whereby the person insured shall bind himself, his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, to accept any less sum than the full value or amount of the policy in case of a claim accruing thereon by reason of the death of the person insured, other than such as are imposed upon all persons in similar cases, and any such stipulation or condition so made or inserted shall be void.

Section 3 makes it unlawful for any agent of any life insurance company to make any distinction as to the time and manner of collecting dues upon policies. The penalty for violation of the act is a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

SOUTH CAROLINA. The law is section 2 of an act passed in 1908, and reads as follows:

No life insurance company doing business in this state shall make or permit any distinction in favor of individuals between insureds (the insured) of the same class and equal expectation of life, in the amount of the payment of premiums or rates charged for policies of life or endowment insurance, or in the dividends or other benefits payable thereon, or in any other of the terms and conditions of the contracts it makes. Nor shall any such company, or agent thereof, make any contract of insurance or agreement as to such contracts other than as plainly expressed in the policy issued thereon; nor shall any such company or an officer, agent, solicitor or representative thereof, pay, allow or give, or offer to pay, allow or give, directly or indirectly as inducement to insurance, any rebate of premium payable on the policy, or any special favor or advantage in the dividends or other benefits to accrue thereon, or any paid employment or contract for services of any kind or any valuable consideration or inducement whatever not specified in the policy contract of insurance; nor give, sell or purchase, as inducement to insurance or in connection therewith any stocks, bonds or other securities of any insurance company or other corporation, association or partnership, or any dividends or profits to accrue thereon, or anything of value whatever, not specified in the policy.

The penalty for violation is a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500, or imprisonment for not less than 30 nor more than 90 days, or both, and costs of prosecution, and revocation of license.

TENNESSEE. The Massachusetts law was made Section 28 of the general insurance law enacted in 1895. The penalty for violation was made from \$100 to \$500 for each offense, and if by an officer or agent, \$100 to \$200, and not exceeding thirty days imprisonment.

UTAH. The law is section 49 of the acts of 1909 creating an insurance department, and is a copy of the Colorado law, (which see ante).

VERMONT. Vermont passed the law in 1888, affixing as a penalty for its violation a fine of not more than \$500.

VIRGINIA. Section 34 and 35 of the laws of 1906 creating an insurance department. The law reads:

No life insurance corporation doing business in this State shall make any discrimination in favor of individuals of the same class, or of the same expectation of life, either in the amount of premium charged or in any return of premium, dividends or other advantages. No agent of any such corporation shall make any contract for insurance or agreement as to such contract other than that which is plainly expressed in the policy issued. No such corporation or agent thereof shall pay, or allow or offer to pay, or allow as an inducement to any person to insure any rebate of premium or any special favor or advantage whatever in the dividends to accrue thereon, or any inducement whatever not specified in the policy. If it shall appear to the satisfaction of the owner of insurance, after hearing by him, upon due notice, that any

corporation is issuing policies or making contracts that are directly or indirectly in violation of this section, he shall, upon the written approval of the corporation commission, require such corporation, and its officers and agents, to refrain within twenty days from making any such policy or contract.

The penalty for violation is a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500 for each offense, and revocation of license.

WASHINGTON. The Washington legislature passed an act in 1905. Section 1 reads as follows:

Section 1. No life insurance company doing business in this state shall make or permit any distinction or discrimination in favor of individuals between insureds of the same class and equal expectation of life in the amount of payment of premiums or rates charged for policies of life or endowment insurance, or in the dividends or other benefits payable thereon, or in any other of the terms and conditions of the contracts it makes; nor shall any such company or any agent thereof make any contract of insurance, or agreement as to such contract, other than as plainly expressed in the policy issued thereon; nor shall any such company or agent pay or allow, or offer to pay or allow as inducement to insurance, any rebate of premiums payable on the policy, or any special favor or advantage in the dividends or other benefits to accrue thereon, or any valuable consideration or inducement not specified in the policy contract of insurance.

Every corporation violating any of the provisions of this act shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$500, and every officer or agent of any such corporation who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$500 or imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months. The act specifically exempts fraternal associations or secret societies. The legislature of 1909 amended the law to apply to other than life companies, and the law is a copy of the Massachusetts law.

WEST VIRGINIA. The West Virginia law was amended in 1907, and now reads as follows:

Section 15. No life insurance company doing business in this State shall make or permit any distinction or discrimination in favor of individuals between insureds (the insured) of the same class and equal expectation of life in the amount of payment of premiums or rates charged for policies of life or endowment insurance, or in the dividends or other benefits payable thereon or in any other of the terms and conditions of the contracts it makes; nor shall any such company or agent thereof make any contract of insurance or agreement as to such contract other than as plainly expressed in the issued policy thereon; nor shall any such company or any officer, agent, solicitor, or representative thereof, pay, allow or give, or offer to pay, allow or give directly or indirectly as inducement to insurance, any rebate of premium payable on the policy, or any special favor or advantage in the dividends or other benefits to accrue thereon, or any paid employment or contract for services of any kind or any valuable consideration or inducement whatever not specified in the policy contract of insurance, or give or sell or purchase, or offer to give, sell or purchase as inducement to insurance or in connection therewith any stocks, bonds, or other securities of any insurance company or other corporation, association or partnership, or any dividends or profits to accrue thereon or anything of value whatsoever not specified in the policy, and any policy sold in violation of this clause, shall be null and void.

WISCONSIN. The law is section 19550 of the laws of 1891, amended in 1907 and reads as follows:

1. No life insurance company doing business in this state shall make or permit any distinction or discrimination in favor of individuals between insureds of the same class and equal expectation of life in the amount or payment of premiums or rates charged or in any return of premium, dividends or other advantages.

2. No such company or any agent thereof shall make any contract or agreement as to such contract other than as plainly expressed in the policy issued pursuant thereto, nor pay or allow or offer to pay or allow any rebate of premium payable on the policy, or any special favor or advantage whatever in the dividends or other benefits to accrue thereon, or any valuable consideration or inducement whatever not specified in the policy.

3. No such company or any agent thereof shall at the time of soliciting insurance or issuing a policy, or at any time in consideration of or in connection with a policy issued or proposed to be issued, make or offer to make any contract or agreement whatever for any deduction from any premium or any addition to any dividend or other benefit whatever, on account of services rendered or to be rendered by the applicant for the policy or any person interested therein, either as an advisor of the company or as a member of an advisory or similar board or body or in any other capacity or manner whatever nor contract for, sell or offer for sale any stock of such life insurance company or any stocks, bonds or other certificates representing any interest or property in any organized company or corporation which shall at the time be under any contract or agreement whatever with such life insurance company, or own or control any of the stock thereof, or in any case where any part of the stocks, bonds or certificates of indebtedness of such company or corporation shall be owned or held by such life insurance company. No person shall so contract with any such company or agent thereof, or receive any such favor, privilege or advantage, within the meaning of this act.

Section 4 provides that: Any officer, director or agent aforesaid or person contracting with such company, officer, director or agent, in violation of any of the provisions of this section shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than three hundred dollars or by imprisonment in the county jail for a term not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, and Section 5 provides for revocation of license by the commissioners for a term of three years whenever it appears to his satisfaction that said person has violated the law. Section 6 requires that on demand of the commissioner all forms of policies or other contracts pertaining to any contract of insurance shall be furnished, and provides a penalty of revocation of license for failure to comply within fifteen days after such demand is made. Section 7 provides that no one shall be excused from testifying to anything prohibited in the act, on the ground that the testimony would tend to incriminate him, but Section 8 provides that no person shall be liable in any suit or prosecution, civil or criminal for or on account of any transaction, matter or thing concerning which he may testify or produce evidence.

The legislature of 1909 enacted the following additional section, and imposing the penalties as above:

Section 1943 1. No insurance company doing business in this State, other than a life insurance company, and no agent, officer, or employee thereof, shall offer to pay or allow, or offer or agree to pay or allow, as an inducement to an insurance, any rebate of the premium paid or payable under its policy, or any special favor, advantage, benefit, valuable consideration or inducement whatever not specified in its policy.

WYOMING. This state passed an anti-rebate law January 22, 1891 (Chapter 101, Session Laws of 1891), and amended it in 1897.

It provides a penalty of \$500 for every violation when the amount is \$25,000 or less, and \$500 for every additional \$25,000.

STATES IN WHICH LEGISLATION HAS FAILED. The above are all the states in which anti-rebate laws have been passed. In the legislatures of other states and territories and the Congress of the United States, legislating for the District of Columbia, anti-rebate bills have been introduced and failed. These are as follows, the years in which the bills were introduced being also given:

1888—Georgia.

1889—Illinois (introduced again in 1891 and passed), New Hampshire (introduced again in 1891 and passed), New Jersey, Rhode Island, Tennessee (introduced again in 1895 and passed), Wisconsin (introduced again in 1891 and passed).

1890—Kentucky (introduced again in 1892 and passed).

1891—California, Florida, Indiana, Kansas, Missouri, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Carolina, Texas.

1892—New Jersey (second time).

1893—Indiana (second time), Minnesota (second time, introduced a third time in 1895 and passed), Missouri (second time), Nebraska (second time), New Jersey (third time).

1894—New Jersey (fourth time). Introduced again in 1895 and passed.

1895—Arkansas, Idaho, Indiana (third time), Montana, Nebraska (third time), Oklahoma.

1896—Virginia.

1897—Kansas (second time), Missouri (third time), New Mexico, Wyoming.

1898—A bill to repeal the anti-rebate law in Kentucky failed.

1899—Missouri (fourth time), and the Congress of the United States, for the District of Columbia.

1900—Virginia (second time). A bill in the Maryland legislature to amend the law failed.

1901—Indiana (fourth time), Nebraska (fourth time), South Carolina. The Delaware law was revised. Bills in the Michigan and New Jersey legislatures to repeal the law failed.

1902—New Jersey repealed its law, but the repeal was vetoed by the governor.

1903—South Dakota passed a repeal bill, which was vetoed by the governor. Anti-rebate bills failed in North Dakota and Washington state.

1904—Kentucky. A bill to repeal the anti-rebate law was defeated. An anti-rebate bill failed in Georgia (second time).

1905—Indiana (fifth time), Missouri (fifth time), Oregon, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Utah. The Idaho law was amended. An attempt was made to repeal the North Carolina law but failed. The New York law was amended in 1906.

1907—Indiana (sixth time), Wyoming, South Carolina, West Virginia, Missouri, and Oregon passed laws and the Maine, Connecticut, and Colorado laws were amended. The laws of Ohio and

Louisiana were amended in 1908, and in 1909 Indiana, Utah, Oklahoma and New Mexico passed laws, and Alabama and Minnesota enacted new laws, and Washington and Wisconsin amended the laws to apply to fire insurance companies. Ohio passed a law prohibiting rebating by fire insurance companies in 1910.

APPEL, DANIEL FREDERICK, vice-president of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, was born in Cumberland, Md., June 24, 1857. From 1875 to 1885 he was engaged in fire insurance work as local agent in Pennsylvania and field agent in the West. Was appointed Indiana general agent for the New England Mutual Life in March, 1885, superintendent of agencies in March, 1895, and was elected secretary in March, 1905. He was elected to his present position in 1908.

APPLETON, SAMUEL, United States manager for the Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation of London, was born in the city of New York April 7, 1846. He was liberally educated, and from 1862 to 1867 held a position in an importing house in Boston, since which time he has been in the insurance business. He was manager of a fire insurance company in Boston from 1869 to 1881, and from 1886 to 1899 general agent at Boston for The Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation. March 1, 1899, he was appointed one of the United States managers in the firm of Appleton & Dana, Boston, Mass., and on January 1, 1903, he became sole manager and attorney.

APPORTIONMENT. [See Policies, Non-Concurrent.]

ARIZONA, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1887-1910. By an act passed in 1887 the territorial treasurer of Arizona was charged with the supervision of insurance, but in 1901 an act was passed transferring the authority to the territorial secretary. The officers in charge have been C. B. Foster, 1887-1890; J. Y. T. Smith, 1890-1891; William Christy, 1891-1893; James A. Fleming, 1893-1895; P. J. Cole, 1895-1897; T. E. Parish, 1897; C. W. Johnstone, 1897-1898; T. W. Pemberton, 1898-1901; Charles H. Akers, 1901-1903; Isaac C. Stoddard, 1903, resigned 1904; W. F. Nichols, 1904-1908; John H. Page, 1908-1909. The present territorial secretary is George U. Young, who was appointed from May, 1909.

ARKANSAS, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1873-1910. By the insurance law of 1873 the auditor of the state, who is elected by the people for two years, is charged with the duty of insurance supervision. The officials have been as follows:

Stephen Wheeler,	.	.	1873-74	W. S. Dunlop,	.	.	.	1887-93
W. R. Miller,	.	.	1874-77	Charles B. Mills,	.	.	.	1893-97
John Crawford,	.	.	1877-83	Clay Sloan,	.	.	.	1897-99
A. W. Files,	.	.	1883-87	T. C. Munroe,	.	.	.	1899-05
				A. E. Moore,	.	.	.	1905-09

John R. Jobe is the present auditor.

ARKANSAS LIFE UNDERWRITERS ASSOCIATION was organized in March, 1907, with the following officers: President, H. L. Remmel, Little Rock; vice-president, R. C. Bright; second

vice-president, H. M. Remey; secretary, R. R. Thompson, Texarkana; treasurer, J. A. Gray. The present officers are: President, H. L. Remmel, Mutual Life; secretary, Sid B. Redding, Little Rock.

ARKANSAS LOCAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS' ASSOCIATION was organized at Little Rock, June 12, 1901, by sixty-five agents of the state. Officers were elected as follows: Allan Kennedy, Fort Smith, president; A. W. Mills, Pine Bluff, secretary; W. Z. Tankersley, Pine Bluff, treasurer. The officers elected at the annual meeting, held in June, 1910, are: President, Allen Kennedy, Fort Smith; vice-presidents, Herman Carlton and J. O. Blakney; secretary, Arthur W. Mills, Pine Bluff.

ARKWRIGHT MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Boston, Mass. Organized 1860. R. W. Toppin, president; D. W. Bartlett, vice-president and secretary.

ARLINGTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, Washington, D. C. Organized 1872; capital, \$100,000. Jas. M. Johnston, president; E. McC. Jones, secretary.

ARMSTRONG, DAVID W., JR., secretary of the National Surety Company, New York, was born in Louisville, Ky., February 14, 1870. He was graduated from Columbia College in the class of 1896, and after leaving college became secretary to the manager of the United States Casualty Company, and subsequently assistant in charge of its burglary insurance department. He then entered the service of the New Amsterdam Casualty Company as special agent, and resigned to organize the burglary insurance department of the United States Fidelity & Guaranty Company, in 1900, which position he resigned upon election as assistant secretary of the Aetna Indemnity Company, in 1903. He became assistant secretary of the National Surety Company in 1904, and organized its burglary insurance department. He has been secretary of the Board of Casualty and Surety Underwriters, chairman of the Burglary Insurance Underwriters' Association, and vice-president of the Casualty and Surety Social Club, and has contributed occasional articles to insurance journals. He is, at the present time, a member of the Editorial Advisory Board of the International Insurance Encyclopedia.

ARSON. At common law arson is the malicious and wilful burning of the house or outhouse of another. Arson was formerly punishable with death, and is so now in some states, but generally it has been made a statutory offense and the statute prescribes the penalty. [See Incendiary.]

ASHBROOK, JOSEPH, vice-president and manager of the Insurance Department of the Provident Life and Trust Company of Philadelphia, was born in that city, August 4, 1840. He was educated in its public schools, and at the age of fifteen entered the office of a firm of stock brokers. Enlisting in the 118th Pennsylvania regiment, he served throughout the civil war, being severely wounded shortly after entering the service in 1862, and brevetted major for gallant service in the Wilderness campaign. Soon after

the close of the war, Major Ashbrook became superintendent of agencies of the Provident Life and Trust Company and in 1881 was appointed manager of its insurance department. In 1906 he was elected vice-president, in addition to his former office.

ASSESSMENT LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS. Notices of the principal organizations of this class will be found in their alphabetical places in this volume.

ASSESSMENT LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE BUSINESS IN 1909. [For statistics of the business see Fraternal Beneficiary Orders, National Fraternal Congress, Associated Fraternities, Life Insurance Aggregates.]

ASSESSMENT LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE IN THE COURTS. [See Legal Decisions Affecting Insurance.]

ASSETS. In insurance the entire property of the company. In making annual statements net or ledger assets are distinguished from gross assets, although the distinction is sometimes an uncertain one. In fire insurance the rule is to admit all assets "available to pay losses." This excludes furniture and fixtures, supplies, etc. In life insurance agents' balances, bills receivable, furniture, etc., and a percentage of uncollected premiums are deducted. Gross uncollected premiums are returned in fire insurance, and commissions on same are charged as liability.

ASSOCIATED FRATERNITIES OF AMERICA was organized at a meeting held in Chicago March 22, 1901, by representatives of the younger fraternal orders in opposition to the National Fraternal Congress. Forty-two societies were represented, and a constitution and by-laws were adopted, and its purposes were declared to be "to unite all reputable fraternal beneficiary orders of America for concert of action in all matters of mutual interest, and for mutual protection, benefit, and improvement in all things tending to growth, permanency, and usefulness, and for the prevention of all things tending to injure their progress." C. H. Robinson of the Brotherhood of American Yeomen, Des Moines, Ia., was elected president, and Edmund Jackson of the Mystic Workers of the World of Fulton, Ill., secretary and treasurer. The ninth annual session of the Associated Fraternities was held in Omaha, Neb., September 20, 21, 22 and 23, 1909. President Root presided, and, after addresses of welcome to the delegates, presented his annual report, briefly reviewing the work and history of fraternal societies, and discussed at some length legislation affecting fraternal societies, and concluded with some suggestions as to the future work of the association. Reports from committees were presented and a paper on the "Origin of Fraternal Benefit Societies" was read by C. H. Robinson. The committee on statistics submitted a report covering the reports of thirty-nine societies, and showing a total membership at the close of 1908 of 1,343,247; an increase for the year of 44,588. The amount of protection written during the year was \$321,260,243, and the amount of protection in force at the close of 1908 was \$1,518,482,414, an increase of \$139,320,176. The amount of protection terminated

by death during the year was \$11,263,137, and by lapse \$170,676.930. The total income in 1908 was reported as \$21,928,195.58, and the total paid members was \$15,045,022.75. Officers were elected as follows: President, E. W. Donovan, Ideal Reserve Life Association, Detroit, Mich.; vice-president, W. E. Davey, Brotherhood of American Yeomen, Des Moines, Iowa; secretary-treasurer, C. H. Robinson, Chicago, Ill.

ASSOCIATION OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS OF BALTIMORE CITY. Incorporated 1889. The present officers, elected in January, 1910, are: President, Henry M. Warfield; vice-president, William Cunningham; secretary, Charles E. Willet; treasurer, Marion K. Burch; chief inspector, Charles E. Willet; executive committee, Edward W. Thompson, chairman; M. O. Selden, William Cunningham, F. W. McComas, John H. Sirich, Chas. H. Koppleman; rating committee: John W. Hewes, chairman; Harry T. Poor, John G. Price, William W. Baldwin, Clinton O. Richardson, Edgar H. Donaldson, William C. Ballard.

ASSOCIATION OF INSURANCE SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTES, of America, was organized at a meeting held in Philadelphia in April, 1909, and insurance societies and institutes of an educational nature are eligible to membership. The first annual meeting was held in New York in April, 1910, and several papers having to do with the future work of the association were read. The officers are: A. R. Hosford, chairman; E. M. Handy, Boston, Mass., secretary.

ASSOCIATION OF LIFE INSURANCE MEDICAL DIRECTORS OF AMERICA was organized December 6, 1889, in New York, by the medical directors of leading life insurance companies. The present officers, elected at the annual meeting held in New York, October 22, 1908, are: President, Thos. H. Willard, Metropolitan Life; vice-president, Geo. Wilkins, Sun Life, Montreal; second vice-president, G. A. Van Wagenen, Mutual Benefit, Newark, N. J.; treasurer, A. S. Knight, Metropolitan Life; secretary, Wm. E. Porter, Mutual Life of New York, 32 Nassau St.; executive committee, W. R. Bross, Equitable; E. K. Root, Ætna Life; Oscar H. Rogers, New York Life Insurance Company.

ASSOCIATION OF LIFE INSURANCE PRESIDENTS, THE, was organized at a meeting in New York in January, 1907. The objects of the association as stated in the constitution are: To promote the welfare of policy-holders; to advance the interests of life insurance; to prevent extravagance and reduce expenses by an interchange of views on practice among life insurance companies in matters of general administration; to consider carefully important measures that may be introduced from time to time in legislative bodies, with a view to ascertaining and publicly presenting the grounds which may exist for their adoption or rejection by the legislature; to consider anything that may be suitably a matter of general concern to the life insurance business. Ex-President Grover Cleveland was the first chairman, and Robert Lynn Cox,

secretary, and the executive committee was as follows: Paul Morton, Equitable Life; S. C. Dunham, Travelers; Thomas A. Buckner, New York Life; George E. Ide, Home Life; L. G. Fouse, Fidelity Mutual; Haley Fiske, Metropolitan; Charles A. Peabody, Mutual Life, and the chairman of the association. Ex-President Cleveland, who had been chairman of the association since its organization in 1907, died June 24, 1908, and at a meeting in October following changes in the plan of organization were adopted by which the offices of permanent chairman and secretary were abolished. In their place the office of general counsel and manager was created and Robert Lynn Cox, the former secretary, was appointed to the position. The position of actuary was also created and J. J. Brinkerhoff, formerly actuary of the Illinois insurance department, was appointed actuary, and William J. Tully was appointed counsel to the association. The present officers are: Robert Lynn Cox, general counsel and manager; executive committee, Robert Lynn Cox, chairman; Jesse R. Clark, president Union Central Life; Sylvester C. Dunham, president The Travelers; Haley Fiske, vice-president Metropolitan Life; L. G. Fouse, president Fidelity Mutual Life; George E. Ide, president Home Life; Paul Morton, president Equitable Life, and Charles A. Peabody, president Mutual Life.

The third annual meeting of the association was held in Washington, D. C., January 19 and 20, 1910. Robert Lynn Cox, general counsel and manager, called the meeting to order, and an address of welcome was delivered by Thomas E. Drake, superintendent of insurance of the District of Columbia. The report of the executive committee, submitted at an earlier meeting in December, and adopted, reviewed the work of the association at some length, and reported that the chief work of the year had been concerned with legislation. More than 1,300 bills affecting life insurance were dealt with, said the committee, but none of those enacted seriously affected the orderly transaction of business, or added materially to the burden of policyholders, except the federal corporation tax law. The committee reviewed the various legislative measures which it had considered, and reported that it had been successful in large measure in preventing an increase in taxation by the states. The report also mentioned the value of co-operation of other associations, and of agents in the work which the association had undertaken, and paid a tribute to the work done by insurance commissioners in behalf of policyholders and their co-operation with the association.

At the Washington meeting in January, Sylvester C. Dunham, president of the Travelers Insurance Company, acted as chairman, and the first matter considered came under the general subject, "Movement for Uniformity in State Laws." Under this general subject addresses were given by John A. Hartigan, insurance commissioner of Minnesota, on "A Departmental View of Uniformity," by L. G. Fouse, president of the Fidelity Mutual Life, on "Problems Arising from Conflicting State Laws and Departmental Rulings Relating to Life Insurance," by George H. Noyes, counsel North-

western Mutual Life, on "Uniformity of Departmental Rulings," and by E. P. Marshall, vice-president Union Central Life, who led a discussion on the general subject of uniformity in state laws. Mr. Noyes held that departmental uniformity should comprehend not only "uniformity in method and practice, but uniformity in interpretation of laws and uniformity in the exercise of judgment and discretion," and on concluding his address Commissioner Hartigan said: "In considering laws that may be uniformly adopted, personal, selfish desires and ambitions must be eliminated. Only such laws can be generally enacted and retained as tend to the improvement of the business as a whole, and any law that will have this effect must receive the support of companies, departments and policyholders. Where laws are the same, interpretations may vary."

* * * "Absolute uniformity is probably not attainable, nor is it necessary, but with intelligent and earnest co-operation between the departments and the companies, such a degree of concurrence is possible that all irritating features will be abolished."

"Movement to Prolong Human Life" was another general subject considered, and it was presented in a special report by the life extension committee of the association, George E. Ide, president of the Home Life, chairman. The report stated that insurance men have conceived that their duty began and ended with calculating by aid of accurate statistics the number of deaths that would occur each year among selected classes of risks and the construction of rates adequate to meet death benefit obligations at maturity, and while the officers and managers of these companies might be in close personal sympathy with the movement and might fully recognize the immense benefit to the world of the economic gains involved, their justification in spending policyholders' money on such work must arise from a reasonable certainty that the expenditure will result in a reduction of the cost of insurance. "Owing," said the committee, "to the great diversity of conditions and circumstances which must control the action of different life insurance companies, it is evident that participation in health movements must be left to the individual determination of each company. The companies which decide to engage in the work will be required to give serious consideration to the methods to be employed. Study should be given to the existing agencies for health reform with an idea of supplementing their work instead of starting new and independent channels of activity. This is important to the extent at least of avoiding duplication of expenses and energy. That life insurance companies acting either singly or in co-operation could be of material help to other organizations engaged in the work, no one can doubt."

The subject was treated under sub-topics in several addresses as follows: "Work of the Federal Government in the Matter of Health Conservation and What May be Done to Supplement It," by Walter Wyman, M. D., surgeon general of the United States Marine Hospital Service; "The Organization of a Public Health Militia in the Cause of Preventive Medicine," by M. J. Rosenau,

M. D., Harvard Medical College; "Latent Powers of Life Insurance Companies for the Detection and Prevention of Diseases," by E. W. Dwight, M. D., medical director of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company. The addresses were followed by a general discussion of the subject. Dr. Wyman reviewed the work of the Marine Hospital Service, and Dr. Rosenau asserted that the great agency was education, and any movement could accomplish but little unless it had behind it the active interest of public sentiment, and insurance companies, with their organization, and legions of doctors and armies of agents and patrons, could and should help in the campaign of education. Dr. Dwight stated that for more than sixty years the life insurance companies of this country have been storing up ammunition and developing an organization which, if properly used, would be almost sufficient in itself to turn the tide in the battle for public health in favor of the forces of scientific effort, and he added the only line of medical endeavor with which he was familiar where errors may be correctly checked up and where treatment in the future may be definitely based upon results of the past, was that found in the medical departments of life insurance companies. Referring to plans for a collective investigation of the experience of American life insurance companies, he said if this material is so arranged and tabulated as to answer only those questions which are of immediate importance to life insurance, the companies will gain much, but if a broader policy is pursued, a mass of material will become available which, if properly handled, will serve to settle once, and perhaps for all time, many of the most vexatious problems which are now disturbing the minds of those most interested in public health and preventive medicine. He believed that the broader policy would be pursued, and expressed the belief that it was possible to make all this material available without the expenditure of a cent of policyholders' money.

Governor Hughes of New York and President Taft briefly addressed the meeting, and each spoke of the importance of life insurance, and endorsed the movement for uniform legislation and requirements, and a paper was read by Alfred Hurrell, counsel to the New York insurance department, on the subject "Amalgamation of Life Insurance Companies." Mr. Hurrell expressed the opinion that the re-insurance of one life insurance company by another, or the merger of two companies, should not be permitted except under the active supervision of the insurance department, and in conclusion said: "If the department sees to it that the re-insuring company is strong enough to take over the business, and is operating under honest and progressive management; that both groups of policyholders will have justice done them as a result of the re-insurance and benefit thereby; checks carefully the payments made to all parties by reason of such re-insurance, and assures itself that the transaction is not made primarily to benefit brokers or officers of either company; that the writing of insurance will not suffer as a whole by undue restrictions resulting from such merger, and in each case makes every effort to keep all policies affected in force, it

will have performed its duty in the highest sense to life insurance interests."

The following resolutions, reported by the committee on resolutions, were adopted:

Resolved, That the several papers relating to health conservation and the suggestion for appointment of a committee to co-operate with committees representing the Association of Life Insurance Medical Examiners and the Actuarial Society of America, be referred to the Life Extension Committee of this Association with a recommendation that it appoint a sub-committee consisting of three executive officers and, ex-officio, the general counsel and manager of this association, to co-operate in the manner proposed.

Whereas, the statutory requirements governing the business of insurance in all its branches are widely and essentially at variance in the different states, territories and the District of Columbia, and non-contiguous possessions of the United States.

And Whereas, this conflict and confusion of State Law is decidedly and needlessly detrimental to the conduct of the business and the cause of much uncertainty and useless expense.

And Whereas, for some forty years, many fruitless efforts have been made to bring about uniformity in the insurance laws of the different states, territories and the District of Columbia.

And Whereas, the United States Congress has repeatedly failed to bring about the enactment of the model code of insurance laws for the District of Columbia suitable for general adoption by the different states and territories.

And Whereas, the United States Congress has at present under consideration a carefully framed bill to create an expert commission to draft a model code of insurance for the District of Columbia suitable for uniform adoption at least in its essential provisions by the several states.

Resolved, That the Association of Life Insurance Presidents in annual public convention assembled gives its unqualified and hearty endorsement to the measure now pending before Congress, and it urges upon that body the earliest possible enactment of the same into law.

A resolution calling for a conference on taxation between the Association, the American Life convention, and Governors and Insurance Commissioners of the several states, was referred to the executive committee for final action, and a resolution expressing thanks to those who had addressed the meeting and joined in the discussions, was adopted. A resolution was also adopted extending the compliments of the association to the conference of Governors and congratulating them upon their determination to assist in securing uniformity in state statutes and asking that due consideration be given to the urgent need for uniformity in State Insurance Laws which relate directly to the interests of millions of citizens holding life insurance policies.

ASSOCIATIONS OF SUPERINTENDENTS AND CAPTAINS OF FIRE PATROLS, SALVAGE CORPS, AND PROTECTIVE DEPARTMENTS OF THE UNITED STATES. At the annual convention of the National Association of Fire Engineers held at Louisville, Ky., in October, 1892, the chiefs of fire patrols and salvage corps who were present as delegates in the convention had a separate meeting and organized an association, taking

the above title. The purposes of the association as set forth were as follows: The promotion of friendly relations between fire departments and fire patrols of the same city; the collection of statistics regarding incendiarism and means of protection of property at fires, and mutual social conventions. The officers elected for the first year were: Captain A. C. Hull, superintendent of the Fire Patrol of New York, president; J. F. Pelletier, captain of the Fire Patrol of Kansas City, Mo., secretary and treasurer.

At the eighteenth annual meeting held in Grand Rapids, Mich., August 17, 18, 19 and 20, 1909, John O. Glanville of St. Louis was elected president, and Frank Whitmore of St. Paul, was elected secretary and treasurer. Eleven cities were represented at the meeting. The 1910 meeting will be held in Syracuse, N. Y. [For account of meetings from 1893 to 1902 see *Cyclopedia of 1900-1901* and *1902-1903*.]

The following is a list of organizations represented in the association:

Cities.	Association.	When Organized.	Superintendents or Captains.
Newark, N. J.,	Salvage Corps, . . .	July 1, 1879,	H. S. Martin.
Providence, R. I.,	Protective Department, . . .	Feb. 1, 1875,	Chas. H. Swan
New York City,	Fire Patrol, . . .	Oct. 3, 1839,	Fred. S. Groves.
Chicago, Ill.,	Fire Insurance Patrol, . . .	Oct. 1, 1871,	E. T. Shepherd.
Cincinnati, Ohio,	Salvage Corps, . . .	Nov. 16, 1886,	J. J. Conway.
Kansas City, Mo.,	Fire Patrol, . . .	June 1, 1889,	J. F. Pelletier.
Worcester, Mass.,	Protective Department, . . .	Dec. 1, 1875,	H. R. Williamson.
Albany, N. Y.,	Protective Department, . . .	Sept. 17, 1872,	F. H. Weatherwax
Philadelphia, Pa.,	Fire Insurance Patrol, . . .	July 15, 1869,	Geo. R. Stillman.
St. Louis, Mo.,	Underwriters Salvage Corps,	July 4, 1874,	Jno. Glanville.
Boston, Mass.,	Protective Department, . . .	Mar. 10, 1868,	Samuel Abbott, Jr.
San Francisco, Cal.,	Fire Patrol, . . .	April 30, 1875,	J. F. O. Comstock.
Memphis, Tenn.,	Salvage Corps, . . .	May 17, 1893,	M. P. Conroy.
Brooklyn, N. Y.,	Fire Insurance Salvage Corps,	Dec. 16, 1895,	Jno. J. Cashman, Jr.
Janesville, Wis.,	Fire Police Patrol, . . .	Mar. 17, 1855,	John B. Whiting.
Baltimore, Md.,	Fire Insurance Salvage Corps,	July 4, 1873,	M. W. Jordan.
Louisville, Ky.,	Salvage Corps, . . .	April 14, 1888,	B. Duffy.
Minneapolis, Minn.,	Salvage Corps and Fire Patrol	Oct. 15, 1895,	John T. Ruane.
St. Paul, Minn.,	Fire Insurance Patrol, . . .	Oct. 8, 1895,	Frank Whitmore.
New Orleans,	Fire Insurance Patrol, . . .	Mar. 20, 1873,	James Walsh.
Duluth, Minn.,	Duluth Salvage Corps, . . .	Feb. 1, 1895,	Joseph Randall.
Milwaukee, Wis.,	Fire Ins. Patrol, . . .	Dec. 1, 1886,	M. J. Curtin.

ASSOCIATION OF LIFE UNDERWRITERS. [See Life Underwriters' Association.]

ASSOCIATIONS OF STATE BOARDS OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS. [See Fire Underwriters' Associations.]

ASSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA of New York. Organized 1897; capital, \$200,000. R. B. Rathbone, president; Charles S. Conklin, secretary.

ATLANTA, GA., MANAGERS OF DEPARTMENTS, WITH HEADQUARTERS AT.

FIRE.

Companies	Managers.
Aachen & Munich,	Dan B. Harris.
Alliance, Phila.,	Edward S. Gay.
Atlanta Home,	D. Brown, Sec'y.
British America,	George J. Dexter.
Citizens of Mo.,	Egleston & Prescott.
Fire Asso. of Phila.,	W. E. Chapin.
Girard, Phila.,	J. C. Whitner & Co.
Hamburg-Bremen,	W. F. Pattillo.
Hartford Fire,	Egleston & Prescott.
Ins. Co. of N. Amer.,	Edward S. Gay.
Jefferson,	Hughes & Yates.

Companies.	Managers.
New Brunswick, N. J.	Hughes & Yates,
Palatine,	John C. Whitner & Co.
Pennsylvania Fire,	W. E. Chapin.
Phenix of Brooklyn,	H. C. Stockdell.
Phila. Underwriters.	Edward S. Gay.
Queen of America,	S. Y. Tupper.
Royal,	Milton Dargan.
Southern of Lynchburg,	Geo. N. Hurt.
Security, Co.,	Dan B. Harris.
Sun of New Orleans,	John C. Whitner & Co.
Western of Toronto,	George J. Dexter.

LIFE.

Ætna Life,	W. E. Hawkins.
American of Galveston,	J. W. Popham.
American Nat'l., Va.,	Moorefield & Bishop.
Citizens Life,	John S. Cameron.
Columbian National, Boston,	Alfred C. Newell & Bros.
Des Moines Life,	Charles G. Smith.
Equitable of N. Y.,	F. C. Burr.
Empire Life,	Wm. W. Reid, Prest.
Fidelity Mutual,	Oscar Palmour.
Germania,	R. N. R. Bardwell.
Guarantee of Houston,	T. F. Martin.
Greensboro Life N.C.,	Fred. W. Hogan.
Home Life of N. Y.,	C. C. McGehee, Jr.
Illinois Life,	J. C. Tumlin.
Life Ins. Co. of Va.,	B. Lewis Burwell.
Manhattan Life,	M. B. Young.
Maryland Life Md.,	Davis & Griffin.
Massachusetts Mutual,	Allen Wilder.
Metropolitan Life,	A. R. Wright.
Meridian Life & Trust,	E. C. Lester.
Missouri State,	Browne & Preston.
Michigan Mutual,	F. L. Woodruff.
Mutual Benefit,	Angier & Foreman.
Mutual Life,	R. F. Shedd.

Nat'nal Life U.S. of A	
National of Vt.,	Geo. M. Hope & Co.
New England Mutual,	T. B. Lumpkin.
New York Life,	R. L. Cooney.
Northwestern Mutual,	W. Woods White.
Pacific Mutual,	A. L. Johnson.
Penn. Mutual Life,	Bagley & Willet.
Philadelphia Life,	
Phoenix Mutual Life,	Charles S. Northern.
Provident Savings Life,	J. R. Nutting & Co.
Prudential,	J. W. Skinner.
Reliance Life,	Pearce, Maddox & Pearce.
Reserve Loan Life.	
Security Mutual Life,	Renfroe Jackson.
South-Atlantic Life,	
Southern States Life,	Wilmer L. Moore, Prest.
State Life (Ind.),	C. V. LeCraw.
State Mutual, Mass.,	John D. Pickett.
State Mutual of Ga.,	Walter A. Taylor.
Travelers,	Haas & Co.
United American Life,	N. P. Browne.
Union Central,	Thomas H. Daniel.
Union Mutual,	J. L. Riley & Co.
Volunteer State,	Frank Akers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Aetna (Liab. Dept),	Lipscomb & Co.
Amer. Bonding Co.,	Edward M. Durant & Co.
Amer. Surety Co.,	M. M. Jackson.
Ætna Indemnity,	Fair Dodd.
Ætna Life (Accident),	Charles C. Thorn.
Empire State Surety,	Reese Perry.
Empl. Liab. of London	W. W. Cunningham & Co.
Fidelity & Casualty,	Eugene Oberdorfer.
Federal Casualty,	John R. Thornton.
Fidelity & Deposit,	Aaron Haas, Son & Howell.
Frankfort Marine Acc.	Fair Dodd.
General Acc., Perth,	Davis & Griffin.
Great Eastern Casualty	F. L. Woodruff.
Guarantee Co. of N.A.,	W. V. Custer.
Hartford Steam Boiler,	Perdue & Egleston.
Industrial Life & H.,	J. N. McEachern, Prest.

Lloyds Plate Glass,	A. L. Waldo & Co.
London Guar. & Acc.,	J. L. Riley & Co.
Maryland Casualty Co.,	Aaron Haas, Son & Howell.
Met. Casualty,	J. L. Riley & Co.
National Surety Co.,	Cliff C. Hatcher Ins. Agency.
National Casualty,	W. A. Harris.
Natl. Life & Acc.,	W. F. Wilkinson.
New York Plate Glass,	A. D. McGaughey.
No. Amer. Acc.,	A. M. Conway.
Ocean Acc. & Guar. Co.,	(Liability Dept.), A. D. McGaughey.
Ocean Acc., (Credit	Dept.), Payton Douglas.
Pacific Surety,	Haas & MacIntyre.
Pacific Mutual, (Health and	
Accident Dept.),	A. L. Johnson & Co.
Pennsylvania Casualty,	King & Drake.
Philadelphia Casualty,	Cofield & Coleman.

Companies.	Managers.	Companies.	Managers.
Preferred Accident,	John D. Owens.	U. S. Casualty Co.	(Accident Dep't), C. C. Hatcher Ins.
Standard Acc.,	W. R. Joyner & Son.		Agency.
Title Guaranty &		U. S. Fidelity & Guar-	
Surety,	A. D. McGaughey.	anty,	Patters'n & Reynolds.
Travelers (Acc. Dep't),	Atlanta Branch of H.	U. S. Health & Acc't,	H. C. Conley.
	O., J. A. William-	U. S. Lloyds, (Auto-	
	son, Cashier.	mobile Dept.),	E. E. Paschal.
United Surety, Balt.,	J. L. Riley & Co.		
U. S. Casualty Co	(Liability Dept.), John H. Mullin.		

ATLANTA HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, Atlanta, Ga. Organized 1882; capital, \$200,000. Joel Hurt, president; Dowdell Brown, secretary.

ATLANTIC CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of Atlantic City, N. J. Organized in 1902; capital, \$100,000. G. F. Currie, president; Edward E. Seeler, secretary.

ATLANTIC HORSE INSURANCE COMPANY, Providence, R. I. Organized 1907; capital, \$100,000. W. E. Tefft, president; G. W. Hubbard, secretary.

ATLANTIC INLAND ASSOCIATION, an association composed of ocean marine and fire and inland marine insurance companies writing inland hulls on the Atlantic and gulf coasts, was organized in March, 1899, for the purpose of preventing demoralization in the Atlantic inland marine business. It makes a tariff and provides rules and obligatory forms of policies. E. O. Weeks, vice-president of the *Ætna*, was its first president, and Louis F. Burke of the Home was its first secretary and treasurer, and continues as such. J. B. Branch of the Providence-Washington is president. The affairs of the association are handled by a committee which is composed of the following, the officers being *ex-officio* members: H. Appleton, Hendon Chubb, Benjamin Rush, Wm. R. Hedge, W. L. H. Simpson, W. F. Whittlesey, Jr., W. B. Meikle, F. Herrmann. The membership comprises thirty-four companies.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY of New York. Organized 1842. Marine and inland transportation insurance. A. A. Raven, president; G. Stanton Floyd-Jones, secretary.

ATLAS ASSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED), of London, founded 1808, deposited \$200,000 at Albany in 1895, and entered New York state, having previously, in 1890, deposited \$200,000 in Massachusetts, and entered most of the northern and western states. It has also \$100,000 deposited in Ohio, \$10,000 in New Mexico, \$50,000 in Virginia, and \$10,000 in Georgia. The headquarters of the company for the United States are in New York. The company operates with three independent underwriting branches, of which Frank Lock is manager for the eastern and southern states at New York, J. M. Neuburger is local director and Geo. E. Haas is manager of the western department at Chicago, and Frank L. Devlin is manager for the Pacific depart-

ment at San Francisco. In 1898 the company purchased the King's County Insurance Company and in 1904 absorbed the Manchester Assurance Company of Manchester, England, and continues the greater part of the agency plant so obtained. It transacts a large business in England and has branches in most parts of the world. Samuel J. Pipkin is the general manager at the home office in London. 1908 was the centennial year of the company.

ATWOOD, HORACE F., vice-president of the Rochester German Insurance Company of Rochester, N. Y., was born at Boston, Mass., Feb. 5, 1850, and was educated in the public schools of that city. His insurance experience began with six years in the western department of the Hamburg-Bremen at Chicago. January 1, 1879, he accepted the appointment of western special agent of the Rochester German, and a year later he was transferred to the home office. On May 20, 1883, he was appointed secretary of the company, and has since managed the insurance part of its business. Mr. Atwood is a scientist of distinction. He has been twice president of the Rochester Academy of Science, has been vice-president of the American Society of Microscopists, and is a fellow of the Royal Microscopical Society of London. He was president of the Rochester Club for two terms, and is vice-president of the Rochester park commission. He was chairman of the Adjustment Committee of Fifteen organized in San Francisco immediately after the fire in 1906. Elected vice-president of the Rochester German Insurance Company, January 5, 1909.

AUSTIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Dallas, Texas. Organized 1902; capital \$200,000. G. W. Jalonick, president; A. F. Pillet, secretary.

B

BABB, GEORGE W., Manager of the Eastern and Southern Departments of the Northern Assurance Company, Limited, of London, and General Attorney for the Company in the United States, was born at Boston, Mass. in 1847. He was employed in the dry goods jobbing business from 1865 to 1870. From the latter year to 1875 he was clerk in a Boston Fire Insurance local agency, and from 1876 to 1880 was a local agent in the same City. In 1880 he became General Agent for the Commerce Insurance Company of Albany, for its entire field, and in 1882 was appointed Special Agent of the Northern Assurance Company becoming Manager of the Northern for its New England Department in 1885. In 1889 he went to New York as the Manager of the New York Department of the Northern to which the New England Department was added in 1896. Mr. Babb was a member of the original Committee of four which prepared the Universal Mercantile Schedule. In 1907 he was elected president of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters and re-elected in 1908. He is now chairman of the executive committee of the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

BABCOCK, JOHN J., general agent of the Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company, was born in Broome county, New York, and spent his early life on a farm. He started in the insurance business in 1871 at Binghamton, N. Y., taking up special agency work in 1872. In 1880 he was appointed to his present position with the Springfield Fire and Marine. Mr. Babcock was one of the early members of the Underwriters' Association of the State of New York, also of the Underwriters' Association of the Middle Department, in which he is still an active member.

BACON, EDWIN HUGH, editor and manager of the *Coast Review* of San Francisco, Cal., was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, December 5, 1853. He was educated in the public schools of Peoria, Ill., and his early occupations were farming, merchandising, and the publishing business. He entered upon his present work in May, 1883.

BAILEY, JAMES DYAS, manager of the Pacific Coast department of the Insurance Company of North America, was born at Boston, Mass., in July, 1839, being a descendant of the old colonial family of John Bailey, who arrived from England in 1670 and settled at Scituate, Mass. He received his education in the public schools of Boston, and was graduated from the celebrated Lyman School in the class of 1852. Like many of the young men of the

"Old Bay State" he decided to try his fortune in the West, and located in San Francisco in 1862. Upon the organization of the Union Insurance Company of California, in 1865, he entered its service as policy clerk, and remained in the employment of that company twenty-six years, and until its absorption by the Alliance of London, at which time he was its secretary. In August, 1892, Mr. Bailey was appointed general agent for the Pacific department of the Insurance Company of North America, embracing California, Oregon, Washington, Nevada, Montana, Idaho, Arizona, Utah, British Columbia, and the Hawaiian Islands. He is prominent in social, charitable, and religious matters in San Francisco, and a member of the Society of Sons of the American Revolution, and treasurer of the board of trustees of the First Unitarian Church.

BAILEY, LESTER V., general agent of the Provident Life and Trust Company for Central Massachusetts, was born in Baileyville, Maine, December 9, 1864, and was educated in the common schools and business colleges. The early days of his business life were spent among the towns of Central Massachusetts. In 1892, he took up the insurance business and has been special agent for the company he now represents for several years. He was appointed acting manager in 1904, and subsequently appointed to his present position. He was elected vice-president of the Life Underwriters' Association of Central Massachusetts in 1905, and president in 1906. Unanimously re-elected president Central Massachusetts Life Underwriters for 1907.

BAILEY, WILFORD A., general insurance agent, was born in Baileyville, Me., March 20, 1863. His education was obtained in the common schools and business college. His business life has been spent almost wholly in the city of Worcester and he was for seventeen years the general agent of the Provident Life and Trust Company for Central Massachusetts. He is a member of several clubs and a trustee of Worcester Academy. In 1899 he was elected the first president of the Life Underwriters' Association of Central Massachusetts.

BAKER, DANFORD MORSE, second vice-president of the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company, Los Angeles, Cal., is a native of Connecticut and was born of American parentage in Union, August 20, 1861. He received a common school education, and after leaving school worked on a farm and later taught school. He began his life insurance career as a clerk, and has had a wide experience in office and field. He was manager for the Pacific Mutual Life at Chicago until called to the home office and elected third vice-president of the company in 1906. He was president of the Chicago Life Underwriters Association in 1904-5, and was elected a vice-president of the National Association of Life Underwriters in 1904.

BALDWIN, WILLIAM C., president and general manager of the Pittsburgh Life & Trust Company, was born at Washington,

Washington County, Pa., January 12, 1858. He attended public schools until ten years of age, and entered the dry goods business as errand boy, later becoming a salesman, and was employed as such until nineteen years of age, then engaged in business personally and continued in the mercantile business until thirty-three years of age. During this period he also became connected with oil, gas, water and other enterprises in the Western Pennsylvania district, and with banking institutions. In 1892 became associated with the Edward A. Woods agency of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, and wrote business in the field for that company for about eight months. February, 1893, entered the employ of the New York Life Insurance Company as a soliciting agent, and worked through Western Pennsylvania, and in 1895 was appointed agency director, with headquarters at Pittsburgh, Pa., and continued with that company until January, 1902, at which time he took an agency with the Canada Life Insurance Company, and opened up Western Pennsylvania under a general agency agreement. Having organized the Pittsburgh Life & Trust Company, was elected vice-president and general manager of that company January 1, 1903, and continued to fill that position until January 1, 1907, when he was elected president and general manager of the company.

BALLARD, WILLIAM M., United States branch secretary of the Commercial Union Assurance and Palatine Insurance Company of London, and assistant secretary of the Commercial Union Fire Insurance Company of New York, was born at Iowa City, Ia., and is the oldest son of the late Frank W. Ballard, the insurance journalist. He was prepared for Yale University, but became a teacher at Stamford, Conn., instead of entering. From 1878 to 1880 he was with the "Insurance Age," and two years later went into the service of the United Fire Reinsurance Company of Manchester as secretary to the manager and special agent. When the Palatine re-insured the business of the United Fire in 1892, he was appointed branch secretary of the former at the New York office. In 1898 he was appointed assistant manager under the administration of Manager William Wood. After the Palatine was absorbed by the Commercial Union in 1900 and the Palatine of London was organized, Mr. Ballard was appointed United States branch secretary of the two companies, and assistant secretary of the Commercial Union Fire Insurance Company of New York.

BALLARD, SEYMOUR M., secretary of the New York Life Insurance Company, is a native of New York state and was born in Cortland, October 25, 1851. He entered the New York State Insurance Department in 1873, later becoming a department examiner, and in April, 1894, was appointed supervising cashier of the New York Life in New York. He was appointed assistant comptroller in 1889, comptroller in 1903, and was elected junior secretary of the company a year later. He was elected secretary of the company in 1909.

BALTIMORE EQUITABLE SOCIETY, Baltimore, Md. (mutual fire insurance company), Organized 1794. Wilton Snowden, president; H. E. Rawlings, secretary.

BALTIMORE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Baltimore, Md. Organized as an assessment company in 1882; reorganized as a regular life insurance company in 1898. F. S. Strobridge, president; W. O. MacGill, secretary.

BALTIMORE LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION. Organized January 11, 1887, and reorganized November 27, 1900, with the following officers: President, J. Herman Ireland; vice-president, Henry P. Goddard; secretary, Ernest J. Clark; treasurer, Munroe Snell. The present officers and executive committee, elected at the annual meeting in February, 1910, are: President, George M. Kimberly; vice-president, Edward L. Garnard; secretary, W. Stran McCurley; treasurer, Matthew S. Brenan; executive committee, F. S. Biggs, Adam Schussler, D. H. Rose, F. H. Zimmerman and W. W. McIntyre.

BANKERS ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY, of Des Moines, Iowa, Organized 1893. F. L. Miner, president; J. A. Kizer, secretary.

BANKERS LIFE ASSOCIATION, Des Moines, Ia. Organized 1879. E. E. Clark, president; H. S. Nollen, secretary.

BANKERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Lincoln, Neb. Organized 1887; capital, \$100,000. W. C. Wilson, president; J. H. Harley, secretary.

BANKERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, New York. Began business 1869; reincorporated 1899; capital, \$100,000. William Hanhart, president; H. M. Humphryes, secretary.

BANKERS RESERVE FUND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Cincinnati, Ohio. Organized 1898. Aaron McNeil, president; Frank B. Ainsworth, secretary.

BANKERS SURETY COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio. Organized 1903; capital, \$500,000. P. W. Harvey, president; M. A. Craig, secretary.

BARKER, JESSE J., F. A. S., Consulting-Actuary of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia, was born in Western Pennsylvania in the early fifties, coming from an old Revolutionary family, of which General Richard Butler, who was killed in St Clair's defeat, and General William O. Butler of Mexican War fame, who was Democratic candidate for Vice-President on the ticket with General Cass, were members and kinsmen of his father. Mr. Barker was educated at the high school in Philadelphia and

at Waynesburg College, Pennsylvania. After graduating, he studied law, and was admitted to the Philadelphia bar, but preferring mathematical pursuits, to which he was early inclined, he studied the science of life insurance under Emerson W. Peet, then actuary of the National Life Insurance Company, and others, and subsequently was employed for some years in the actuarial department of the Penn Mutual Life, finally being promoted to the headship of the department in January, 1880. On January 1, 1908, after a long and severe illness, Mr. Barker retired from the active duties of Actuary of the Company and was elected its Consulting Actuary. Mr. Barker is a Fellow and charter member of the Actuarial Society of America.

BARRY, CHARLES HART, manager of the Western Department of the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company, with headquarters at Chicago, was born at Alton, Ill., November 15, 1857, and is a son of Amasa S. Barry, a prominent and widely-known Western adjuster of fire losses. Mr. Barry was graduated from the University of Illinois in 1877, and learned his first steps in the fire insurance business in a local agency at Alton. Two years later found him in the Chicago office of the Niagara Fire. In 1881 he was appointed special agent of the Phoenix of London for Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Michigan, and in 1884 State agent and adjuster for the Insurance Company for North America and Pennsylvania Fire for southern Illinois, and afterward for Michigan. In 1890 he became a member of the firm of J. F. Downing & Co. of Erie, Pa., Western managers of the two last-named companies. When the Pennsylvania Fire decided, in 1894, to establish a Western department of its own, Mr. Barry was appointed manager.

BARRY, JAMES VICTOR, commissioner of insurance of Michigan, was born of Irish parentage in Monroe, Mich., on September 21, 1861. He was educated in the public schools, and previous to his appointment to the insurance commissionership in 1901 was employed as a newspaper correspondent.

BARTOW, NEVETT STEELE, secretary of the Queen Insurance Company of America, New York, was born at Astoria, Long Island, N. Y., September 5, 1868. He was educated in the private and public schools of that place and began his business life in the New York city department of the Queen Insurance Company of Liverpool in 1884. He was employed for a time in the office of the company, then did surveying, after which he was the company's assistant special agent in New England. From 1892 until 1900 he was special agent for the New England field, when he returned to the New York office to assume his present position.

BASFORD, ORVILLE S., commissioner of insurance of South Dakota, is a native of Chittenden County, Vt., and is fifty-seven years of age. His forebears came to America from Wales in about the middle of the seventeenth century. He pursued a four years

academic course in the University of his native state at Burlington, Vt., He served the Republican party as chairman of the South Dakota state committee in 1894 and has canvassed for the National Republican Committee in Missouri and elsewhere. He was appointed commissioner of insurance to fill the unexpired term from February 1 to July 1, 1907, and has also been appointed and commissioned for a two years term, beginning July 1, 1907. He was again commissioned on July 1, 1909, for another two years ending July 1, 1911.

BASSETT, NEAL, manager western department of the Firemen's Insurance Company of Newark, Chicago, is a native of Alabama, and was born in Huntsville, September 3, 1871. He received a private school education, and has spent all his business life in fire insurance. He was special agent for the North German and Transatlantic Fire Insurance Companies, later becoming special agent for the Firemen's Insurance Company of Newark, and was appointed manager of the company's western department in 1909.

BEALS, ARTHUR G., secretary of the Providence Washington Insurance Company of Providence, R. I., began his insurance career in a local agency at Boonville, N. Y. He was born at Trenton, N. J., June 21, 1865, and was educated in public and private schools. In 1888 he purchased a local agency at Carthage, N. Y., among the companies represented being the Providence Washington, and in March, 1891, he was appointed special agent for that company for New York state. He was elected to his present position January 1, 1905.

BEARDSLEY, EDWARD WATSON, ex-president of the National Association of Local Agents, and member of the agency firm of Beardsley & Beardsley, Hartford, Conn., was born in Winsted, Conn., June 4, 1868. He was educated in the public schools and Hartford High school, and began his business career as office boy in the office of the Phoenix Insurance Company in 1885. On March 1, 1891, he was appointed local agent of the Phoenix, and in 1899 formed the agency firm of Beardsley & Beardsley, representing the Phoenix and Aetna of Hartford, Home of New York and Alliance of Philadelphia. He was elected president of the Connecticut State Association of Local Agents in 1901, and has been active in the affairs of both the state and national association, being elected president of the National Association in 1908. He is a director of the Hartford Business Men's Association, and clerk of the West Middle School district.

BEARDSLEY, GUY ERASTUS, assistant secretary of the Aetna Insurance Company, was born in Coventry, Chenango county, N. Y., December 14, 1874, and was educated in the public and high schools of Hartford. He is a graduate of Yale University, class of 1896, and began his business career in fire underwriting, serving as an examiner at the home office of the Aetna for a number

of years, and later representing that company in the field as special agent in Connecticut, Western Massachusetts, and Vermont. He went from the Aetna's home office as special agent for the National Union Fire of Pittsburg in Western Pennsylvania, and was special agent for the Home of New York in Connecticut and Rhode Island for three years and later became special agent of the Aetna. With the exception of these four years spent in the field for the Home and National Union, his business career has been spent with the Aetna, and he was elected to his present position in May, 1907.

BEATES, FREDERICK J., assistant secretary of the Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company, Springfield, Mass., was born at Lancaster, Pa., September 5, 1862. He received a common and high school education, and in 1878 entered a mercantile house in Philadelphia, in which he remained until 1885, when he entered the fire insurance business in a local agency in Philadelphia. In 1893 he was appointed to a field position in the middle department territory for the American Fire of New York, and in 1896 was appointed special agent of the Magdeburg Fire Insurance Company of Germany. On the retirement of that company from the United States he accepted a position with the Springfield Fire and Marine as special agent for Eastern Pennsylvania, Southern New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and the District of Columbia. He was appointed to his present position in 1910.

BEATH, ROBERT B., president of the United Firemen's Insurance Company of Philadelphia, was born in that city, of Scotch parentage, January 26, 1839. After leaving the public schools of Philadelphia he was apprenticed to the machine blacksmith's trade. He enlisted as a private in the Union army at the outbreak of the civil war, in which he served throughout, retiring in 1865 with a lieutenant-colonel's commission. He was a local insurance agent at Pottsville, Pa., 1868-1872, secretary of the United Firemen's from 1881-1892, and its president since the latter year. Colonel Beath served one term as surveyor-general of Pennsylvania. He was department commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, and in 1883 commander-in-chief of that organization. He is the author of its "Blue Book," and published its history in 1888. He served for a number of years as secretary of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, and at the meeting in May, 1902, was elected president, serving one year.

BEDDALL, EDWARD F., president of the Queen Insurance Company of America and United States attorney for the Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, is a native of the county of Essex, England, where he was born May 1, 1839. His first connection with the insurance business was as inspector of agencies for the London branch of the Royal, in 1863. Mr. Beddall was made manager of the Canadian branch of the Royal in July, 1871, and of the New York branch in July, 1873. He has, therefore, been connected with the company thirty-seven years. In April, 1900, he resigned

the latter office and was elected president of the Queen Insurance Company of America, of New York, but retained the general attorneyship of the Royal for the United States. He was in 1895 elected president of the Tariff Association of New York, and in 1896 president of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters. He is a warden of the Church of the Epiphany, and a member of the board of management of St. Luke's Hospital, New York; he has been president of St. George's Society of New York, and is prominent in social, charitable, and religious matters in the metropolis.

BELCHER, CHARLES EDWIN, general manager of the *Standard* of Boston, was born at Chelsea, Mass., July 15, 1871. His early education was obtained in the grammar and high schools of his native town, and he took a preliminary course in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology of Boston, class of 1893. For a short time he was a mechanical draughtsman, but in 1892 he became local reporter for the *Standard*. In 1894 he began to travel for the paper, and in 1898 he was appointed to the position of business manager. On September 7, 1903, Mr. Belcher acquired an interest in the business, and was elected treasurer and appointed active manager of the Standard Publishing Company.

BENEFICIARY. In life insurance the person for whose benefit a policy is issued.

BENEFICIARY ORDERS AND SOCIETIES. [See Fraternal Societies, National Fraternal Congress; also Associated Fraternities of America.]

BEN FRANKLIN INSURANCE COMPANY, of Pittsburg, Pa. Organized 1866; capital, \$200,000. Samuel McKnight, president: S. J. Cross, secretary.

BENSON, R. DALE, president of the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company, was born in Philadelphia, December 6, 1841. He was a clerk in a wholesale grocery house when the civil war broke out, and enlisted in a Pennsylvania regiment. He was mustered out July, 1865, as a brevet major of volunteers. At the time of the Pittsburgh riots in 1877 he was colonel of the First Regiment of Infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania. For some years before identifying himself with fire underwriting, Colonel Benson was in mercantile business as an importer and jobber of teas in connection with the China trade. In 1881 he was elected vice-president of the Pennsylvania Fire, and in 1890, on the death of Mr. John Devereux, he succeeded him as president.

BERGSTRESSER, J. C., insurance journalist. Born at Elysburg, Pa., July 15, 1851. Graduated from Lafayette College in 1871. Read law in the meantime and was admitted to the bar. For two years a civil engineer in railroad construction work. In 1874 established at Pittsburg, Pa., the *Insurance World*. Has since been its editor and publisher. An officer in the National Guard of

Pennsylvania for several years and retired in 1883. A member of the Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution and Duquesne Club, and charter member of Ascalon Commandery Knights Templar, created in 1881.

BERGSTRESSER, J. L., manager *Insurance World*, Pittsburg, Pa., born at Mt. Carmel, Pa., Nov. 30, 1881; graduated Phillips Exeter Academy 1901 and Harvard University 1904. A member Penna. Society Sons of American Revolution and University Club, Pittsburg. Connected with the *Insurance World* since 1904.

BERKSHIRE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of Pittsfield, Mass., was incorporated May 15, 1851, under the name of the Berkshire County Mutual Life Insurance Company. By an act approved April 30, 1855, the present title was adopted. James W. Hull, president; W. D. Wyman, vice-president and treasurer; J. Morgan Lee, actuary; Theo. L. Allen, secretary; Robert H. Davenport, assistant secretary.

BERKSHIRE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Pittsfield, Mass. Organized 1835. Henry R. Peirson, president; J. M. Stevenson, secretary and treasurer; Robt. A. Barbour, assistant secretary.

BEVIER, BENJAMIN, was born in Napanoch, Ulster County, N. Y., and at the age of fifteen started business life in a general store at Woodbridge, N. J., in which capacity he continued until 1877, occupying similar positions at Bridgeport, Conn., and Napanoch. He began his insurance career with the local agency of Neafie, Terwilliger & Post, of Ellenville, N. Y., remaining with the firm until 1883, when he became bookkeeper for an insurance company, office at New York City, and later surveyor in Metropolitan District. In 1888 he was appointed special agent of the Queen Insurance Company, which position he still retains. Mr. Bevier has been a prominent member of the Underwriters' Association of the Middle Department since 1887, was elected to the Presidency in 1899 and is still active in Middle Department affairs.

BIGELOW, CHARLES H., president of the St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Minnesota, was born at Easton, N. Y., of New England ancestry, June 4, 1835. His early business connections were mercantile and with manufacturers, and from 1862 he was engaged in the lumber business in Chicago. Impaired health took him to Minnesota in 1864. He was early identified with the St. Paul Fire and Marine, and was elected its secretary in February, 1871, and president in June, 1876.

BIOREN, JOHN S., president of the Delaware Insurance Company of Philadelphia, was born in Philadelphia, January 29, 1863. He was educated in the private and high schools of Philadelphia, and entered the banking house of Bioren & Co. in 1879, and is now its senior partner. He is a director of the Merchants Trust Company of

Philadelphia, the American Railways Company, and a director or officer in several lighting and power, and railroad companies. He is also president and a director of the Fidelity Shareholders Company and vice-president of the Riverton Country Club. He was elected president of the Delaware Insurance Company in 1907.

BIRDSEYE, ARTHUR JULIUS, Connecticut state agent for the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, was born in Waterloo, N. Y., August 21, 1858, and received his education in the Waterloo Academy. He early entered the retail jewelry business and later was a broker in New York. In 1893 he was appointed general agent of the Nederland Life Insurance Company of Amsterdam, Holland, then just beginning business in the United States, and enjoyed the distinction of being the first general agent appointed by the company in the United States. On the withdrawal of the company from the United States in 1896 he was appointed to a position in the home office of the Mutual Benefit Life of Newark, later becoming superintendent of agents of the company for Ohio, and in 1900 was appointed to his present position as Connecticut state agent for the company. He is an ex-president of the Connecticut Life Underwriters' Association, a member of the executive committee of the National Association, a Knight Templar and Shriner, and a member of the Hartford Club, Country Club, Hartford Scientific Society, and the order of the Founders and Patriots of America. He represented the town of Farmington in the Connecticut legislature of 1907.

BIRMINGHAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Pittsburg Pa. Organized 1871; capital, \$200,000. Charles Melling, president; E. G. Scholze, secretary.

BISHOP, CHARLES NELSON, manager of the Chicago and Suburban Department for the Northern of London, is a native of Kenosha, Wis., where he was born May 28 1855, his father being the Rev. Hiram Nelson Bishop, D.D., rector of St. John's P. E. Church, Chicago. He was educated in the schools of Chicago, and while in the high school edited and published a monthly paper entitled *Little Men*. In 1872 he entered the Chicago fire insurance agency of Thomas & W. A. Goodman as a clerk, and three years later resigned to enter the service of the *Spectator*, with which he was connected, in all, though not consecutively, seven years, part of which time as traveling agent and part as manager of its western office at Chicago. From 1880 to 1883 Mr. Bishop lived in Colorado, engaged in mining and publishing the *Summit County Leader*, of which he was editor and proprietor. After the following two years at Chicago with the *Spectator*, he abandoned journalism to become permanently interested in fire underwriting. He was a partner in the local agency firm of H. H. Brown & Co. of Chicago from 1885 to 1889, and in the latter year was appointed Chicago city manager for the Northern of London. In 1908 the Company placed its Suburban Department

in his charge as well. This embraces about one hundred agents in the neighborhood of Chicago. Mr. Bishop takes an active interest in the Chicago Board of Underwriters and was elected its Vice-president in April, 1907, and re-elected in January, 1908, and in January, 1909, he was unanimously elected President. His particular hobby is the fire insurance patrol, having served continuously on the patrol committee since 1892. He was elected chairman of this committee in 1903, which position he relinquished on his election to the Presidency of the Board. He was made a trustee of the Fire Insurance Patrolman's Pension Fund in 1903, and 1909 made president of the Board of Trustees. In 1910 Mr. Bishop was unanimously re-elected president of the Board of Underwriters and of the Trustees of the Patrolmen's Pension Fund. •

BISSELL, RICHARD M., vice-president and underwriting manager of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, and formerly manager of the western department at Chicago, Ill., was born at Chicago, June 8, 1862. He was graduated from Yale University in the class of 1883, and entered the insurance business soon after graduation. He was president of the Merchants' Club, Chicago, and also a member of the Commercial, Literary, University, and Union League Clubs of that city. He was elected vice-president of the company in January, 1903.

BLACKSTONE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Providence, R. I. Organized 1868. William B. McBee, president; Ernest W. Brown, secretary.

BLACKWELDER, J. S., fire underwriter, is a native of Montgomery county, Ill. He was appointed local agent of the Ætna Insurance Company at Hillsboro, the county seat, in 1864, while holding the office of county clerk of said county. His first field work was for the Ætna in 1868. He was engaged in field work continuously from that date until 1881 as representative of several prominent fire insurance companies, excepting that for two years of the time—1874 to 1876—he served as chief supervising agent for the National Board of Fire Underwriters. In April, 1881, Mr Blackwelder was appointed manager of the western department of the Niagara Fire Insurance Company, with headquarters at Chicago, which position he held until 1907, when he resigned. Mr. Blackwelder was elected president of the Western Union at the annual meeting of that organization in September, 1902, and is assistant secretary of the governing committee of the Western Union.

BLAKE, CHARLES S., secretary of the Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company, was born of American parentage at Windsor Locks, Conn., October 25, 1860. He received a common school education, and entered newspaper work representing the original United Press Association in the capacity of reporter for New York papers in Jersey City and vicinity, but desiring to cultivate a natural likeness for mechanics he served an apprenticeship with the Central Iron Works of Jersey City, whereby

he became familiar with boiler and engine construction, both marine and stationary, together with other branches of marine mechanics. Before his twenty-first birthday he was granted a license as marine engineer, to operate vessels of 100 tons and under, and shortly afterward he was licensed as a chief engineer of ocean vessels. A few months before the close of the war between Chili and Peru, he received a commission as engineer in the Peruvian navy, and was upon waiting orders when the war ceased. After an experience of some years as an engineer, he entered the steam boiler insurance field in 1884 as an inspector of boilers, acquiring a large experience, and in 1898 he entered the services of the Hartford company as general agent at the home office. On July 12, 1904, he was elected to the position of supervising general agent, and on February 12, 1907, was advanced to second vice-president, which position he relinquished to accept his present position.

BLANKET POLICIES. In American underwriting a blanket policy covers different kinds or different pieces of property under the same form. Blanket policies are not considered good underwriting, but are found to be necessary in many cases.

BLANKS FOR ANNUAL STATEMENTS. The committee of the National Convention of Insurance Department Commissioners on uniform statement blanks for the annual returns of fire and life insurance companies, reported at the annual convention held in September, 1902, the forms that had been agreed upon since the last meeting. These forms were adopted by the convention by a vote of 16 ayes to 6 noes. They were generally sent out by the state insurance departments to the companies for their returns as of December 31, 1902, but three departments, those of Minnesota, North Dakota, and Wisconsin, insisted on retaining in their life blanks the requirement of the "gain and loss exhibit," which had been omitted from the convention blank. At the annual convention of insurance commissioners in 1903 minor changes, which a year's experience had shown to be desirable, were recommended and adopted, and a change was also recommended in the fire and life blanks requiring the statement to be made as of December 31st. A blank for statements of miscellaneous companies was also adopted. At the meeting in 1905 a few minor changes were made in the fire and life blanks, and an effort to incorporate the "gain and loss" exhibit was defeated. At the convention in 1906 several changes were made in the fire and miscellaneous blanks, and a new fraternal blank was adopted. Changes and additions were also made in the life blank and a "gain and loss exhibit" was incorporated, as was a schedule of dividends under annual and deferred policies, and the question of adopting "Schedule B," as required by New York laws, which calls for returns not contained in the blank adopted by the convention, was referred to the committee to report at the next convention. The convention of 1907 adopted the report of the committee on blanks, which had adopted several changes in the statement blanks for all companies, and in the life blank was

incorporated all the information required by the New York laws. The 1908 convention adopted the report of its committee on blanks, which made a voluminous report, containing blanks for fire, life and miscellaneous companies, and made several changes by way of requiring more detailed information under several items in the different blanks. At the 1909 convention several changes in the several blanks were made, mostly in phraseology, and in the fire insurance blank an underwriting and investment exhibit, to show sources of loss and gain, was incorporated.

BLIVEN, WAITE, secretary American Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia, is a native of Cincinnati, O., where he was born June 29, 1867. He was educated in the public schools and began his insurance career with the Howard Insurance Company of New York in 1884. A year later he became connected with the American Fire, and in 1888 was appointed special agent of that company, having charge of several western states, with headquarters at Chicago. He was elected to his present position April 10, 1905.

BLODGETT, TILDEN, of the New York office of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, was born in the city of New York, February 6, 1853, and has been connected with the company since 1869, beginning at the lowest rung of the ladder and climbing to the position of metropolitan manager. Mr. Blodgett was one of the organizers of the Life Assurance Association of New York, and was its president in 1892. He was one of the committee of four that organized the National Association of Life Underwriters, presiding as chairman, and afterward elected first vice-president.

BLOOMINGSTON, HERBERT W., insurance journalist and formerly publisher of the *Investigator* of Chicago, was born in that city, August 30, 1876, and is the son of the late Dr. J. S. Bloomington, the founder of that journal. He was graduated from the Hyde Park high school in 1894, the Pennsylvania Military College at Chester, Pa., in 1898 with the degree of B.S., and the Illinois Law College in 1901 with the degree of LL.B. In the latter year he was admitted to the Illinois bar. He is a Knight Templar, a Shriner, and an Elk, and is a member of the Chicago Press Club, and Phi Alpha Delta Legal Fraternity. On the amalgamation of the *Investigator* with the *Insurance Field* in 1908 he assumed a position with the latter publication.

BLOSSOM, GEORGE W., assistant general agent of the National Fire of Hartford, in its western department at Chicago, was born at Dubuque, Ia., October 1, 1854. He has been in the fire insurance business from early manhood, beginning in a local agency at Dubuque, serving in the office of the western department of the German-American eight years, and in the same department of the Connecticut Fire three years. He then became a partner in the Chicago local agency of Fred S. James & Co., and also assistant general agent of the National Fire, also the New York local agency of Fred. S. James & Co.

BLUFF CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, Memphis, Tenn.
Organized 1871; capital, \$100,000. W. A. Gage, president; W. H. Moore, secretary.

BOARDMAN, GEORGE C., late general agent of the *Aetna* of Hartford for the Pacific Coast. [See Death Roll.]

BOARD OF CASUALTY AND SURETY UNDERWRITERS, THE. This association was organized in 1904 and was the outcome of a conference held in New York September 27th between representatives of casualty and surety insurance companies. A committee of ten was appointed to consider a form of organization, and at a meeting held December 9, 1904, in New York, the board was formally organized by the election of officers and adoption of a constitution and by-laws. The objects and purposes of the board are stated in the constitution to be "To promote good will, harmony, confidence, and co-operation generally between companies and to devise and give effect to measures for the protection of their common interests, especially in matters of taxation, license fees (state and municipal), annual statement forms, department examinations and exactions, federal supervision, deposits and other statutory requirements, and the observance of the amenities that should exist between companies and associations." The officers elected were as follows: President John T. Stone, president of the Maryland Casualty Company; vice-president, Francis B. Allen, vice-president of the Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company; secretary, Walter C. Faxon, secretary *Aetna* Life Insurance Company; treasurer, W. T. Woods, president Lloyds Plate Glass Company; executive committee: George F. Seward, chairman, president Fidelity and Casualty Company; William F. Moore, secretary, president New Amsterdam Casualty Company; Oscar Ising, United States manager Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation; H. G. B. Alexander, vice-president and general manager Continental Casualty Company; William BroSmith, counsel Travelers Insurance Company. The sixth annual meeting of the association was held at the Hotel Astor, New York city, October 18 and 19, 1909. Twenty-five companies were represented on roll-call. President Lott presided, and in his address said the meeting occurred in a memorable year, and turning his attention to state supervision, said it was natural underwriters should have grave apprehensions respecting its tendencies during recent years, and continuing said in part: "The functions of managements are being gradually usurped by the State, as the result of a constantly augmenting flood of regulatory legislation; company officials and boards of directors are imperceptibly, perhaps, but surely, losing their discretionary authority; and, unless the people can be brought to see the matter in a proper light, the day will come when they will find underwriting enterprise and development of all kinds fainting under the terrific burden of the legislative enactments they are piling on its back." * * * * * "These injuries are not to us as corporate bodies alone. It is impossible to inflict harm upon us without hurting those we serve.

The best interests of insurer and insured are too closely interwoven to permit this result; as well attempt to segregate, for different treatment, the warp and the woof of a fabric, without injuring the whole. We cannot exist without our customers. To get them, and to hold them, we must cater to their substantial interests. That company which can do this in the largest measure will, or should, secure the highest reward. This is common business sense, requiring for its appreciation no uncommon comprehension. Whence, then, I ask, arises this confusion of facts, which finds its expression in burdensome and expensive regulations, under the mistaken belief that, because they oppress and hinder us, they must be helpful and economical to our policyholders?"

While he had faith in the good intentions of legislators, and his prayer was, he said, for rest—cease multiplying the number of special laws governing insurance every time a trickster is exposed, and leave the punishment of these malefactors to the criminal laws and the certain effects of competition. Speaking of federal supervision, President Lott said he was beginning to believe that, except as an interesting subject for academic discussion, it was beyond the realm of practical activities, and while almost the same troubles were present in efforts to secure uniform laws, their attainment was not impossible, but its accomplishment was difficult and an undertaking of more than ordinary proportions. The president referred briefly to the growing interest in working men's compensation laws, so-called, and suggested that the companies writing liability insurance should take all proper means of meeting and dealing intelligently with the subject, and after a reference to the Liability Underwriters' Association and its work, concluded with a tribute to the late Captain Masters.

The report of the executive committee was submitted by Chairman Seward and reviewed the work of the committee in dealing with legislative matters at some length, giving a summary of legislation under appropriate classification. The committee reported that it had examined 1544 bills, 344 of which became laws. Referring to state supervision, the committee said it was disposed to take a sanguine view of the work of the insurance commissioners, whose convention, while unofficial, was a potent one, but the committee expressed the hope that future meetings of that body might be public, and expressed also the opinion that the association did well to invite the commissioners to attend its meetings and participate in its deliberations. A resolution presented by the committee and authorizing the executive committee to do what it could to promote the passage by congress of the bill prepared by the Bar Association for the creation of a commission to perfect an insurance bill for companies doing business in the District of Columbia, was adopted. The secretary reported a membership of thirty-seven, and the treasurer reported a balance in the treasury on October 18, 1909, of \$643.81.

Papers were read during the sessions by F. H. McMaster, insurance commissioner of South Carolina, on "Casualty and Surety Underwriters as the Keepers of the Conscience of the Country"; by

George F. Seward, president of the Fidelity and Casualty Company, on "Withdrawal of License as Penalty for Violation of State Insurance Laws"; by W. E. Underwood, editor of *Assurance*, on "Where Are You and Why"; and by Arthur E. Childs, president Columbian National Life Insurance Company, on "Standard Provisions in Accident Policies."

Officers were elected as follows: President, Franklin J. Moore, United States manager General Accident of Perth; vice-president, William B. Joyce, president National Surety, New York; secretary, F. H. Kingsbury, secretary Pennsylvania Casualty, Scranton; treasurer, Eugene H. Winslow, president Metropolitan Casualty, New York; executive committee, George F. Seward, Fidelity and Casualty, chairman; Francis B. Allen, Hartford Steam Boiler; H. G. B. Alexander, Continental Casualty; Sylvester C. Dunham, Travelers; Edson S. Lott, United States Casualty; William F. Moore, New Amsterdam Casualty; John T. Stone, Maryland Casualty, and Thomas A. Whelan, Fidelity and Deposit.

BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS OF THE PACIFIC came into existence in February, 1895, as the successor of the Pacific Insurance Union, and inherited most of its dissensions. [For an account of the struggle through the years 1885 and 1886 to bring the competing and warring companies into harmonious combination, with partial successes and failures, while demoralization in rates and commissions continued, see the Cyclopedias for 1896-97, pages 63 and 64, and for events in 1887 see the Cyclopedias for 1897-1898.]

At the annual meeting in May, 1910, officers were elected as follows: Charles D. Haven, president; Bernard Faymonville, vice-president; Alfred Stillman, secretary; E. F. Mohrhardt, assistant secretary. The president and vice-president are members, *ex-officio*, of the executive committee and under a board rule three members of the committee retire in May and four in November. The following compose the present executive committee: George H. Tyson, C. D. Haven, Bernard Faymonville, C. C. Kinney, W. O. Wayman, G. H. Lermit, J. C. Johnston, Whitney Palache, W. H. Lowden, James Wyper, E. H. A. Correa and H. H. Smith.

In April, 1898, the territory covered by the Board of Fire Underwriters of the Pacific was divided into districts, each district having a manager. The following was the arrangement:

District A. Headquarters, San Francisco. Territory, city and county of San Francisco.

District B. Headquarters, San Francisco. Territory, California, except District C and A; also Nevada and Alaska.

District C. Headquarters, Los Angeles. Territory, Southern California, comprising the counties of Santa Barbara, Ventura, Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Orange, Riverside, and San Diego, and Arizona.

District D. Headquarters, Portland. Territory, Oregon and Idaho.

District E. Headquarters, Butte City, Mon. Territory, Montana.

District F. Headquarters, Salt Lake City. Territory, Utah.

BOARDS OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS, STATE. [See Fire Underwriters Association.]

BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS OF NEW YORK, which represent ocean marine companies doing business in New York, was organized in 1820, and has been in uninterrupted operation since. The office of president is occupied by A. A. Raven, president of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company; Herbert Fuller, vice-president. The other officers are J. H. Platt, secretary; Cornelius Eldert, treasurer; A. C. Spencer, clerk. The members of the board are the Atlantic Mutual of New York, Boston Insurance Company, Union Marine, Limited, of Liverpool, Mannheim, and Fireman's Fund.

BOND AND MORTGAGE GUARANTEE COMPANY, Brooklyn, N. Y. Organized 1892; capital \$5,000,000. W. P. Belknap, president; John L. Sherwood, secretary.

BOORN, WILLIAM C., assistant general agent of the western department of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, Chicago, was born of American parentage in Kenosha, Wis., August 30, 1863. He was educated in the public and high schools of Peoria, Ill., and began his business career in fire insurance as office boy in the Chicago office of the Orient Insurance Company in 1881. He was agency superintendent for the western department of the London and Lancashire Insurance Company from 1888 to 1902, and in the latter year entered the service of the Hartford Fire. He was appointed to his present position in 1910.

BOSTON BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS was organized November 14, 1882. At the twenty-sixth annual meeting, held November 9, 1909, officers were elected as follows: President, Charles B. Wheelock, Phoenix Fire; vice-president, G. C. Holt; secretary, F. E. Cabot; treasurer, A. J. Lewis; assistant secretary, A. J. Lewis; executive committee, Alfred M. Bullard, Francis H. Stevens, James H. Carney, Harrie H. Whitney and Arthur N. Bruerton.

BOSTON BOARD OF MARINE UNDERWRITERS was organized May 9, 1850. The officers are Edmund A. Poole, president; A. J. Daigneau, secretary and treasurer. The office of the board is at the Exchange Building, 53 State street, Boston. The board has agents in all parts of the world, and through them protects the interests of its members in cases of vessels arriving in distress. The board and its inspector inspect the condition of vessels arriving in port which may be offered for insurance.

BOSTON FIRE INSURANCE LOSSES. [See Boston Protective Department.]

BOSTON FIRE UNDERWRITERS' UNION was organized May 2, 1872. It was originally the rating board for Boston, but was

superseded in 1882 by the Boston Tariff Association, which was in turn succeeded by the present Board of Fire Underwriters. The organization of the Union has been kept alive simply that it may serve as a vehicle for the electrical matters of the board.

BOSTON INSURANCE COMPANY, Boston, Mass. Organized 1873; capital, \$1,000,000. R. B. Fuller, president; Freeman Nickerson, secretary.

BOSTON INSURANCE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. [See Insurance Library Association.]

BOSTON LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION was organized in 1883, the original officers being Cornelius G. Atwood, president; Ben S. Calef and J. Mason Everett, vice-presidents; George N. Carpenter, secretary; Francis Marsh, treasurer; James T. Phelps, E. J. Smith, D. W. Kilburn, C. W. Holden and Sidney M. Hedges, executive committee. The presidents of the association from organization have been as follows:

1883—Cornelius G. Atwood.	1897—Charles D. Hammer.
1884—Ben S. Calef.	1898—Frederick E. Keep.
1885—Charles W. Holden.	1899—W. L. Tyler.
1886—Walter M. Hodges.	1900—C. W. Gammons.
1887—James T. Phelps.	1901—D. F. Appel.
1888—Geo. N. Carpenter.	1902—Percy V. Baldwin.
1889—Daniel W. Kilburn.	1903—Fred C. Sanborn.
1890—David N. Holoway.	1904—John S. Cranston.
1891—Darwin Barnard.	1905—Louis L. Hopkins.
1892—Sidney M. Hedges.	1906—C. E. Townsend.
1893—Nathan Warren.	1907—James G. White.
1894—Noah A. Plympton.	1908—Harry N. Haven.
1895—Charles A. Hopkins.	1909—A. H. Curtis.
1896—S. F. Woodman.	

The twenty-seventh annual meeting of the association was held in Boston in January, 1910, and the following officers and executive committee were elected for the year: President, Edward Marsh, John Hancock Mutual; vice-presidents, James H. Lake, Equitable, Charles H. Flood, New England Mutual; secretary, Clarence C. Miller, National; treasurer, Francis Marsh; executive committee: Vernon B. Swett, chairman, Provident Life and Trust; T. Howard Lewis, Mutual Life; Charles E. Fish, Phoenix Mutual; George D. Crawford, Massachusetts Mutual; H. M. Chamberlain, Massachusetts Mutual.

BOSTON MANUFACTURERS MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Boston, Mass. Organized 1850. Joseph P. Gray, president; Francis E. Robinson, vice-president and secretary.

BOSTON MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Boston, Mass. Chartered 1891. John W. Wheeler, president; Herbert O. Edgerton, treasurer; H. A. B. Peckham, vice-president and secretary.

BOSTON PROTECTIVE DEPARTMENT has grown and developed out of small beginnings. In 1849 its sole equipment consisted of two canvas bags, each containing three oil covers. The headquarters were located in the insurance office of Dobson & Jordan, No. 50 State street. Assistant Engineer F. A. Coburn of the fire department was in charge, and had a key to the office door. He was authorized to press any person into service to help carry the covers.

In 1858 the fire department allowed the insurance companies to place six oil covers on the ladder of Ladder Company No. 1, to be used at fires. The men were paid at the rate of 50 cents an hour for their services. October 1, 1868, the first company was organized by Assistant Engineer W. A. Green of the fire department, and consisted of nine men, the driver being the only permanent man. The apparatus and equipment at that time consisted of a one-horse milk wagon, twenty-five covers, and a number of brooms and shovels, the whole being housed in the old Engine Company No. 8's house in North Bennett street. Up to March 29, 1874, the department was maintained by voluntary contribution. In 1874 the legislature granted a charter to the organization, which was accepted March 11, immediately after its passage, and a code of by-laws adopted. The original title, "The Boston Protective Department," was retained in the corporate name, and the fire insurance companies doing business in Boston are required to maintain it.

The maximum amount of expenditures was placed at \$30,000. Capt. J. S. Jacobs was appointed superintendent in 1874, and Company No. 2, was organized and located on Shawmut avenue, corner of Pleasant street. In 1875 the annual appropriation for the support of the department was increased to \$40,000. July 1, 1880, Samuel Abbott, Jr., was elected superintendent, and is still at the head of the department. In 1891 the appropriation was increased to \$50,000, in 1896 to \$65,000, in 1898 to \$70,000, in 1905 to \$85,000, and in 1906 and 1907 a sum not to exceed \$90,000 and in 1909 a sum not to exceed \$100,000, and in 1910 a sum not to exceed \$105,000. The department voted to adopt the New York system, known as "double banking," requiring two extra wagons and a double outfit at each house, with a second crew of men who will be on duty through the night and subject to "call" service during the day. The department consists of three companies and a force of 60 men. In July, 1909, an automobile was placed in service.

The thirty-fifth annual report of the department for the year ending December 31, 1909, gave the number of alarms during the year as 4,032, of which 2,836 were for fires, and of these, 1,360 occurred in brick, stone, and iron buildings, 1,084 in frame buildings, and 392 outside. Of these fires, 2,138 were confined to the floor where they originated, 264 to the building where they originated, 21 extended to adjoining property, and 21 extended beyond adjoining property. The total loss on buildings and contents was \$2,248,335.03; total insurance involved \$28,868,078.76; and the total insurance loss \$1,720,675.95. The insurance loss on buildings was \$643,139 13,

and on contents, \$1,077,536.82. The total rent loss included in the above totals was \$2,206.40, and the total insurance thereon was \$144,170. The total sprinkler loss was \$2,376.97, and the total insurance \$255,500. The loss on buildings and contents, direct loss, was \$2,100,859.28, and on buildings and contents, exposure losses, \$147,475.75.

The officers of the department elected at the annual meeting held March 24, 1910, are: Augustus S. Lovett, president; Horace H. Soule, vice-president; Edward Spaulding, secretary and treasurer.

BRAINARD, MORGAN B., vice-president and treasurer of the Aetna Life Insurance Company, was born in Hartford, January 8, 1879. He was educated in the public schools of Hartford and graduated from Yale College in 1900 with the degree A.B., and took the degree L.L.B. in 1903. He is a trustee of the Scottish Union and National Insurance Company, director of the Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company, and also treasurer of the Aetna Accident and Liability Company.

BRANCH, J. B., president of the Providence Washington Insurance Company of Providence, R. I., is a native of Brooklyn, N. Y., where he was born February 18, 1851. He was educated in the public schools and high school of Providence, and went from the latter into the office of the American Insurance Company of Providence. In 1871 he entered the office of the Newport Fire and Marine Insurance Company, which was formed to take the business of the American Insurance Company, and was appointed its assistant secretary July 6, 1874. Upon the amalgamation of the Newport with the Providence Washington, May 22, 1875, he became assistant secretary of the latter company; was elected secretary in April, 1881, vice-president in January, 1889, and president in January, 1904.

BREWSTER, JAMES H, United States manager of the Scottish Union and National, entered the office of the Connecticut Fire Insurance Company in 1867, and was appointed assistant secretary in 1873. He retired from that company in October, 1880, receiving the appointment of United States assistant manager of the Scottish Union and National and the Lion Fire Insurance Companies, a position he occupied until January 1, 1900, when he received his present appointment.

BRINKERHOFF, JOHN JONES, actuary of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents, was born in Adams county, near Gettysburg, Pa., September 20, 1848. He was educated in Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, from which he graduated in 1869. Soon after graduating he entered the office of the state auditor of Illinois as clerk, where he remained several years, and devoting his spare time to the study of law. He later entered the law school of Union University, from which he was graduated in 1874. After being admitted to the bar in New York state and Illinois, he again entered the insurance

department in the state auditor's office. He continued with the department until 1908, holding the position of actuary of the department from 1885 until 1908. He was secretary of the National Convention of Insurance Commissioners from 1892 to 1894 and again from 1899 to 1908, when he resigned this office and that of actuary of the Insurance Department of the state of Illinois and accepted the position of Actuary of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents which position he now holds. He is a fellow of the Actuarial Society of America.

BRISTOL, JOHN ISAAC DEVOE, manager of the New York city agencies of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company was born at Springwells, Mich., March 16, 1845. At the age of twenty-three years he entered the office of the general agents of the Connecticut Mutual at Detroit, and two years later was sent to Leavenworth, Kan., to take charge of the agencies of the department, of which that city was the headquarters. In 1874 he was appointed Wisconsin state agent for the same company. In January, 1881, he became connected with the Northwestern Mutual Life as the special western agent, and in 1883 was transferred to New York city, and has since cultivated that field for his company.

BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPANY, THE, of Toronto, Canada, was incorporated by act of the Canadian Parliament in 1833. Its capital is \$1,400,000. The present officers are: Hon. George A. Cox, president; W. R. Brock, and John Hoskin, K.C., L.L.D., vice-presidents; W. B. Meikle, general manager; P. H. Sims, secretary.

The company does a general fire insurance business throughout Canada, Mexico, and the United States, having been admitted to the latter in 1874. The northwestern, eastern, and middle states report to head office. The remaining United States territory is divided into departments, as follows: Southern, George J. Dexter, manager, Atlanta, Ga.; western, H. T. Lamey, manager, Denver, Col.; Pacific, J. J. Kenny, manager, San Francisco, Cal.; New England, Reed & Dunkle, General Agents, Boston, Mass.

The following are the principal features of the United States business for the year ending December 31, 1909: Assets, \$1,556,740.94; liabilities, \$902,438.61; surplus in the United States, \$654,302.33; total income in the United States, \$30,450,823.00; losses paid in the United States from 1874 to 1909 inclusive, \$20,543,082.54.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, (Limited) of Liverpool, Eng. W. L. H. Simpson, manager and attorney; John E. Hoffman, secretary, New York.

BROKER, TERM DEFINED. The insurance laws of a few states define who are brokers, as follows:

COLORADO. The Colorado law is contained in Section 21 of the Acts of 1907, creating an insurance department, and reads as follows:

Whoever, for compensation, not being the appointed officer, agent or solicitor of the company in which insurance or reinsurance is effected, acts or aids in any manner in negotiating any contract of insurance or re-insurance for a person other than himself, shall be insurance broker, and no person shall act as such broker unless licensed by the Commissioner as herein provided."

CONNECTICUT. Section 2935 as amended in 1889 and 1901:

Section 2935. Whoever for compensation acts or aids in any manner in negotiating contracts of insurance or reinsurance, or placing risks or effecting insurance or reinsurance for a person other than himself, and not being the appointed agent or officer of the company in which such insurance or reinsurance is effected, shall be deemed an insurance broker, and no such person shall act as such broker except as provided in this and the two succeeding sections; provided, however, that the duly authorized agent of any company legally admitted to do business in this state may, without being deemed a broker or procuring a broker's certificate of authority, negotiate or effect contracts of insurance or reinsurance with any qualified domestic insurance company or its agents, and with the authorized agents in this state or any foreign insurance company duly admitted to do business in this state, and such agents shall not be amenable under Section 2930 of the general statutes.

An amendment to Section 2935, passed in 1899, provides that "the duly authorized agent of any company legally admitted to do business in this State may, without being deemed a broker or procuring a broker's certificate of authority, negotiate or effect contracts of reinsurance.

KANSAS. Chapter 224, Laws of 1907. The law reads the same as the Connecticut law, except that the words, "in unauthorized companies" are substituted in the Kansas law for the words, "and not being the appointed agent or officer of the company in which such insurance or re-insurance is effected" in the Connecticut law.

MAINE. Section 74 of Chapter 49 of the Revised Statutes:

Section 74. The commissioner may license any person as broker to negotiate contracts of insurance for others than himself for a compensation, by virtue of which license he may effect insurance with any domestic company; or any resident of the State to negotiate such contracts and effect insurance with the agents of any foreign company who have been licensed to do business in this State, as provided in sections 72 and 73, but with no others.

MARYLAND. Section 143A of Article 23 of the Code of Public General Laws, also Chapter 740, Laws of 1900:

Whoever for compensation acts or aids in any manner in negotiating contracts of insurance or reinsurance, or placing risks, or effecting insurance or reinsurance for a person other than himself, and not being duly appointed solicitor, agent, or officer of the company in which such insurance or reinsurance is effected, shall be deemed an insurance broker within the meaning of this article.

MASSACHUSETTS. Section 93 of Chapter 522 of the Acts of 1894:

Section 93. Whoever for compensation acts or aids in any manner in negotiating contracts for insurance or reinsurance, or placing risks or effecting insurance or reinsurance for a person other than himself, and not being the appointed agent or officer of the company in which such insurance or reinsurance is effected, shall be deemed an insurance broker, and no person shall act as such broker save as provided in this section.

MINNESOTA. Section 1620 revised laws of 1905:

Whosoever, not being the appointed agent or officer of the insuring company, for compensation acts for or in any manner aids another in effecting insurance or reinsurance, shall be deemed an insurance broker. * * *

MISSOURI. Article 7; Section 7997, Laws of 1897 amended:

Section 7997. Insurance brokers.—Whoever, for compensation, acts or aids in any manner in negotiating contracts of insurance or reinsurance, or placing risks or effecting insurance or reinsurance for any person other than himself, and not being the appointed agent or officer of the company in which such insurance or reinsurance is effected, shall be deemed an insurance broker. * * *

NEVADA. Section 15 of the Insurance Act of 1881:

Section 15. Any person who solicits insurance, receives an application or order to write, renew or procure any policy, collect any premium, or who attempts as middleman to place any fire insurance in this State, when such person holds no authority as agent from any insurance company or general agent of such company, shall be deemed an insurance broker.

OKLAHOMA. Section 27, Code of 1909:

Whoever, for compensation, not being the appointed agent or officer for the company in which such insurance or reinsurance is effected, negotiates contracts of insurance or reinsurance for a person other than himself, shall be an insurance broker, except as provided in this Act.

OREGON. Section 3725, Laws:

Section 3581. Any person who solicits insurance, receives an application or order to write, renew or procure any policy, collect any premium, or who attempts as middleman to place any fire insurance in this State, when such person holds no authority as agent from any insurance company or general agent of such company, shall be deemed an insurance broker, and shall pay to the county where such business is conducted or attempted, in advance, a quarterly license of fifteen dollars, and the sheriff of the county shall collect the same.

PENNSYLVANIA. Section 43 of an Act to Establish an Insurance Department:

Section 43. Whoever acts or aids in any manner in negotiating contracts of insurance or reinsurance, or placing risks or effecting insurance or reinsurance for any person other than himself, receiving compensation therefor, and is not an officer, member or agent of the company or companies in which such insurance is effected, shall be deemed to be an insurance broker.

RHODE ISLAND. Chapter 416, Laws of 1896:

Whoever for compensation, acts or aids in any manner in negotiating contracts of insurance or reinsurance, or placing risks, or effecting insurance or reinsurance for a person other than himself, and not being the appointed agent or officer of the company in which such insurance or reinsurance is effected, shall be deemed an insurance broker.

VERMONT. Section 4194, General Laws:

Section 4194. A person may be licensed by the commissioners as an insurance broker to negotiate contracts of insurance, and to effect insurance for other than himself for a compensation, and by virtue thereof he may place risks or effect insurance with a domestic insurance company, or with the agents of a foreign insurance company licensed to do business in the State, but with no other; and such license may be renewed from year to year, ending on the first day of April. For each license or renewal thereof such broker shall pay the commissioners ten dollars.

VIRGINIA. Section 83 as amended in 1904, Chapter 20, Acts of 1904:

No person shall, without a license, act as insurance broker. Every person who shall solicit for compensation, directly or indirectly, to be derived therefrom any fire, marine, life, or other insurance, either on account of any person desiring to effect any such insurance, or on account of any insurance company, except the duly authorized agent (or a clerk actually employed in his office) of any insurance company licensed to do business in this state, shall be deemed an insurance broker. Any insurance agent (or a clerk actually employed in his office) who shall solicit, directly or indirectly, any fire, marine, or other insurance, either on account of any person desiring to effect any such insurance, or on account of any insurance company licensed to do business in this state, other than for the insurance company or companies for which he is the duly authorized agent, shall be deemed an insurance broker. Any person acting as insurance broker without a license shall pay a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars for each offense. And any person or firm who shall fill up, sign, or deliver a policy or certificate of insurance for a corporation or association or persons not licensed to do an insurance business in this state by a legally authorized agent, shall be considered an agent of such corporation, or person, or association, and such person, corporation, or association shall be liable for all licenses, taxes, and penalties as if represented by a legally appointed agent. No person licensed as an insurance broker shall be authorized under his license to place any insurance in a company or association, or with a firm or person not licensed to do an insurance business in this state.

BROOKLYN UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION. Representatives of fire insurance companies doing business in Brooklyn, N. Y., held a meeting in that city on April 8, 1896, and organized the Brooklyn Underwriters' Association. Trustees were chosen, who elected the following officers: Andrew J. Corsa, president; E. D. B. Walton, vice-president; Curtis C. Wayland, secretary, and W. A. Warburton, treasurer. A committee composed of W. A. Warburton, W. S. Benedict, and George F. Malby was appointed to prepare a constitution and by-laws. The officers of the association, who were elected at the annual meeting held in April, 1904, are: Britton C. Thorn, president; E. B. Vanderveer, vice-president; John A. DeGroot, treasurer; John S. Oliver, secretary. The 1904 meeting was the last and the office of secretary and treasurer have since become vacant through deaths of Messrs. DeGroot and Oliver. The vacancies had not been filled when this volume was ready for the press.

BROTHERHOOD ACCIDENT COMPANY, Boston, Mass. Organized 1892. John J. Whipple, president; Jay B. Crawford, secretary.

BROWNE, JOHN D., president of the Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, was born at Plainfield, Conn., in 1836, and at the age of eighteen years was following the vocation of teacher in his native town. In 1857 he established himself in business in Minnesota, and there remained several years, gaining a varied experience of western life. In 1866 he was appointed special agent of the Home of New Haven, and in 1867 transferred his services to the Hartford Fire in the same capacity. He was called to Hartford as secretary of the company in 1870, and that office he resigned in 1880 to become president of the Connecticut.

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BROWN, GARRETT, insurance journalist, is a native of Albemarle county, Virginia, and was born March 24, 1851. While the war was raging he was a schoolboy in the Davis Academy in his native county. His earliest business experience was obtained as clerk in a country store, and his first experience in insurance came as local agent at Gordonsville, Va., for the Virginia Fire and Marine of Richmond. Leaving the fire insurance for the life insurance business, he was in 1874-77 the North Carolina general agent for the Piedmont and Arlington Life, and in the latter year for the Penn Mutual Life. Then for several years he again represented the Virginia Fire and Marine, but as general agent for the Carolinas. Mr. Brown studied law when a resident of North Carolina, and was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court of that state. In 1883 he started the *Vindicator* at Atlanta, Ga., subsequently removing it to New Orleans. He organized in 1892 the Southern Industrial Life Insurance Company of Louisiana, and was its first president. On December 24, 1896, he sold his interest in the *Vindicator* and Southern Insurance Directory, and on January 5, 1897, he landed in Denver, Col., where he immediately began the publication of *Insurance Report*. He retired from insurance journalism, selling his interest in the *Insurance Report*, and took up a brokerage business in Chicago in January, 1902; but after one year's experience returned to insurance journalism, buying out the *Western Insurance Review* of St. Louis, Mo. In 1905 he came to New York and established *Protection*, a monthly journal devoted to insurance, finance, and banking, but the venture was short lived and he became general agent of the Missouri State Life Insurance Company with headquarters at Little Rock, Ark. In 1907 he purchased the *Insurance Leader*, of St. Louis, of which he is now publisher and editor.

BROWN, J. WOODS, special agent of the Fire Association of Philadelphia for the middle department, was born at Milton, Pa., June 25, 1864. He was graduated from Princeton University in 1885. In 1888 he established a local fire insurance agency at Milton, Pa., and in the early part of 1891 he was appointed deputy insurance commissioner of Pennsylvania by Governor Pattison, and retained that position until 1895, when he resigned to enter service of the Merchants' of Newark as special agent for Pennsylvania. He remained with the company until February, 1901, when he was appointed special agent for the Fire Association, with headquarters at the home office. In March, 1906, was appointed general agent of the Fire Association.

BROWN, TARLETON, insurance journalist, was born in Franklin county, N. C., March 21, 1878, and received his education in the public schools of New Orleans. He entered insurance journalism in 1897 as assistant manager of *Insurance Report* of Denver, founded by his father, Garrett Brown, and in 1898 became manager and part owner of that paper. After a brief experience as a life insurance solicitor in 1902, he returned to journalism, and

is at present president of the Western Insurance Review Company, St. Louis, Mo., publishers of the *Western Insurance Review*.

BRUSH, EDWARD CLIFFORD, manager of the New England department of the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company, Boston, is a native of Florida, and was born in St. Augustine, July 24, 1845. He is descended from the early Colonial and Spanish settlers in Florida, and received his education in St. John's Academy, St. Augustine. He served in the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia, and was for some years special agent for the Commercial Union Assurance Society of London for the southern states, subsequently being transferred to the New England field, and later was appointed manager of the fire branch of Boston Insurance Company. He is treasurer of the Insurance Library Association of Boston and was president of the Boston Board of Fire Underwriters from 1907-9.

BUCHANAN, JOHN, insurance journalist, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, July 17, 1871. He received his education in the English public schools and Glasgow University. He was connected for a time with an English mercantile firm, but coming to America in 1896, took up newspaper work. He is a writer on the Boston *Globe* and Boston *Commercial Bulletin*, and correspondent for the *New York Journal of Commerce* and *Commercial Bulletin*, *Insurance Press*, *Insurance Times*, and *Insurance Index*.

BUCHENBERGER, HUGO C., former associate manager of the United States branch of Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Company, is a native of Heidelberg, Germany, where he was born July 1, 1852. He was entered upon a mercantile career upon reaching manhood, and in 1875 he became connected with the Hamburg-Bremen. He was appointed associate manager of the United States branch in March, 1882, and in 1907 was appointed manager at the home office.

BUCKNER, WALKER, second vice-president of the New York Life Insurance Company, was born in Independence, Missouri, March 16, 1871. He began his business career with the New York Life, beginning as office boy and clerk in the Milwaukee branch office in 1885. He was appointed cashier of the St. Paul, Minn., branch in 1890, and two years later agency director of the Northwestern branch. He was appointed inspector of agencies in 1903, and superintendent of agencies of the European department, with headquarters in Paris, France, in May, 1904. He was elected to his present position in 1909.

BUCKS COUNTY CONTRIBUTIONSHIP, Morrisville, Pa., was organized in 1809 by the Quaker farmers of Bucks county, Pa., and is still doing business in a conservative way. It is a mutual company, insuring farm buildings principally, and its full name is "The Bucks County Contributionship for Insuring Houses and other Buildings from Loss by Fire." Its business is confined to Pennsylvania and New Jersey. The officers are: George M. Comfort, president, and William Balderston, secretary.

BUFFALO COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY, Buffalo, N. Y. Organized 1896; capital, \$200,000. Charles Groben, president; Gen. H. Hofheins, secretary.

BUFFALO-GERMAN INSURANCE COMPANY, Buffalo, N. Y. Organized 1867; capital, \$200,000. John G. Wickser, president; Charles A. Georger, secretary.

BULKELEY, MORGAN G., president of the *Ætna* Life Insurance Company, is the son of Judge Eliphalet A. Bulkeley, the first president of both the Connecticut Mutual Life and the *Ætna*. He was born at East Haddam, Conn., December 26, 1837. When a youth he was engaged in the dry goods business in Brooklyn, N. Y. In 1872 he returned to Hartford, organized the United States Trust Company, and was its president until July, 1879, when, upon Mr. Enders' resignation, he was chosen president of the *Ætna* Life. In 1880 Mr. Bulkeley was elected mayor of Hartford, and served eight years, and Governor of Connecticut from 1888 to 1893, and in 1894 was elected president of the Connecticut Society of Sons of the Revolution. He is also commander of the Connecticut Commandery of the Military Order of Foreign Wars, a member of the Society of the Cincinnati in the State of Connecticut, commander of the G. A. R. of Connecticut in 1903-04, and is connected as director with several financial and manufacturing corporations of Connecticut. At a joint session of the Connecticut General Assembly, held on January 17, 1905, Morgan G. Bulkeley was elected to represent the state of Connecticut in the United States Senate as the successor of General Joseph R. Hawley.

BULKLEY, GEORGE E., secretary of the Connecticut General Life Insurance Company, was born in North Granville, N. Y., November 4, 1873. He was educated in the public schools of Hartford and Yale University, from which he graduated in 1896. He entered the employ of the Connecticut General Life in that year and was appointed actuary in June, 1904, and was elected to his present position in May, 1905. He is an associate member of the Actuarial Society of America.

BULLARD, A. F., was born at New Bedford, Mass., in 1842. He went to the war with a Massachusetts regiment and was soon promoted to a captaincy for gallantry in the field. He entered the service of the Home of New York July, 1882, as special agent in Kansas. Afterward he was Kansas and Missouri state agent of the Fireman's Fund, and on December 1, 1894, he accepted the state agency of the North British and Mercantile for Missouri and Kansas. Since June 1, 1902, he has been general adjuster with Fred S. James & Co., Chicago. Captain Bullard was elected president of the Association of Fire Underwriters of Missouri in 1894.

BULLOCK, A. GEORGE, former president of the State Mutual Life Assurance Company of Worcester, Mass., was born at Enfield, Conn., June 2, 1847, and was graduated from Harvard University

in 1868. He was an active member of the bar of Worcester County until 1883, when he was elected president of the State Mutual to succeed his father, ex-Governor Bullock, who died a few months before. Mr. Bullock is a director in various banks, railroads, and other corporations. Mr. Bullock resigned as president in January, 1910, but continues as vice-president of the company and chairman of the board of directors and finance committee.

BUNCE, JONATHAN B., formerly president of the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, was born in that city in 1832. He received his early business training in the city of New York, but in 1860 he was in the wool business in Hartford, and continued in it some fifteen years. In 1872 he was elected a director of the Phoenix Mutual, and upon his retirement from mercantile life in 1875, vice-president of the company. In 1889, upon the reorganization of the management of the company, Mr. Bunce was elected president. He resigned the presidency in December, 1904, to accept the presidency of the Society for Savings of Hartford, but was appointed president of the board of directors and chairman of the finance committee.

BURCHELL, GEORGE W., vice-president of the Queen Insurance Company of America, was born at Brooklyn, N. Y., May 31, 1850. When but fourteen years of age, in 1864, he entered the office of the Niagara Fire as a clerk, and continued there until 1869. He was in the mercantile business two years, and then with the Phenix of Brooklyn from 1871 to 1881, being special agent in the eastern and middle states the last eight years. In 1881 he went into the service of the Queen of Liverpool, traveling for it as general agent in the middle states, until 1889, when he became deputy manager of the United States branch. When the Queen Insurance Company of America was organized under the laws of the state of New York, to take the business of the Liverpool company, Mr. Burchell was appointed secretary. He was elected vice-president in April, 1900. He was elected president of the National Board of Fire Underwriters of America at the annual meetings in May, 1906, and 1907, and elected vice-president New York Board of Fire Underwriters at the annual meeting, May, 1906, and elected president of the Underwriters Salvage Company of New York in July, 1906.

BURPEE, WILLIAM B., secretary of the New Hampshire Fire Insurance Company, was born at Sutton, N. H., September 8, 1864. He received a public school education, and entered the service of the New Hampshire Fire as junior clerk in 1884. He was elected assistant secretary in August, 1905, secretary in January, 1909, and was elected chairman of the executive committee of the New England Insurance Exchange in 1904 and 1905.

BURGLARY, INSURANCE AGAINST. [For an account of the beginnings of burglary insurance in the United States, see Cyclopedias for 1900-1901.] The business of insuring against loss through

"breaking and entering" premises by burglars is transacted by sixteen casualty companies in the United States. The returns of business done in 1909 are as follows:

Companies	Premiums Written.	Losses Paid.
Etna Accident,	\$55,424	\$7,036
Etna Indemnity,	105,158	57,833
American Bonding,	104,506	48,094
American Casualty,	10,336	3,004
American Fidelity,	48,573	19,434
Empire State Surety,	71,905	39,843
Employers' Liability,	76,018	20,652
Fidelity and Casualty,	587,980	230,807
Frankfort Marine, Accident, and Plate Glass,	21,593	13,491
General Accident,	133,382	66,097
Home Accident,	571	.....
London Guarantee & Accident,	50,959	12,163
Maryland Casualty,	285,855	74,909
Massachusetts Bonding,	76,468	11,538
National Surety,	321,840	97,783
New Amsterdam Casualty,	118,811	39,817
New Jersey Plate Glass,	63,072	18,109
Ocean Accident and Guarantee,	165,403	42,595
Pacific Coast Casualty,	11,436	4,211
Peoples Surety,	.....	896
United States Casualty,	55,029	17,163
United States Fidelity and Guaranty,	241,405	54,521
United Surety,	68,142	19,303
Total, 1909,	\$2,734,004	\$899,904
Total, 1908,	2,409,793	870,442
Total, 1907,	2,296,440	788,256
Total, 1906,	1,940,200	679,212

BURGLARY INSURANCE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION. This association was organized to further proper practices in burglary insurance, and the first officers were: David W. Armstrong, chairman; Samuel B. Brewster, secretary, and Richard H. Thompson, treasurer. The present officers elected at the annual meeting in May, 1910, are: President, Wm. F. Moore; vice-presidents, Franklin J. Moore and Thomas P. Smith; secretary and treasurer, Nelson D. Sterling; manager, E. S. Keating.

BURR, WILLIAM H., insurance journalist, was born at Chester, Warren county, N. Y., December 8, 1843, removing with his parents to Michigan some years later. He received his education in the public schools of Pontiac, and taught district school several winters. In 1865 he was graduated from the medical department of the University of Michigan, and practiced medicine for twelve years in Detroit and Bay City, Mich. He was medical examiner for some years for the New England Mutual, Travelers, Union Mutual, and other companies, and for a time was surgeon of the Detroit and Bay City Railroad. Giving up the practice of his profession on account of a difficulty with his eyes, he turned his attention to life insurance, acting as special agent of the New York Life. He followed this vocation until 1882, when he began at Detroit the publication of the *Indicator*, and has been connected

with its editorial department ever since. He was one of the organizers of the Michigan Life Insurance Agents' Association, and was its secretary and treasurer in the first five years of its existence

BURTIS, AREUNAH MARTIN, one of the secretaries of the Home Insurance Company of New York, is a native of that city, and was educated in its schools. He was a soldier of the Civil War, returning from which he entered the service of the Home in the autumn of 1864 as a clerk, and in subsequent years advanced by successive steps through the positions of adjuster, special agent, and assistant secretary to his present position, to which he was elected in March, 1898.

BURTIS, DAVID J., president of the Empire City Fire Insurance Company, New York, was born in New York city, July 21, 1853. He received a public school education and began his insurance career as a clerk in the office of the Firemen's Trust Insurance Company in 1870. He became connected with the Empire City Fire in 1875, and was elected secretary of the company in 1885, and president in 1906. He has been assistant treasurer and treasurer of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters, is a trustee of the Universal Savings Bank, and a member of the Seventh Regiment Veteran's Association and Seventh Regiment Veteran and Active League Club of New York. Member of the National Geographic Society.

BUSH, HARRY, REYNOLDS, vice-president of the Dixie Fire Insurance Company, Greensboro, N. C., is of Scotch descent and a native of Virginia and was born at Norfolk, March 7, 1868. He was educated at the public and high schools and in the Dudley Institute of Frankfort, Ky., and has spent all his business life in fire underwriting. He began his insurance career in a local agency at Louisville, Ky., and represented the Caledonian Insurance Company as special agent for eight years. Later he became special agent of the London Assurance Corporation; superintendent of agents for the Traders Insurance Company, and subsequently was appointed manager of the southern department of the American Insurance Company of Newark. This latter position he held three years and until elected vice-president of the Dixie Fire Insurance Company in 1909. He was for a number of years a member of the executive committee, and successively vice-president and president of the Kentucky and Tennessee Board of Fire Underwriters, and has also served as a member of the executive committee of the South Eastern Underwriters Association.

BUTLER, LOUIS F., secretary of the Travelers Insurance Company of Hartford, is a native of Hartford, Conn., where he was born July 23, 1871. He was elected secretary in January, 1907.

BUTTON, JOSEPH, commissioner of insurance of Virginia, Richmond, Va., is a native of Virginia, and was born at Lynchburg, October 31, 1865. He was educated in the public schools of

Lynchburg, and began his business career in newspaper work. Later he engaged in the insurance business. He was clerk of the state senate for eleven years, and was secretary of the state democratic committee for eleven years; was a delegate to the democratic national conventions of 1900 and 1904 from Virginia, was twice appointed on the staff of the governor of Virginia with the rank of colonel, and was unanimously elected secretary of the Constitutional Convention of 1901-02, which framed the present Constitution of the state. He was unanimously elected to his present position by the General Assembly when the bureau of insurance was created in 1906, and was unanimously re-elected for the term of four years beginning February 1, 1910.

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CABOT, FRANCIS ELLIOT, secretary of the Boston Board of Fire Underwriters, was born in Boston, February 6, 1859. He was educated in the Brookline High School, Roxbury Latin School, and graduated from Harvard University in 1880 with the degree of A.B. He engaged in telephone and electric light work, and in 1884, became an inspector for the Boston Board of Underwriters. He served for one year, 1888-1889, as superintendent of surveys of the Buffalo Association, and later became superintendent and engineer of the Boston Board. He was elected to his present position with the Board in November, 1908. He is a member of the board of consulting engineers of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, member of the committee on devices and materials of the National Fire Protection Association, chairman of the electrical committee of the Underwriters' National Electrical Association, and an associate member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

CALEDONIAN-AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY of New York. Organized 1897; capital, \$200,000. Charles H. Post, president; Milward Prain, secretary.

CALEDONIAN INSURANCE COMPANY of Edinburgh began business in United States in 1890, reinsuring the Anglo-Nevada. Charles H. Post, United States manager, New York.

CALEF LOVING CUP AND BEN WILLIAMS MEMORIAL VASE. At a meeting of the executive committee of the National Association of Life Underwriters, held at Pittsburg, Pa., in March, 1894, a communication was read from Major Ben S. Calef, of Boston, tendering a silver "loving cup" to the association, to serve as a prize in an annual inter-association contest, on the following terms:

The executive committee of the national association shall call for a paper or essay, not to exceed 750 words, on the subject, "What Have Life Underwriters' Associations Accomplished for the Benefit of the Companies, the Agents, and the Public?" Each association is to send one paper by a writer selected by itself from its own members; his name is to be placed in a sealed envelope bearing a number corresponding to the number of an envelope containing his paper. These are to be sent on or before June 1 to the secretary of the national association. The national executive committee will appoint a sub-committee of five members to open and read the several contributions, and decide by open ballot which they consider the best. This being decided, the envelope bearing the corresponding number shall be opened, and the paper so selected will be read at the national convention. The author of the selected paper shall receive the cup as custodian for his association, and it shall bear his name and that of his association, and the date. The cup shall be held until the next annual meet-

ing of the national association, when a similar competition shall take place under the direction of the national executive committee, they naming the subject for the paper. All the papers shall become the property of the national association, with the right to publish them.

The cup was accepted by the committee on behalf of the national association, with the conditions attached, and each of the local associations was duly notified. At the annual meeting of the national association at Chicago, June 21, 1894, the committee which had received and read the competing essays reported that the winner was Charles Van Tuyle, of the Minnesota Association, and the cup was formally presented by Major Calef and received by Mr. Shepard, a delegate, on behalf of Mr. Van Tuyle, who was not present, and whose essay was then read to the national association.

The second contest for the cup took place in 1895. A committee examined the essays, and unanimously decided in favor of awarding the cup to Henry K. Simons, of the Western Massachusetts Life Underwriters' Association. Charles T. Holt, of the same association, received second honor.

The committee appointed to award the prize in the third annual contest, October, 1896, were J. A. Fowler, C. M. Ransom, and Charles A. Hewitt of the insurance press. The subject of the essay was "What Can the Individual Member Do to Advance the Power and Influence of the Local Association?" There were fifteen competitors. The first prize was awarded to Charles B. Soule, of the Chicago Life Underwriters' Association. The second honor went to C. W. Pickell, of the Michigan Life Insurance Agents' Association.

The subject selected for the fourth annual contest, 1897, was "Ethics of Field Work," and the committee to decide it were Dr. H. C. Martin, F. C. Oviatt, and Frank B. Leavenworth of the insurance press. At the annual meeting of the National Association in September, 1897, the committee announced that the best essay was by W. S. Martin, Jr., of the New Hampshire Life Underwriters' Association, and the second best by Charles N. Haley, of the Wisconsin Association of Life Underwriters.

For the fifth annual contest, in 1898, the judges were R. R. Dearden, F. A. Dunham, and J. C. Bergstresser of the insurance press, and the subject was "The Relations and Obligations of Agents to Companies and the People." The winner was George W. Johnson of the Cincinnati Life Underwriters' Association, and the second place was awarded to R. L. Foreman of the Georgia Association of Life Insurers.

The Ben Williams memorial vase, presented to the National Association in 1899, was the gift of twenty gentlemen, members of the National Association, in remembrance of Ben Williams, the western life insurance manager, who died May 22, 1898. The conditions of the gift are that it shall be presented, for the year, to the second best contestant for the Calef Cup, under the same regulations.

The committee for the sixth annual contest, in 1899, were A. H. Huling, J. H. C. Whiting, and A. G. Hall of the insurance press. The subject was "Qualifications Essential to the Best Success of the

Life Insurance Agent." The successful contestant was William E Brightman of Tiverton, R. I., a member of the Boston Association of Life Underwriters. The winner of the Ben Williams memorial vase was Edwin O. Sutton of Springfield, Mass., a member of the Western Massachusetts Life Underwriters' Association.

The subject of the contest of 1900 was "Life Insurance as a Factor in Social Economics." The committee of award were President William J. Tucker of Dartmouth College, President Elmer H. Capen of Tufts College, and Rev. Robert A. Woods of South End College Settlement, Boston, Mass. The winner of the Calef Cup was Edwin O. Sutton of Springfield, Mass., a member of the Western Massachusetts Life Underwriters' Association; and of the Ben Williams Vase, Franklin Wyman of Chicago, a member of the Chicago Life Underwriters' Association.

The eighth annual contest resulted in presenting, at the annual meeting at Portland, Me., in 1901, the Calef Cup to George H. Wilkins of Springfield, Mass., a member of the Western Massachusetts Life Underwriters' Association, and the Ben Williams Vase to E. O. Sutton of Springfield, a member of the same association. The subject for the essays was "The Influence of Life Insurance on Character," and the judges were President W. H. P. Faunce of Brown University, President Andrew V. V. Raymond of Union College, Schenectady, and Dr. J. S. Bloomingston.

At the ninth annual contest, in 1902, the first prize was awarded to E. O. Sutton of Springfield, Mass. (for the fourth time), and the second prize to W. I. Hamilton, a division manager at the home office of the Prudential of Newark. Special mention was awarded to George M. Herrick of Chicago and George N. Wilkins of Springfield, Mass. The subject of the essays was "What the Insurance Agent Owes to His Profession." The judges were Professor Nathaniel Porter of Chicago University, C. M. Cartwright of Chicago, and General B. F. Cowan of Cincinnati.

The tenth annual contest, in 1903, resulted in the first prize being awarded to J. J. Devney of Cleveland, O., and the second to J. F. Jeffries of Philadelphia. The subject was "Building for the Future."

The eleventh annual contest resulted in presenting, at the annual meeting at Indianapolis in 1904, the Calef Cup to J. H. Jeffries of Philadelphia, and the Ben Williams Vase to Jacob A. Jackson of New York. The subject was "The Bounds of Competition."

The twelfth annual contest at the meeting in Hartford in 1905 resulted in the Calef Cup being awarded to Melvin P. Porter of Buffalo, N. Y., and the Ben Williams Vase to Howard H. Hoyt, of Chicago. The subject was "Loyalty as a Factor in the Development of an Agent."

The thirteenth annual contest, in 1906, resulted in the Calef Cup being awarded to Howard H. Hoyt of the Chicago Association, and the Ben Williams Vase to C. M. March of Portland, Me. The subject was "The Relation of the Public Press to American Life Insurance."

The fourteenth annual contest, in 1907, resulted in the Calef Cup being awarded to Melvin P. Porter of Buffalo, and the Ben Williams Vase to Charles M. March, of Portland, Me. The subject was "The Life Insurance Agent and His Future."

The fifteenth annual contest in 1908 resulted in the Calef Cup being awarded to Charles E. Burt of the Los Angeles Association and the Ben Williams Vase to Alfred C. Newell of the Georgia Association. The subject was "Publicity from the Standpoint of the Agent, the Company and the Policyholder."

The sixteenth annual contest in 1909 resulted in the Calef Cup being awarded to Alfred C. Newell of Atlanta, and the Ben Williams Vase to Edward D. Horgan of Buffalo. The subject was "The Life Insurance Agent as a Public Benefactor."

The Calef Cup is of silver, of generous proportions, beautifully carved, with three graceful handles, and bearing on its side the inscription "National Association of Life Underwriters. Annual Essay Cup. Presented by Benjamin S. Calef, Boston, 1894." The workmanship was specially designed and executed by Shreve, Crump & Low, Boston, Mass. The lamented death of the donor occurred January 9, 1897.

CALIFORNIA INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1868-1910.
The insurance department of California was organized in 1868. The title of the officer in charge is insurance commissioner; who is appointed by the Governor, and his term of office is for four years. The commissioners have been as follows:

George W. Mowe,	.	.	.	.	.	May	5, 1868-April	1, 1872
J. W. Foard,	:	:	:	:	:	April	1, 1872-April	8, 1878
J. C. Maynard,	:	:	:	:	:	April	8, 1878-April	8, 1882
George A. Knight,	:	:	:	:	:	April	8, 1882-April	19, 1886
J. C. L. Wadsworth,	:	:	:	:	:	April	19, 1886-April	8, 1890
J. N. E. Wilson,	:	:	:	:	:	April	8, 1890-April	8, 1894
M. R. Higgins,	:	:	:	:	:	April	8, 1894-Mar.	15, 1897
Andrew J. Clunie,	:	:	:	:	:	Mar.	15, 1897-April	8, 1902
E. Myron Wolf,	:	:	:	:	:	April	8, 1902-April	8, 1910

Mr. Higgins resigned in 1897 and Mr. Clunie was appointed to fill out his unexpired term. The latter was reappointed in 1898 for a full term, which expired in April, 1902. E. Myron Wolf was appointed for the term beginning April 8, 1902, and re-appointed in 1906. E. C. Cooper is the present commissioner, appointed in 1910.

CALIFORNIA INSURANCE COMPANY, San Francisco, Cal. Reorganized 1905 (organized 1861); capital, \$400,000. W. E. Dean, president; George W. Brooks, secretary.

CALIFORNIA STATE ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS, was organized at a meeting held in Oakland, May, 1910, and officers were elected as follows: President, J. H. Clay; vice-president, Will Stephens; second vice-president, J. L. Craig; third vice-president, Noad Adair; secretary and treasurer, Fred W. Le Ballister.

CALUMET INSURANCE COMPANY, Chicago, Illinois. Organized 1904; capital \$300,000. W. Irving Osborne, president; James A. Patten, vice-president; Otto E. Greely, secretary and manager.

CAMDEN FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, Camden, N. J. Organized 1841; capital \$500,000. Edmund E. Read, Jr., president; Joseph K. Sharp, secretary.

CANCELLATION. The fire insurance policy provides for cancellation at any time by either the owner of the property or the company, by giving legal notice. If cancelled by the insured the premium is returned, less the short rate for the expired time. If cancellation is desired by the company the *pro rata* portion of the premium must be returned before cancellation is complete. Notice alone is not sufficient.

CAPITAL AND MERCHANTS AND BANKERS INSURANCE COMPANY, Des Moines, Ia. Organized 1884; capital \$50,000 paid in; \$100,000 subscribed. J. S. Dewell, president; Chas. E. Campbell, secretary.

CAPITAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Concord, N. H. Organized 1886; capital, \$200,000. Lyman Jackman, president; Rufus N. Newell, secretary.

CAPITAL INCREASE OF IN 1909. In fire insurance in 1909 the following companies increased their capital: Aetna of Hartford, from \$4,000,000 to \$5,000,000; American of Newark, from \$750,000 to \$1,000,000; Anchor Fire of Des Moines, from \$100,000 to \$200,000; Camden Fire of Camden, N. J., from \$400,000 to \$500,000; Calumet Fire of Chicago, from \$200,000 to \$300,000; Central National Fire of Chicago, from \$100,000 to \$200,000; Eastern Fire of Atlantic City, N. J., from \$200,000 to \$300,000; Equitable Fire of Charleston, S. C., from \$120,000 to \$164,375; Franklin Fire of Philadelphia, from \$400,000 to \$500,000; Farmers' and Merchants' of Lincoln, Neb., from \$100,000 to \$200,000; German American Fire of Pittsburgh, from \$100,000 to \$200,000; Home Fire of Salt Lake, Utah, from \$250,000 to \$300,000; Middle West Fire of Valley City, N. Dak., from \$100,000 to \$200,000; Monongahela of Pittsburgh, from \$200,000 to \$500,000; Milwaukee German, from \$100,000 to \$200,000; National Union of Pittsburgh, from \$750,000 to \$1,000,000; State of Omaha, Neb., from \$100,000 to \$200,000; Underwriters Fire of Concord, N. H., from \$59,000 to \$100,000; Imperial Fire, Denver, from \$200,000 to \$225,000. In life insurance, the Columbia Life and Trust, Portland, Oregon, increased its capital from \$100,000 to \$200,000; Lamar Life, Jackson, Miss., from \$30,000 to \$87,000; and in casualty insurance, the Aetna Indemnity increased its capital from \$250,000 to \$350,000; German Commercial of Philadelphia, from \$100,000 to \$300,000; Lion Bonding and Surety Company, Omaha, from \$100,000 to \$250,000; United States Casualty, New York, from \$400,000 to \$500,000; and the Union Casualty of Philadelphia, from \$190,000 to \$1,000,000.

CAPITOL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF COLORADO, THE, Denver, Co. Organized 1905; capital, \$100,000. Thomas F. Daly, president; Fred W. Bailey, secretary.

CAROLINA FIELD CLUB was organized at a meeting in Asheville, N. C., in April, 1906, and its membership consists of officers and general and special agents of companies. Its purposes are social, and the promotion of good underwriting practices in the states of North and South Carolina. Officers were elected as follows: President, Jefferson Pearce, Special Agent of the North British & Mercantile; vice-president E. H. Chisholm, Special Agent of the Piedmont; secretary, Robert G. Hayes, Special Agent of the National of Hartford. The present officers are: President, Benj. J. Smith, State Agent, Home of New York; vice-president, Alex. Webb, vice-president of North Carolina Home; second vice-president, W. S. Wilkinson, secretary of Underwriters Fire of North Carolina; secretary; Robert G. Hayes, Special Agent of the National of Hartford, Charlotte, N. C.

CAROLINA INSURANCE COMPANY, Wilmington, N. C. Organized 1887; capital, \$50,000. R. R. Bellamy, president; H. C. McQueen, vice-president; M. S. Willard, secretary.

CARTWRIGHT, CHARLES M., managing editor of the *Western Underwriter*, was born in Waynesville, Ohio, November 12, 1869. He received his education in the public schools and the National Normal University, Lebanon, Ohio, and was graduated from Princeton University in the class of 1894 with the honor of "Magna Cum Laude." His early occupations were farming and teaching, and after leaving college he became a reporter on the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*. He was advanced to insurance editor in June, 1895, and served in that capacity four years. In 1899 he took charge of the editorial department of the *Western Underwriter*. Following the incorporation of the Western Underwriter Company, under the Ohio laws, Mr. Cartwright was chosen vice-president. He is now the active editorial head of the paper.

CAREY, J. A. insurance journalist, was born in Montreal, Canada, December 25, 1853, of Scotch and English parentage. He received a private school education and graduated from McClure's California Academy in 1869. His early occupation was that of a telegraph operator. In 1872, he was a local agent, afterward a field man, then a life insurance solicitor, and in 1880 became general agent in Oregon, Washington and Idaho for an accident insurance company which he managed with a local fire insurance business until 1889, at the same time publishing the *Sunday Star* at Seattle and the "*Coming Century*", at Portland. Since 1892, he has been editor and publisher of *The Adjuster*, San Francisco.

CASE, CHARLES LYMAN, United States branch manager of the London Assurance Corporation, was born in Chelsea, Mass., in 1850. After preparation for college, which he had to abandon on

account of ill health, and after a brief clerkship in a Boston book store, he went in 1870 to Chicago, Ill., and entered the insurance agency office of C. H. Case & Co. His field service began in 1872 with the Insurance Company of North America, and subsequently he represented the Pennsylvania Fire in connection with the Insurance Company of North America, in a similar position. In 1877 he established a local agency at St. Louis, Mo., but returned to Chicago in 1887 to take the western management of the London Assurance Corporation, and succeeded to the United States management on the retirement of Mr. Marks in 1892, removing from Chicago to the United States headquarters at New York.

CASTLEMAN, JOHN BRECKINRIDGE, late manager for the Royal of Liverpool for the department of the southwest, with headquarters at Louisville, was born in Fayette county, Kentucky, June 30, 1842. He was educated at Transylvania University, from which, at the age of nineteen years, he went into the Confederate army at the outbreak of the war. He was a trooper in Morgan's famous cavalry from 1861 to October, 1864, when he was captured and placed in solitary confinement for nine months, being released on his parole of honor in July, 1865, to leave the United States. He continued his education in Europe, and returned to study law at the University of Louisville, from which he was graduated in 1868. In 1869 he received the appointment of department manager of the Royal, which he held for thirty-three years, resigning in May, 1902. General Castleman was adjutant-general of Kentucky under Governor Knott, and chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee in 1890 to 1892, and was in 1888 and in 1892 delegate to the National Democratic convention. He has been commanding officer of the Louisville Legion since 1878 and president of the Louisville Board of Park Commissioners from 1892 to the present time. When the Spanish-American war broke out in April, 1898, he carried the First Regiment, Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, into the United States army. He took part in the Porto Rico campaign. President McKinley recognized his services by appointing him Brigadier-General of United States Volunteers. In the adjustment of the serious difficulties in the state of Kentucky following the assassination of Governor Goebel he took charge of the interests of the people in the state and settled the hostile differences without hostile collision between the people. President of Board of Park Commissioners of city of Louisville for sixteen years, from 1891.

CASUALTY AND SURETY SOCIAL CLUB of New York, was organized at a meeting of casualty and surety underwriters of New York city held in December 1908. The purposes of the club are wholly social. Officers were elected as follows: President, Edmund Dwight, resident manager Employers Liability; vice-presidents, Edson S. Lott, president United States Casualty, and David W. Armstrong, Jr., secretary National Surety; secretary, William J. Gardner, resident secretary Ætna Life; treasurer, Edward L. Hearn, second vice-president Casualty Company of America; execu-

tive committee; William F. Moore, president New Amsterdam Casualty; James G. Batterson, resident director Travelers; Charles E. W. Chambers, secretary Lloyds Plate Glass; Ballard McCall resident vice-president Massachusetts Bonding. The present officers, elected at the annual meeting in December, 1909, are: President, Edson S. Lott, United States Casualty; vice presidents, F. J. Walters and Nelson D. Sterling; secretary, W. C. Mulvey; treasurer, W. J. McCaffrey; executive committee, W. E. Potter, chairman, A. L. Hearn and H. R. Woodward.

CASUALTY INSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA of New York. Organized and began business in 1903; capital, \$500,000. E. W. De Leon, president; Edward L. Hearn, vice-president and general manager; John E. Connelly, secretary and treasurer.

CASUALTY INSURANCE. [See Accident Insurance.]

CASUALTY UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION, of Pittsburgh, was organized in 1909 by city managers of casualty companies for social purposes and the improvement of underwriting conditions. The association has disbanded.

CENTRAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES, Des Moines, Iowa. Organized 1896; capital, \$100,000. George B. Peak, president; H. G. Everett, secretary.

CENTRAL NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill. Organized 1909; capital \$200,000. James B. Hobbs, president; Henry P. Magill, general manager; Frank M. Rice, secretary.

CENTURY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Des Moines, Ia. Organized 1900; capital \$105,000. G. J. Delmege, president; J. J. Bynon, secretary.

CHAPMAN, ROBERT, general manager of the Caledonian Insurance Company of Edinburgh, Scotland, is of Scottish descent and was born on the island of St. Vincent, West Indies, October 31, 1861. He was educated in the public schools and began his business career in the office of the Caledonian in 1875. He served in all departments of the company's office, both fire and life, and in 1884 was appointed inspector of agencies in the Glasgow office. The following year he was appointed head office inspector, and in 1892 secretary of the company in its Dundee office, and in 1895 jointly holding position of secretary for Dundee and Aberdeen offices. In 1899 he was made agency manager at the head office in Edinburgh, and the following year joint secretary there. While agency manager and joint secretary he visited several foreign countries and took full charge of the organization of the company, and in 1903 he was appointed manager-secretary at the London office, and in November, 1904, he was appointed general manager in place of Mr. Deuchar.

CHASE, CHARLES EDWARD, president of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, was born in Dubuque, Iowa, March 29, 1857. He was educated in the public schools of Hartford, graduating from the High School in 1876, and in 1877 began his business career in the local agency of the Hartford Fire. In 1880 he entered the home office in a clerical capacity, and in July, 1890, was appointed second assistant secretary. He was elected vice-president in 1903, and succeeded his father in the presidency in January, 1908. He was president of the Hartford Board of Fire Underwriters from 1894 to 1908, when he declined a re-election, and was elected a member of the common council in 1892, and a member of the board of alderman in 1893 and 1895. He is actively interested in a number of Hartford organizations, being a director of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, the Hartford Board of Trade, the Hartford National Bank and the Connecticut Trust & Safe Deposit Company.

CHICAGO BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS. The first board of underwriters of Chicago was organized in 1849. W. Dole, who represented a company now long defunct, the Columbus Insurance Company of Ohio, was the first president, and John C. Dodge was secretary. After this organization fell to pieces another board was formed in 1856, with the pioneer insurance man of Chicago, Gurdien H. Hubbard of the Aetna, as president, and J. Kearney Rodgers as secretary and surveyor. In 1861 this organization was duly incorporated by the legislature as the Chicago Board of Underwriters.

Following the great fire the board was reorganized February 22, 1872 with S. M. Moore as president, General A. C. Ducat vice-president, J. Goodwin, Jr., treasurer, and Alfred Wright, secretary. The career of the board was undisturbed until 1880, when, because of violent internal dissensions, a number of members withdrew, and, on January 27, started a rival organization, to which they gave the name of the Underwriters' Exchange. The first officers were Robert J. Smith, president; William E. Rollo, vice-president; and R. M. Trimingham, secretary. The two bodies continued their labors on parallel lines for five years, sometimes in harmony, but more often in hostility, until in 1885, after repeated efforts, a union of forces was effected. A new organization was created (the Chicago Fire Underwriters' Association), and into this the Exchange was merged. The board members also became members of the association, but the Board of Underwriters was continued, shorn of all its executive powers except that of supervision of the fire patrol. This was done to comply with the state law which authorized the organization of the fire patrol. In January, 1906, the board assumed the executive powers of the old associations. Officers were elected at the annual meeting in 1910 as follows: President, Charles Nelson Bishop; vice-president, Clarence S. Pellet; secretary, R. N. Trimingham; treasurer, H. G. Buswell; manager, H. H. Glidden.

CHICAGO FIRE INSURANCE PATROL. [See Patrol.]

CHICAGO, LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION OF
 [See Life Underwriters' Association of Chicago.]

**CHICAGO, MANAGERS OF DEPARTMENTS WITH
 HEADQUARTERS AT.**

<i>Companies.</i>	<i>Managers.</i>	<i>Offices.</i>
Aachen & Munich,	H. W. Murray,	153 La Salle St.
Etna,	T. E. Gallagher,	159 La Salle St.
Allemannia Fire, Pittsburg,	Eliel & Locb,	159 La Salle St.
American Central, Missouri,	Rogers & Rollo,	159 La Salle St.
Assurance Company of America,	Moore, Case, Lyman & Hubbard,	159 La Salle St.
Atlas, London,	Geo. E. Haas,	171 La Salle St
Boston,	Moore, Case, Lyman & Hubbard,	159 La Salle St.
British America,	W. R. Townley,	125 Monroe St.,
Buffalo Commercial,	Neuburger & Co.,	159 La Salle St.
Buffalo-German,	Geo. Hermann & Co.,	The Temple.
Caledonian,	Ernest Heim,	159 La Salle St.
Citizens, St. Louis,	John Shepherd,	171 La Salle St.
Commerce, Albany,	Wiley, Corlies & Magill,	166 La Salle St.
Commercial Union, N. Y.,	H. C. Eddy,	125 Monroe St.
Concordia, Wisconsin,	Montgomery & Funkhouser,	159 La Salle St.
Continental, N. Y.,	C. R. Tuttle,	718 Postal Telegraph Building.
Connecticut Fire,	J. J. McDonald,	367 Rookery Building.
Delaware, Pa.,	O. C. Kemp,	Rector Building.
Detroit F. & M.,	J. J. Lewis,	159 La Salle St.
Duquque F. & M.,	P. P. Kranz,	84 La Salle St.
Fidelity-Phenix,	J. H. Lenehan,	205 La Salle St.
Fidelity Underwriters,	C. R. Tuttle,	Postal Telegraph Bldg.
Fire Association, Pa.,	J. N. Robertson,	159 La Salle St.
Fireman's Fund, Cal.,	Marshall & McElhone,	New York Life Bldg.
Firemen's Newark,	Neal Bassett,	205 La Salle St.
Georgia Home,	S. D. Andrus,	159 La Salle St.
German, Peoria, Ill.,	Brummel Bros.,	155 La Salle St.
German-American, N. Y.,	W. H. Sage,	125 Monroe St.
Germania Fire, N. Y.,	E. G. Halle,	206 Royal Building.
Girard F. & M., Philadelphia,	W. E. Rollo & Son,	159 La Salle St.
Glens Falls, N. Y.,	J. L. Whitlock,	159 La Salle St.
Hamburg-Bremen,	Witkowsky & Affeld,	174 La Salle St.
Hanover Fire, New York,	C. W. Higley,	The Temple.
Hartford Fire, Conn.,	A. G. Dugan,	New York Life Bldg.
Insurance Co. of North America,	W. N. Johnson,	Am. Trust Bldg.
Insurance Co. State of Illinois,	C. L. Evans,	159 La Salle St.
Law Union & Rock, London,	A. F. Shaw,	171 La Salle St.
Liverpool & London & Globe,	W. S. Warren,	205 La Salle St.
London & Lancashire,	Charles E. Dox,	New York Life Bldg.
Lumbermen's, Pa.,	Herrick & Auerbach,	Calumet Building.
Mechanics, Philadelphia,	Herrick & Auerbach,	Calumet Building.
Michigan F. & M., Detroit,	I. J. Lewis,	159 La Salle St.
Milwaukee Mechanics,	Harry Fox,	159 La Salle St.
Milwaukee Fire, Milwaukee,	Shipman & Wayne,	159 La Salle St.
National Fire, Conn.,	Fred S. James,	New York Life Bldg.
Newark Fire, New Jersey,	Carroll L. De Witt,	159 La Salle St.
New Jersey Fire,	J. D. Sheahan,	184 La Salle St.
New York Fire,	H. W. Colson,	155 La Salle St.
New York Underwriters, Munger, Vokoun, Wetmore & Witherbee,	W. L. Steele,	159 La Salle St.
Niagara Fire, N. Y.,	W. J. Littlejohn,	159 La Salle St.
North British & Mercantile,	Gerald H. Levert,	642 Monadnock Bldg.
Northern, London,	John D. McGuire,	222 La Salle St.
Northwestern National,	Charles E. Dox,	New York Life Bldg.
Orient, Hartford,	Rollins & Burdick,	159 La Salle St.
Pacific Fire,	H. C. Eddy,	Manhattan Building.
Palatine, London, England,	C. H. Barry,	125 Monroe St.
Pennsylvania Fire,	Marsh & McLennan,	159 La Salle St.
Philadelphia Underwriters,		

<i>Companies.</i>	<i>Managers.</i>	<i>Offices.</i>
Phœnix, Hartford,	Lovejoy & Spear, . . .	172 La Salle St.
Phœnix, London, . . .	M. F. Driscoll, . . .	1019 Manhattan Bldg.
Pittsburgh, Pa., . . .	Herrick & Auerbach, . .	Calumet Building.
Providence-Washington, . . .	S. T. Collins, . . .	1001 Manhattan Bldg.
Prussian-National, . . .	Harold W. Letton, . . .	171 La Salle St.
Queen, New York, . . .	P. D. McGregor, . . .	Royal Ins. Building.
Reliance, Philadelphia, . . .	O. C. Kemp, . . .	Rector Building.
Rochester German, . . .	O. C. Kemp, . . .	Rector Building.
Royal, Liverpool, . . .	Law Brothers, . . .	1200 Royal Building.
Royal Exchange, . . .	Thos. Cooper, . . .	159 La Salle St.
Shawnee Fire, . . .	J. D. Sheahan, . . .	184 La Salle St.
Sovereign Fire Toronto, . . .	H. S. Wilson, . . .	159 La Salle St.
Spring Garden, Philadelphia, Critchell, Miller, Whitney & Barbour, . . .	A. J. Harding, . . .	206 La Salle St.
Springfield F. & M., Mass., . . .	H. N. Kelsey, . . .	New York Life Bldg.
Sun, London, . . .	John Naghten & Co., . .	159 La Salle St.
Svea, Sweden, . . .	A. F. Shaw & Co., . . .	New York Life Bldg.
Union, London, . . .	James I. Loeb, . . .	189 La Salle St.
Virginia F. & M., Richmond, . . .	Shipman & Wayne, . . .	159 La Salle St.
Virginia State, . . .	Lotz & Schwartz, . . .	1101 Royal Building.
Westchester Fire, . . .	W. R. Townley, . . .	125 Monroe St.
Western, Toronto, . . .		

LIFE.

Etna Life, Conn., . . .	Thomas R. Lynas, . . .	125 La Salle St.
Etna Life, Conn., . . .	Fred B. Mason, . . .	225 Dearborn St.
Bankers' Life, Des Moines, . . .	F. E. Horne, . . .	Tacoma Bldg.
Berkshire Life, . . .	Wyman & Palmer, . . .	100 Washington St.
Canada Life, . . .	Chas. F. Bullen, . . .	The Rookery.
Connecticut Mutual, . . .	Sam'l Chase, . . .	413 Monadnock Bldg.
Connecticut General, . . .	Dr. H. C. Castor, . . .	155 La Salle St.
Equitable, Iowa, . . .	Suter & Taylor, . . .	Monadnock Building.
Equitable, New York, . . .	A. E. Bennett, . . .	First Nat'l Bank Bldg.
Fidelity Mutual, Philadelphia, . . .	William Dechert, . . .	Chamber of Commerce.
Germania, New York, . . .	Thos. Shields, . . .	416 Unity Building.
Hartford Life, . . .	H. B. Johnson, . . .	First Nat'l Bank Bldg.
Hartford Life, . . .		122 Hartford Bldg.
Home Life, New York, . . .	Home Office, . . .	205 La Salle St.
Illinois Life, . . .	J. H. Strong, . . .	134 Monroe St.
John Hancock Mutual, . . .	F. L. Morrell, . . .	901 Association Bldg
Manhattan, New York, . . .	L. B. Bishop, . . .	Marquette Building.
Massachusetts Mutual, . . .	Sterling & Kenna, . . .	McHts. L. & T. Bldg.
Merchants' Life Association, . . .	P. J. Kraus, . . .	502 Fisher Building.
Metropolitan Life, New York, . . .	H. Nevison, . . .	268 E. No. Ave.
Metropolitan Life, New York, . . .	E. H. Elwell, . . .	90 La Salle St.
Michigan Mutual, . . .	F. W. Leonard, . . .	Manhattan Bldg.
Minnesota Mut. Life, St. Paul, . . .	R. D. Bokum, . . .	1532 Monadnock Bldg.
Mutual Benefit, N. J., . . .	W. B. Carlile, . . .	1616 Marquette Bldg.
Mutual Life, N. Y., . . .	Bruce Whitney, . . .	Tribune Building.
Mutual Life of New York, . . .	Home Office, . . .	1st Natl. Bank Bldg.
National Life, U. S. of A., . . .	D. G. Drake, . . .	159 La Salle St.
National, Vermont, . . .	C. B. Cleveland, . . .	Marquette Building.
New England Mutual, . . .	Ralph Hobart, . . .	Hartford Building.
Northwestern Mutual, . . .	H. T. Holtz, . . .	Rookery Bldg.
New York Life, . . .	Home Office, . . .	New York Life Bldg.
Old Colony Life, . . .	McCary, Howell & Co., . .	Old Colony Bldg.
Pacific Mutual Life, . . .	W. W. McComber, . . .	Marquette Building.
Penn Mutual, Philadelphia, . . .	Jules Girardin, . . .	307 Tacoma Bldg.
Penn Mutual, Philadelphia, . . .	Janney & Pickering, . .	Monadnock Bldg.
Phœnix Mutual, Conn., . . .	H. E. Marshall, . . .	328 The Temple.
Provident Life & Trust, . . .	E. T. Pape, . . .	Marquette Building.
Provident Savings, . . .	A. X. Schmidt, . . .	1305 Monadnock Bldg.
Prudential, . . .	Home Office, . . .	217 Manhattan Bldg.
Prudential, . . .	G. B. Setlmeisl, . . .	600 Royal Bldg.
Security Life, . . .		Rookery Bldg.
Security Mutual, New York, . . .		Marquette Building.

<i>Companies.</i>	<i>Managers.</i>	<i>Offices.</i>
Security Trust and Life, . . .	C. B. Soule, . . .	Atwood Building.
State Mutual, Mass., . . .	Evarts Wrenn, . . .	85 Dearborn St.
State Mutual, Mass., . . .	E. H. Carmack, . . .	85 Dearborn St.
Travelers, Conn., . . .	J. H. Nolan, . . .	1123 Stock Exchange.
Union Central, Ohio, . . .	E. A. Ferguson, . . .	Reliance Building.
U. S. Annuity & Life, . . .	Home Office, . . .	McCormick Bldg.
Union Mutual, Maine, . . .	H. S. Dale, . . .	84 Adams St.
United States, New York, . . .	J. N. Shockney, . . .	115 Monroe St.
Washington Life, New York, . . .	H. D. Penfield & Son,	Association Bldg.

ACCIDENT, CASUALTY, ETC.

Ætna Indemnity, Hartford, . . .	A. R. Sexten & Co, . . .	159 La Salle St.
Ætna Life, Conn., . . .	Geo. T. French, . . .	Ft. Dearborn Bldg.
American Surety, New York, . . .	R. R. Gilkey, . . .	115 Adams St.
Casualty Co. of America, . . .	Fred S. James & Co., . . .	171 La Salle St.
Commercial Mut. Accident, P'la., . . .	Geo. F. Zaneis, . . .	619 The Temple.
Continental Casualty, . . .	Home Office, . . .	1208 Michigan Ave.
Employers' Liability, Eng., . . .	George A. Gilbert, . . .	159 La Salle St.
Federal Union Surety, . . .	Montgomery & Funkhouser, . . .	159 La Salle St.
Fidelity and Casualty, N. Y., . . .	W. A. Alexander & Co., . . .	New York Life Bldg.
Fidelity & Deposit Co., Balt., . . .	Conkling, Price & Webb, . . .	171 La Salle St.
Frankfort Acc't and Plate Glass, . . .	M. J. Grogan, . . .	159 La Salle St.
Gr. Eastern Cas. & Indem., N. Y., . . .	S. Greenbaum, . . .	829 Stock Exchange.
Guaranty Co. of No. America, . . .	John R. Pruyn, . . .	400 The Temple.
Hartford Steam Boiler, . . .	H. M. Lemon, . . .	800 Royal Building.
Lloyds Plate Glass, N. Y., . . .	Montgomery & Funkhouser, . . .	The Temple.
London Guarantee and Acc't, Mass. Bonding, Boston, . . .	F. W. Lawson, . . .	206 La Salle St.
Maryland Casualty Co., . . .	Moore, Case, Lyman & Hubbard, . . .	159 La Salle St.
Metropolitan Plate Glass, . . .	C. C. Davis, . . .	The Temple.
National Surety, . . .	Chas. F. Pogge, . . .	The Temple.
New Amsterdam Casualty, . . .	Joyce & Co., . . .	Rookery Building.
New Jersey Plate Glass, . . .	C. J. Porter, . . .	159 La Salle St.
Ocean Accident & Guarantee, . . .	A. G. Kuhns, Jr., . . .	159 La Salle St.
Pacific Mutual, . . .	J. E. Callender, . . .	Rector Building.
Philadelphia Casualty, . . .	H. B. Morgan, . . .	Marquette Building.
Preferred Accident, New York, . . .	Shipman & Wayne, . . .	159 La Salle St.
Standard Accident, . . .	W. J. Aiken, . . .	Rookery Building.
United States Casualty, . . .	Moore, Case, Lyman & Hubbard, . . .	159 La Salle St.
U. S. Fidelity & Guaranty Co., . . .	Chas. H. Eldridge, . . .	145 La Salle St.
United Surety Co., . . .	F. A. Hancock, . . .	171 La Salle St.
United States Guarantee, . . .	John McGillen & Co., . . .	Chamber of Commerce
	John R. Pruyn, . . .	400 The Temple.

CHICAGO UNDERWRITERS' Association. [See Chicago Board of Underwriters.]

CHILDS, ARTHUR E., president of the Columbian National Life Insurance Company of Boston, is a native of Montreal, Canada, where he was born September 16, 1869. He was educated in the common schools of Montreal and graduated from McGill University of that city, with the degree of B.S., M.S. and he is also a graduate of the Central Technical College, London. He began his business career in connection with electric light, traction and power enterprises, and in 1897 organized the Light, Heat and Power Corporation to acquire lighting, heating and power plants in the eastern states, and was elected president of the corporation. He is president and a director of the Massachusetts Lighting companies and of the Boston and Worcester Street Railway Com-

pany, as well as a director in several other light and power corporations, and was elected president of the Columbian National Life Insurance Company in 1907.

CHRISTOPHER, RICHARD C., assistant United States manager of the Caledonian Insurance Company of Scotland, was born in New York city, and was educated in the public schools of that city and in Dolbear's Business College. He entered the employ of the Niagara Fire Insurance Company, afterwards becoming special agent for New York state, and in 1890 he was appointed general agent for the same company in the middle department field. From 1892-1894 he represented the Caledonian Insurance Company and Niagara Fire Insurance Company as general agent in the same field, and from the latter year until 1905 was general agent for the Caledonian Insurance Company in the same territory. He was elected president of the Underwriters Association of the middle department in 1904, but resigned when appointed second assistant manager of the Caledonian in 1905. He was appointed to his present position in 1906, and is also vice-president and a director of the Caledonian-American Insurance Company of New York.

CHRISTY, EDWIN WAKEFIELD, was born at Payne's Corners, Trumbull county, O., November 29, 1863. He was educated in the public schools of Warren, O., Hiram College, and the University of Michigan, graduating from the latter institution in 1887. Was engaged in general insurance business, fire, life, and accident, at Warren, O., some time prior to 1889, at which time he contracted with the United States Life Insurance Company, representing it in eastern Ohio. He was afterwards promoted to manager of the Cleveland agency, controlling the northern half of Ohio, and later was made manager also of the Cincinnati agency of the same company, and now controls the entire state of Ohio, managing the Cleveland and Cincinnati offices separately. He is a director in the Colonial National Bank, vice-president City Trust Company, also director Lucas County Savings Bank, Toledo, O., Southern Ohio Traction Company, and Mud Lake Lumber Company; a member of the Roadside and Century Clubs of Cleveland, and a member of the Church of Christ of Cleveland.

CHUBB, WILLIAM, president of the Reliance Insurance Company of Philadelphia was born in that city March 21, 1845. After leaving school at the age of fifteen years, he entered the office of the Reliance as clerk, and his whole business life has been connected with that company. He was elected secretary in 1869, vice-president in 1892, and president in 1894.

CILLEY, ALMON BENJAMIN, manager of the Equitable Accident Insurance Company of Boston, was born of American parentage at South Newbury, New Hampshire, May 7, 1865. He received a common school education, and his early vocation was that of a farmer boy and clerk in a general store. Later he entered the

United States Railway mail service, which he left to enter the accident insurance business, as an agent of the United States Casualty in Boston, subsequently becoming special agent and general agent for the company. In 1907, he was appointed United States manager for the Norwich and London Accident Insurance Association, on its beginning business in the United States, and on the re-insurance of the business in the United States Casualty Company, he was appointed manager of that company's accident and health insurance departments. He resigned in 1909, and in 1910 was appointed manager of the commercial accident department of the Equitable Accident Insurance Company of Boston.

CINCINNATI EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY (Mutual), Cincinnati, O. Organized 1826. Frank J. Jones, president; E. H. Ernst, secretary.

CINCINNATI LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION was organized December 16, 1890, the first officers being Charles E. Logan, president; M. J. Mack, vice-president; S. M. Brandebury, treasurer; and Frank M. Joyce, secretary. The present officers, elected at the annual meeting in March, 1910, are: President, W. A. R. Bruehl, Home Life; vice-president, S. P. Ellis; Provident Life & Trust; secretary, John W. Mackelfresh, Penn Mutual; treasurer, J. W. Kirgan, Fidelity Mutual.

CINCINNATI UNDERWRITERS. Composed of the Eureka Fire and Marine and Security Insurance Companies of Cincinnati. F. A. Rothier, president; Adam Benus, secretary.

CINCINNATI UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION of Cincinnati, O. At the annual meeting held in January, 1910, the following officers were elected: President, B. T. Clemons; vice-president, Albert W. Schell; treasurer, E. T. Weiss; secretary, William Stredelman; directors: William Stredelman, Clifford Latta, B. T. Clemons, F. J. Blaine, E. F. Weiss, L. L. Rauh and A. W. Schell.

CITIZENS INSURANCE COMPANY, St. Louis, Mo. Organized 1837; capital, \$200,000. Charles E. Chase, president; P. O. Crocker, secretary.

CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, Pittsburg, Pa. Organized 1870; capital, \$100,000. Ed. Kelly, Jr., president; A. S. Bishop, secretary.

CITIZENS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Louisville, Ky. Organized 1904. W. H. Gregory, president; J. W. Peake, secretary.

CITIZENS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, Boston, Mass. Incorporated 1846. George W. Hinkley, president and treasurer; Charles F. Bowers, secretary.

CITY OF NEW YORK INSURANCE COMPANY, New York. Organized 1905; capital \$500,000. Major A. White, president; J. Carroll French, secretary.

CLARK, ERNEST J., Baltimore, formerly secretary of the National Association of Life Underwriters, was born near Newtonville, O., June 27, 1872. He received a university education, graduating from the Lebanon University in the class of 1890. After teaching school for one year, he entered the life insurance business in Cincinnati, and in 1892 was appointed assistant superintendent of agents in Ohio for the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company. In June, 1894, he was appointed superintendent of agents for the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company for Ohio and West Virginia, and in January, 1897, he was appointed state agent for the John Hancock for Maryland and the District of Columbia which position he still holds. Mr. Clark was one of the organizers of the Baltimore Life Underwriters' Association, and has served the association in the capacities of president and secretary. He was elected secretary of the National Association of Life Underwriters at its annual convention in Indianapolis in 1904, was re-elected at Hartford in 1905, and again at St. Louis in 1906. He was elected chairman of the executive committee of the National Association of Life Underwriters in 1909, which office he now holds. Mr. Clark was also vice-president of the United Surety Company of Baltimore, but resigned in June, 1910.

CLARK, OSMAN DEWEY, secretary of the National Life Insurance Company of Montpelier, Vt., was born at Montpelier, November 26, 1855. He was educated in the public schools of that place and graduated from Amherst College in 1876. He was admitted to the Vermont bar in 1879, and entered the service of the National Life as assistant secretary in 1885, and served as such until elected to the secretaryship in 1899. He served during the Spanish-American war as Colonel of the First Vermont Volunteer Infantry.

CLARK, WILLIAM B., president of the Aetna Insurance Company of Hartford, was born in that city in June, 1841. When sixteen years old he entered the office of the Phoenix Insurance Company of Hartford as bookkeeper, and remained with that company eleven years, the last four as secretary. Mr. Clark joined the Aetna in 1868 as assistant secretary. He was elected vice-president in September, 1888, and was elected president November 30, 1892. He was vice-president of the National Board of Fire Underwriters in 1894 and 1895, and was elected to the presidency of the board in 1896.

CLAUSES, LIMITING, IN FIRE INSURANCE POLICIES.
[See Policy Forms, Fire.]

CLAUSES LIMITING THE LIABILITY OF THE INSURER, IN FIRE INSURANCE. [See Co-Insurance Clause; Legislation; Policy Forms, Fire.]

CLEMENCE, E. R., treasurer of the Underwriters' Association of the middle department, was born at Terryville, Conn.,

March 5, 1847, and was educated in the schools of that state. He began the insurance business in Philadelphia in the old-established firm of James I. Boswell in 1871, and when the Ætna Insurance Company established its branch office in that city in 1875 was appointed chief clerk. Mr. Clemence has been identified with the middle department association since its organization, and was its secretary and treasurer from November, 1888, to April, 1905,—on that date the offices were divided and he was appointed treasurer.

CLEVELAND FIRE INSURANCE EXCHANGE. In May, 1889, the Cleveland Board of Fire Underwriters was reorganized with the above title. The organization was completed in June with the following officers: A. W. Parsons, president; A. W. Neale, vice-president; J. T. Kirkwood, treasurer; M. C. Willis, secretary. The officers elected at the annual meeting in February, 1910, were: President, A. H. Bedell; vice-president, O. M. McAninch; secretary, M. C. Willis.

CLEVELAND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio. Organized 1907; capital paid in \$184,900. Wm. H. Hunt, president; L. Q. Rawson, secretary.

CLEVELAND LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION was organized in May, 1889. The original officers were: F. A. Kendall, president; J. W. Lee and W. B. Hillman, vice-presidents; J. C. Trask, secretary; O. N. Olmsted, treasurer. The present officers and executive committee of the association, who were elected at the annual meeting in March, 1910, are: President, H. F. McNutt, New England Mutual Life; vice-president, R. C. Allen, Mutual Benefit; second vice-president, E. B. Hamlin, National of Vermont; secretary, T. M. Norris, Union Central; executive committee, Herman Moss, Equitable, chairman; J. M. McIntosh, Prudential; G. W. Saywell, State Mutual, C. W. Gould, Penn Mutual, and Dr. W. H. Kinnicutt, Massachusetts Mutual.

CLIFFORD, CHARLES CLIFTON, assistant secretary of the New Hampshire Fire Insurance Company, Manchester, N. H., was educated in the public schools of that city and began his business career as a clerk in the local post-office. He is a native of New Hampshire, and was born of American parentage at Danville, N. H., August 8, 1865. He began his insurance career with the New Hampshire Fire in 1885, and was appointed special agent of the company for Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut in 1893. He was appointed to his present position in 1905.

CLUNES, JAMES, manager of the fire and life departments of the London Assurance Corporation at the home office, is a native of Scotland. In 1861 he entered the Edinburgh office of the Alliance, and, after serving an apprenticeship there, was transferred to the foreign department in London, where he remained some years. He was then sent to Scotland as chief clerk and surveyor, and

was afterwards made the company's manager in Scotland. In 1881 he was appointed sub-manager at the head office of the Commercial Union, and this was succeeded by his appointment as manager of the fire-department of the London Assurance in 1882, and of the life department in 1895.

COBBAN, WALTER H., is a native of Lowell, Wis., where he was born January 7, 1859. He had a common school education and was raised on a farm in Wisconsin. He began insurance work in 1882 as a local agent, and from 1886 to 1890 was special agent for Dakota companies. After two years with the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company he re-entered the fire insurance field. Mr. Cobban was secretary of the Minnesota and Dakota Fire Underwriters in 1893 and president of that organization in 1894. He was state agent of the Manchester Fire Assurance Company for Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, for ten years, 1892 to 1902. He was appointed manager in Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota for the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford January 2, 1902, and in 1907 was appointed manager for western Pennsylvania of the General Adjustment Bureau, with headquarters at Pittsburg, but resigned in 1909, and was special agent of the Calumet Insurance Company in Wisconsin and Minnesota until May, 1910, when he became an independent adjuster with headquarters in Pittsburgh.

COCHRAN, GEORGE IRA, president of the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company, was born near Toronto, Canada, July 1, 1863. He removed with his parents to Japan in 1873, where the family resided until 1879. In the latter year his father returned to his former home at Toronto, where young George entered Toronto University and where later he was called to the bar. He went to Los Angeles in 1888, and became actively interested in many of the business enterprises of southern California. He is vice-president of the Broadway Bank and Trust Company, a director of the Los Angeles Trust Company, and of many other corporations. He was also vice-president of the Conservative Life Insurance Company, and became president of the Pacific Mutual Life shortly after those two companies were consolidated in 1906.

COCHRAN, RICHARD ELLIS, third vice-president and a director of the United States Life Insurance Company, was born June 24, 1849, in York, Pa., of Scotch, Irish, and German ancestry. He was educated in public and private schools, and his early vocation was that of a printer. Afterwards he was a coal operator. He went into the life insurance business some years ago with the United States Life Insurance Company of New York, of which he is now third vice-president. Mr. Cochran was elected president of the National Association of Life Underwriters at the annual meeting in 1898. He was president of the Life Underwriters' Association of New York in 1896 and third vice-president of the Pennsylvania Society of New York in 1900. He is also a director

of the American Grass Twine Company, president and director of The Dairy Supply Company of America and trustee of the Empire City Savings Bank of New York.

COCHIRAN, SAMUEL POYNTZ, member of the firm of Trezevant & Cochran, Dallas, Tex., southwestern department managers for a number of prominent companies, was born in Lexington, Ky., September 11, 1855, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. He was educated in the public schools in Covington, Ky., and on leaving school in 1873 he began his insurance career as one of the surveying corps employed by the National Board of Fire Underwriters to survey and rate Cincinnati, Ohio, on the schedule plan. He was engaged in this work in Cincinnati, Columbus, Dayton, and Toledo, Ohio, for about a year, and then entered the general agency office of J. W. Cochran & Sons, general agents of the Franklin Fire of Philadelphia, at Lexington, Ky. Later he engaged in the local agency business at Covington, and served as deputy United States marshal for the eastern district of Kentucky. In 1881 he became special agent of the Phoenix of Hartford for Texas, and for a short time acted in the same capacity for the Springfield Fire and Marine. On July 1, 1883, he became connected with and on January 1, 1884, was admitted to full partnership in the firm of Dargan & Trezevant, and July 1, 1888, the firm name was changed to Trezevant & Cochran. Mr. Cochran is prominent in Masonic circles, being a Knight Templar, Shriner, and 33d degree Scottish Rite Mason, and is actively interested in many public enterprises. The general agency of Trezevant & Cochran was established in March, 1876, by Dargan & Trezevant, with the Fire Association of Philadelphia as its first company, which has remained continuously in the office.

COFRAN, J. W. G., vice-president of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, was born at Goshen, N. H., and was reared on a farm. In 1874, being then a resident of San Francisco, he entered the office of the Commercial Insurance Company as office boy. In July, 1881, he became a special agent of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, and in 1886 associate manager of its Pacific Coast department with Mr. Belden. In 1895 Mr. Cofran was transferred by the company to Chicago, where he became assistant general agent of the western department. On the death of Mr. Heywood he was advanced to associate general agent of the department with Mr. Bissell, his appointment dating from June 1, 1896. On December 1st, 1909, he was elected vice-president of the company and removed to the home office at Hartford.

COHEN, MAX, insurance journalist, was born at Lowenberg, Germany, January 26, 1846, and came to the United States when a lad of twelve years, taking up his residence at Washington, D. C. In the early part of 1862, while serving his apprenticeship in the printing office, and not much more than seventeen years of age, he enlisted in the Third Indiana Cavalry, but after three months' service, being stricken down with southern fever, he was discharged as

"a minor." When General Early, with his Confederates, made the raid into Maryland, Max promptly re-enlisted for the defense of Washington, in the company hurriedly formed at the government printing office. On the completion of his apprenticeship he went to work on the Washington Chronicle, and in the course of time became its advertising manager. He resigned that position in 1876 to engage in the printing business. Prominently identifying himself with fraternal orders, he studied their life insurance features, and made strenuous efforts to secure a more reliable system and the creation of proper reserve funds. This led him, in 1886, to dispose of his printing business to engage in life insurance. In 1889 he discontinued that business and established the insurance journal *Views* to advocate federal regulation of insurance. To his energetic efforts is largely due the prominence given to this subject in Congress, and the identification of insurance with corporations engaged in inter-state commerce in the congressional enactments creating the department of commerce and labor. Mr. Cohen is author of "Garfield Souvenirs," "Gems of Press and Pulpit," and other works which have attained popularity.

CO-INSURANCE CLAUSE IN FIRE UNDERWRITING.

The 80 per cent. co-insurance clause, which was adopted by fire insurance companies and associations, went into effect on rated risks in New York, New England, and many of the principal cities from 1892 to 1899, but encountered considerable opposition from property-owners almost solely because it was not understood, and excited hostile legislation in a large number of legislatures.

The Missouri and Tennessee legislatures adopted laws prohibiting limiting clauses in 1893. The Maine legislature passed a law in 1893, but repealed it in 1895. The Missouri legislature in 1903, however, amended its law, so as to permit the clause to be used in cities of the state containing 100,000 inhabitants or over, provided acceptance by the insured is endorsed on the policy, and in the same year the Tennessee legislature amended the law of that state so as to make the use of the co-insurance clause optional.

In 1894 anti-co-insurance legislation appeared in the legislatures of Iowa, Louisiana, New York, South Carolina, and Virginia. It was successful in the first two and failed in the other three.

In 1895 bills prohibiting limiting clauses were adopted in Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, and failed in Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Illinois, Kansas, and Massachusetts. The Idaho bill was vetoed by the Governor.

In 1896 the legislatures of Louisiana, Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, Vermont, and Virginia considered similar bills. The Ohio bill became a law, those in the other states were defeated.

In 1897 similar bills were introduced in Colorado, Illinois, Massachusetts, and North Carolina, but were not passed. The legislatures of Iowa and Wisconsin revised their insurance laws, and in doing so substituted new sections in reference to the co-insurance clause for those standing.

In 1898, anti-co-insurance bills appeared in the legislatures of Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Vermont, and Virginia, but failed to pass. In 1899 these bills were introduced in the legislatures of Illinois, Massachusetts, and Nebraska without success. In 1900 a bill passed the New Jersey legislature and became a law, but a similar bill in the Massachusetts legislature failed.

In 1901 anti-co-insurance bills failed in the legislatures of Alabama, Colorado, Massachusetts, and Missouri. The Indiana law was amended.

In 1902 an anti-co-insurance bill in the Maryland legislature failed, but, on the other hand, the Ohio legislature repealed the law of that state.

Bills were passed by the Minnesota and Tennessee legislatures of 1903 to make the use of the co-insurance clause optional in the state. The amended Minnesota law permits the use of the clause on risks of \$25,000 and over, and the Tennessee law makes its use optional in cities of 15,000 population and over. Missouri modified its law so as to permit the use of the clause in cities having 100,000 population and over. An anti-co-insurance bill in the Illinois legislature of 1903 failed. An anti-co-insurance bill in the Maryland legislature of 1904 failed, and a bill to repeal the Missouri law in the legislature of 1905 failed of passage, as did also a bill in the Tennessee legislature. A bill to prohibit the co-insurance clause in Kansas also failed of enactment in 1905. Bills in the legislatures of North Carolina, Alabama, and West Virginia in 1907 failed of enactment. Minnesota amended the law slightly and in 1908 Louisiana amended its co-insurance law, and bills were pending in several legislatures when this record closed.

Laws prohibiting the co-insurance clauses are in force, therefore, in ten states: Missouri (1893, modified in 1903 as to cities), Tennessee (1893), Iowa (1897), Louisiana (1894), Indiana (1895), Georgia (1895), Michigan (1895), Minnesota (1895), Wisconsin (1897), New Jersey (1900).

The Georgia law (known as the Dodson law) of 1895 is as follows:

Section 1. That from and after the passage of this act all insurance companies issuing policies on property in this State shall pay to their policy-holders the full amount of loss sustained upon the property insured by them; provided said amount of loss does not exceed the amount of insurance expressed in the policy, and that all stipulations in such policies to the contrary shall be null and void; provided that in cases of losses on stocks of goods and merchandise and other species of personal property changing in specifics and quantity by the usual customs of trade, only the actual value of the property at the time of loss may be recovered, provided the loss does not exceed the amount expressed in the policy.

The Indiana law of 1895, as amended in 1901, is as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any fire insurance company doing business in this State to issue any policy or contract of insurance covering property in this State which shall contain any clause or provision requiring the assured to take out or maintain a larger amount of insurance than that expressed in such policy, nor in any way providing that the assured shall be

liable as co-insurer with the company issuing the policy for any part of the loss or damage which may be caused by fire or lightning to the property described in such policy, and any such clause or provision shall be null and void and to go effect, except that it may be lawful for such insurance companies to issue, and it may be optional with the assured to accept a policy or contract of insurance containing a co-insurance clause or provision when a reduction in the rate for insurance on the property described in such policy is the consideration named, and when so accepted the co-insurance clause or provision shall be binding on the assured and the company: Provided, that the provision of this act shall not apply to railroad or marine insurance.

Section 2. The insertion of any such clauses, riders, or provisions, except as provided in the first section of this act, shall be null and void.

Section 3. Any insurance company violating the provisions of this law shall, upon conviction, forfeit its right to do business in this State.

Section 4. Any person, upon knowledge of a violation of the provisions of this act, may file with the auditor of State charges in writing, detailing the charges clearly. The auditor of State, upon receiving such notice, shall forth-with give ten days' notice to the president of the insurance company charged with such violation, requiring said company to appear before him and show cause why the authority of said company to do business in this State should not be revoked.

Section 5. Any insurance company doing business in this State failing to appear before the auditor of State as required in notice issued by him, for a period of twenty days after the mailing of such notice, as required by this act, shall be found guilty of having violated its provisions, and the auditor of State shall forthwith suspend such company from doing business in this State until its compliance is made with this act.

Section 6. Upon the appearance of any insurance company charged with a violation of the provisions of this act, a full hearing of the charges shall be had before the auditor of State. The auditor of State shall have exclusive jurisdiction of such hearing. After such hearing is had the auditor of State shall render a judgment of guilty or not guilty; and in case he shall find such insurance company guilty of a violation of this act, he shall forthwith suspend such company from doing business in this State, and said company shall stand so suspended until a full and complete compliance is made by it with the provisions of this act.

The following is Section 1746 of the code, adopted by the Iowa legislature in 1897. It takes the place of the Iowa anti-co-insurance law of 1894:

Section 1746. Any provision, contract, or stipulation contained in any policy of insurance issued by any insurance company doing business in the State under the provisions of this chapter, providing or stipulating that the insured shall maintain any insurance or any property covered by such policy to any extent, or shall to any extent be an insurer of the property insured in such policy, shall be void, and the auditor of State shall refuse to authorize any such company to do business or to renew the authority or the certificate of any such company when the form of policy issued or proposed contains any such provision, contract, or stipulation. No condition or stipulation in a policy of insurance fixing the amount of liability or recovery under such policy with reference to pro-rating with other insurance on property shall be valid, except as to other valid and collectible insurance, any agreement to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Louisiana legislature in 1908 enacted the following:

Section 1. That no insurance policy hereafter issued by any insurance company authorized to do business in this State, shall contain any clause or provision requiring the assured to take out or maintain a larger amount of insurance than that covered by such policy, nor in any way providing that the assured shall be liable as co-insurer with the company issuing the policy for any part of the loss or damage which may be occasioned by fire, lightning or windstorm to the property located in this State covered by such policy, nor making provisions for a reduction of such loss or damage, or any part thereof,

by reason of the failure of the assured to take out and maintain other insurance upon said property. And all clauses and provisions in such insurance policies, issued after the taking effect of this Act, in contravention of the prohibitions in this act contained, shall be *ab initio* void and of no effect. Provided, that the provisions of this Act shall not apply to policies issued upon personal or movable property whenever the said policies are stamped on the face and back of the policy as follows: "This policy is issued subject to the conditions of the co-insurance clause attached hereto."

The following is the Michigan law of 1895:

Section 1. That it shall be unlawful hereafter for any fire insurance company doing business in the State of Michigan to provide by any insurance policy issued by it or by any clause therein, or by any separate agreement, contract, or otherwise, that the liability of said insurance company to the insured shall be limited or restricted by reason of the failures of the said insured to insure the property covered by said policy for any certain amount or proportion of the actual cash value of such property.

Section 2. Any provision of any policy, or any contract or agreement contrary to the provisions of this act, shall be absolutely void, and any insurance company issuing any policy of insurance containing any such provision shall be liable to the insured under such policy in the same manner and to the same extent as if such provision were not therein contained.

Section 3. Any company, or companies, violating the provisions of the first section of this act, upon notice and satisfactory proof thereof being made to the commissioner of insurance, shall have its or their authority to transact business in the State of Michigan revoked for a period of not less than ninety days, and any insurance company whose license to do business in Michigan may be so revoked by the commissioner of insurance shall not again be permitted to do business in Michigan until all penalties due hereunder shall be paid, together with any expenses that may be due under the provisions of this act to the commissioner of insurance.

Section 4. Any individual, firm, corporation, or association, company or companies, violating the provisions of Section 1 of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall forfeit to the State a sum not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, to be collected by the commissioner of insurance in an action of debt.

The Michigan legislature of 1907 enacted a law to provide for co-insurance rider clauses to be attached to the standard policy form. The act reads as follows:

Section 1. Whenever any person, firm or corporation shall make written application to any insurance company, authorized to do business within the State of Michigan, to attach to any existing policy or to one to be issued by such company, the latter shall have the right to issue and attach such co-insurance clause, but not otherwise.

Section 2. Such application shall be made substantially in the following form:

....hereby request that there be attached to policy No. of the insurance company, the following coinsurance clause, to wit:

"It is hereby agreed that the assured shall maintain insurance during the life of this policy, upon the property hereby insured, to the extent of at least per cent. of the actual cash value thereof, and that failing to do so the assured shall be a coinsurer to the extent of the difference between the amount insured and the said per cent. of the cash value, and to that extent shall bear his, her, or their proportion of any loss. It is also agreed that if this policy be divided into two or more items the foregoing conditions shall apply to each item separately. To the provisions of which agree in consideration of a reduced premium rate.

"It is understood by the undersigned that the effect of the above mentioned coinsurance clause when attached will be to reduce the liability of the insurance company unless the property described in the policy covered by said

insurance is insured for per cent. of its actual cash value, except where the loss exceeds the amount of the insurance required under this clause."

Dated.....

..... Assured.

Section 3. All coinsurance rider clauses attached to any insurance policy in pursuance of the application mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be in the form therein stated and duly signed by the company or its authorized agent.

The Minnesota law of 1895 is a part of Section 25 of the General Insurance Law adopted that year. The clause is as follows:

Section 25. ... Any provision, contract, or stipulation contained in any contract or policy of insurance issued or made by any fire insurance company, association, syndicate, or corporation, insuring any property within this State, except risks equipped by automatic sprinklers, whereby it is provided or stipulated that the assured shall maintain insurance on any property covered by the policy to the extent of eighty per cent. on the value thereof, or to any extent whatever, and any provision or stipulation in any such contract or policy of insurance that the insured shall be an insurer of the property insured to any extent, and any provision or stipulation in any such contract or policy to the effect that the insured shall bear any portion of the loss on the property insured, are hereby declared to be null and void, and the liability of the company, syndicate, association, or corporation issuing the policy shall be the same as if no such agreement, stipulation, or contract were contained in such policy, nor shall any such insurance company insert any condition, stipulation, or agreement in any policy of insurance requiring a certificate from any notary public, justice of the peace, or other magistrate or person, as to anything whatever connected with such insurance or loss, and any such condition or stipulation shall be void.

The legislature of 1903, however, modified the above by adding a provision permitting the co-insurance clause in policies on other risks than dwellings and farm property in excess of \$25,000 where consideration is given in a reduced rate. This addition to the section (25) is as follows:

Provided, however, that it shall be lawful for such insurance companies, at the written request of the insured only, to issue, and it may be optional with the assured to accept a policy or contract of insurance containing a co-insurance clause or provision wherever a reduction in the rate of insurance on the property described in such policy is the consideration named for the taking of such co-insurance, and when so requested in writing, of which fact such writing shall be the only evidence and so accepted, the said coinsurance clause or provision shall be binding on the assured and on the company issuing such policy; provided, further, that the clause herein relating to coinsurance shall in no case apply to dwellings or to farm property; nor shall said clause apply to any risk wherein the total insurance shall be less than \$25,000 on any one risk, except grain elevators and warehouses and contents of same, and any person who solicits insurance and procures the application therefor shall be held to be the agent of the party thereafter issuing the policy upon such application, or a renewal thereof, anything in the application or policy to the contrary notwithstanding.

The legislature of 1907 amended this section, reducing the amount of insurance to \$20,000.

An act amending the standard fire insurance policy section of the general laws of 1895 was passed by the Minnesota legislature of 1897. Section 53 (Chapter 175), as amended, contains the following among the stipulations in the standard policy:

Seventh—No provision shall be attached to or included in said policy limiting the amount to be paid in case of total loss on buildings to less than the amount of insurance on the same.

This stipulation, is, however, governed by the amendment to Section 25 of the General Insurance Law passed in 1903 and printed above.

The following is the text of the Missouri law of 1893, as amended by the act of 1903:

Section 7972 R. S. No fire insurance policy which may be issued after this section takes effect shall contain any clause or provision requiring the assured to take out or maintain a larger amount of insurance than that covered by such policy, nor in any way providing that the assured shall be liable as co-insurer with the company issuing the policy for any part of the loss or damage which may be occasioned by fire or lightning to the property covered by such policy, nor making provision for a reduction of such loss or damage, or any part thereof, by reason of the failure of the assured to take out or maintain other insurance upon said property, unless the acceptance by the insured of said clause or provision is endorsed upon the policy by signing across said clause or provision the name of the assured to whom said policy is issued; provided, that the provisions of this clause shall only apply to cities in this State containing 100,000 inhabitants or over. And all clauses and provisions in fire policies issued after the taking effect of this section in contravention of this section shall be ab initio void and of no effect.

The New Jersey law of 1900 is as follows:

Section 1. No fire insurance company doing business in this State may issue any policy or contract of insurance covering property in this State which shall contain any clause or provision requiring the assured to take out or maintain a larger amount of insurance than that expressed in such policy, nor in any way providing that the assured shall be liable as co-insurer with the company issuing the policy for any part of the loss or damage which may be caused by fire or lightning to the property described in such policy, and any such clause or provision shall be null and void and of no effect; provided that it may be optional with the assured to accept a policy or contract of insurance containing a co-insurance clause or provision when a reduction in the rate for insurance on the property described in such policy is the consideration named in such clause, and when so accepted the co-insurance clause or provision shall be binding on the insured.

The following is the text of the Tennessee law of 1893:

Section 1. That insurance companies shall pay their policy-holders the full amount of loss sustained upon property insured by them, provided said amount of loss does not exceed the amount of insurance expressed in the policy, and that all stipulations in such policies to the contrary are and shall be null and void; provided, however, that insurance policies issued upon cotton in bales shall not be subject to the provisions of this act.

The following is the full text of the act to amend the anti-co-insurance act of 1893 as enacted by the Tennessee legislature in 1903. It amends the act by adding to the first section the following:

Provided, however, That a three-quarter value limit clause may be applied to a policy of insurance if it is left optional with the insured whether he will accept said clause or not, and said option is, in fact, given him, and when accepted by the policy-holder it shall be a valid contract between the company and the policy-holder; provided, however, that said clause shall be absolutely void even if accepted by the policy-holder, except under the following conditions, to wit:

1. Said three-fourths clause shall be printed in bold type across the face of the policy or on a separate form as a special agreement, this separate form to be also printed in clear type of reasonable size, and it shall provide therein in event of loss, if it appears that there is an excess in the face of the policy over and above 75 per cent. of the cash value of the property insured, that the company shall return to the assured all premiums that have been paid on such excess, and it shall also be a condition precedent to the validity of said three-fourths value limit clause that the insurance company has given to the insured accepting such a clause upon any policy, not less than 25 per cent. reduction from the present basis rate as shown by the rate sheets in the office of the insurance commissioner, and, if the basis rate should be lowered, then said reduction of not less than 35 per cent. shall be given from such lowered basis rate, but if in any case the basis rate be raised from the present existing rate, said three-fourths clause even if applied with the consent of the assured, and said reduction is given, it shall be absolutely null and void as to said policy.

Provided, also, a coinsurance clause in a policy, or attached in the form of a rider, shall be valid if printed in clear bold type either across the face of the policy or on said rider, and accepted by the insured after the option to accept same or reject same has been given him; provided, that, if said co-insurance clause is accepted by the policy-holder it shall be a condition precedent to its validity that the assured has been allowed a reduction from the present basis rate, as shown by rate sheet now on file in the office of the insurance commissioner of not less than 5 per cent. on 75 per cent. coinsurance clause, not less than 10 per cent. on an 80 per cent. coinsurance clause, and not less than 15 per cent. on a 90 per cent. coinsurance clause, and if the present basis rate is lowered the insured shall receive the benefit of the same reduction upon the lowered rate. but if the basis rate is raised in any case said coinsurance clause shall be void as to said policy, although the insured has received the benefit of the reduced rate.

Provided, further, That said coinsurance clause shall apply only to cities and towns in this state having a population of more than 15,000 by the census of 1900 or any subsequent federal census.

The following is Section one of Chapter 343 of the act of April 24, 1897, of the Wisconsin legislature. It is a substitute for the anti-co-insurance law of 1895, which absolutely prohibited limiting clauses. [See Cyclopedias for 1896-97.]

Section 1. No insurance company doing business in this State shall issue any policy of insurance containing any provision limiting the amount to be paid in case of loss below the actual cash value of the property, if within the amount of the insurance for which premium is paid, and no such company shall require the use of any so-called co-insurance clauses or riders to be attached or made a part of any policy of insurance except at the option of the insured, and every such company shall give to every applicant for insurance the rate of premium demanded with and without such clause or rider. The commissioner of insurance, upon evidence furnished to him that any such insurance company has failed when requested to furnish any applicant for insurance such separate rates, shall forthwith revoke the license of said company and all its agents. If any company which violates any provision of this section is incorporated under the laws of this State such violation shall be cause for forfeiting its charter, and the attorney-general shall institute proceedings to have such forfeiture declared.

THE CO-INSURANCE CLAUSE DEFINED.

What is known in the United States as "co-insurance" has been common to marine underwriting under the name of "average" from the earliest knowledge we have of insurance. The principle involved is that of a common peril shared by all interested. If

any portion of a cargo was jettisoned in order to save the rest, or if the whole cargo was thrown overboard to save the ship, all whose interests were imperiled contributed to make good the loss. In fire insurance the principal is applied to all policies issued in France, Belgium, Germany, and Russia. It is used in floating policies in the United Kingdom, and in English policies in Egypt, India, China, and Japan. It has been used in a desultory fashion in the United States, at different times, but it is only within a few years that a serious attempt has been made to apply co-insurance universally to fire insurance policies in this country.

The principal is that the entire property at risk should bear the burden of the loss of any part of it. That can only be done when the property is either fully insured or is totally destroyed. The co-insurance clause is only operative in partial losses, which are a large percentage of the fire losses. In these cases the owner contracts that he will either carry insurance to the limit required, or himself become a co-insurer for the deficiency. Without this clause the underwriter cannot intelligently rate any risk. Property worth \$10,000 and insured for \$10,000 is a very different risk from the same property insured for \$1,000. In the one case the destruction of one-tenth of the property means a 10 per cent. loss, and in the other case it means a total loss. The two risks cannot properly be written at the same rate, because they do not involve the same hazard. The effect of the universal application of the principle would be that the amount of insurance would be somewhat increased, the premium rate would be reduced, while rates would be equalized as between the owners who have heretofore carried partial insurance and those who have carried full insurance. For some reason, which it would be difficult to explain, except upon the hypothesis that the property-owner does not know the exact value of his property, but that he ought to be able to guess within a named percentage of it, the clause which has come into use in the United States is known as the "percentage co-insurance clause," and in the standard forms of policies reads:

If at the time of fire the whole amount of insurance on the property covered by this policy shall be less than per cent. of the actual cash value thereof, this company shall in case of loss or damage be liable for only such portion of such loss or damage as the amount insured by this policy shall bear to the said per cent. of the actual cash value of such property.

The French clause translated reads:

If at the time of a fire the value of the objects covered by the policy is found to exceed the total of the insurance, the assured is considered as having remained his own insurer for that excess, and he is to bear in that character his proportion of the loss.

The German clause employed is:

If in case of a fire the insured objects should exceed the sum insured, and they should be partly saved, the assured will be considered as self-insurer for the excess, and is to bear his share of the loss *pro rata*.

To make another illustration of the operation of the co-insurance clause in the United States policy: suppose the percentage inserted in the clause is 80, if the whole amount of insurance at time of fire be less than eighty per cent. of value of the insured property, the owner must bear his share of any loss for the difference between the total amount of insurance carried and eighty per cent. of the value of the property insured, just as though he were an insurance company and had issued his policy for this amount. Thus, with a stock of goods worth \$10,000 and an insurance of only \$5,000, \$8,000 would be eighty per cent. of value, which would make the owner, in case of a fire, be interested to the extent of \$3,000, just as though he were an insurance company and had issued a policy insuring his own property for \$3,000. This would make the necessary \$8,000 insurance, or eighty per cent. of value, he having become a co-insurer with the regular insurance company, having its policy on the risk for \$5,000. A fire doing a damage, say, of \$4,000, would be paid for in the following way:

Regular insurance company would pay five-eighths of \$4,000, or	\$2,500
Owner would pay to himself (his share),	<u>1,500</u>
Making up the whole loss,	\$4,000

Suppose now that his regular insurance had been \$8,000, the co-insurance clause would cost him nothing, as the regular insurance company would pay him "as the amount of insurance shall bear eighty per cent. of value," which means, in this case, the regular company would pay him eight-eighths of \$4,000, or his full loss.

On the other hand, suppose the property to have been entirely destroyed, or a total loss, he would get the full amount of his regular insurance, because five-eights of \$10,000 would amount to more than the face of the policy.

Again, suppose a man with \$10,000 value is insured in the old way for but \$5,000, at a rate of one per cent., making his yearly premium \$50, and a fire causes loss of \$5,000. He collects this from the companies, while his neighbor, with the same value, hazard, and rate, gets insured for \$8,000, at a cost of \$80 per annum, and he has a damage of \$5,000; the one gets the same as the other gets, only No. 1 has paid less than No. 2 paid for his insurance, while if the eighty per cent. co-insurance clause were a part of both contracts, No. 1 would have received from the companies but \$3,125, while No. 2, who had enough to satisfy the demands of the eighty per cent. co-insurance clause, would receive his full loss, or \$5,000.

Small fires being by far the more common, and, it may be added, by far the more expense to the companies, rates can be made with more fairness on the basis of co-insurance than without it.

The use of the co-insurance or average clause was made obligatory in Great Britain on floating policies in 1828 (see Walford's Cyclopedias), but the clause adopted was a long one. It can be found on pages 332-3, Vol. I.

COLE, WILLIAM Q., ex-insurance commissioner of Mississippi, was born in Holmes county, Mississippi, June 28, 1856. He received his education in the common schools, and has been successively printer, bookkeeper, superintendent's clerk, and traveling auditor of a railroad, and state auditor. He was elected to the latter office in 1899, taking his seat in January, 1900, and became insurance commissioner, in addition, under the new law creating a state insurance department in 1902. He was elected insurance commissioner by the popular vote in November, 1903, for the term beginning January, 1904, and expiring January 20, 1908. In January, 1908, he was elected president of the Lamar Life Insurance Company of Jackson, Miss.

COLOGNE REINSURANCE COMPANY, Cologne, Germany. E. M. Cragin, New York, United States manager.

COLONIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, New York. Organized 1896; capital, \$200,000. Leo H. Wisc, president; E. E. Hall, secretary.

COLONIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA, Jersey City, N. J. Organized in 1897 to do an industrial and ordinary business; capital, \$250,000. Ernest J. Heppenheimer, president; Dunbar Johnston, secretary.

COLORADO ASSOCIATION OF LIFE UNDERWRITERS was organized at a meeting held in Denver, April 7, 1906. Officers were elected as follows: President, J. P. Cullum, Union Central Life; vice-president, J. S. Edwards, Aetna Life; second vice-president, A. H. Stewart, Union Mutual; secretary, W. Rolla Wilson, Washington Life; treasurer, W. W. Booth, Provident Savings. The present officers elected at the annual meeting in February, 1910, are: President, J. Stanley Edwards, Aetna; vice-president, Charles E. Thompson, New England Mutual; second vice-president, J. E. Kennedy, Manhattan Life; secretary and treasurer, J. S. Fabling, Pacific Mutual; executive committee: John McGregor, Massachusetts Mutual, chairman; A. E. Liverman, Home Life; Ira B. Jackson, Pacific Mutual; Claude E. Griffey, New York Life; H. A. Hunsecker, Travelers.

COLORADO ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS was organized at a meeting held in Denver in December, 1907, and officers were elected as follows: President, C. W. Gill, Denver; first vice-president, Charles T. Fertig, Colorado Springs; second vice-president, W. T. West, Greeley; third vice-president, John Herbert, Manzanola; secretary-treasurer, James B. Brown, Jr.; Denver. The above are the present officers.

COLORADO, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1883-1910. The state insurance department of Colorado was organized in April, 1883, the state auditor, elected for two years by the people,

being charged under the statute with the duties of supervision as superintendent of insurance. The superintendents have been:

John C. Abbott, . . .	1883-1885	Clifford C. Parks, . . .	1895-1897
Hiram A. Spruance, . . .	1885-1887	John W. Lowell, . . .	1897-1899
Darwin P. Kingsley, . . .	1887-1889	George W. Temple, . . .	1899-1901
Louis B. Schwanbeck, . . .	1889-1891	Charles W. Crouter, . . .	1901-1903
John M. Henderson, . . .	1891-1893	John A. Holmberg, . . .	1903-1905
P. M. Goodykoontz, . . .	1893-1895	Alfred E. Bent, . . .	1905-1907

The legislature of 1907 created a separate insurance department, providing for the appointment of a commissioner, deputy commissioner, and actuary. The commissioner under the act is appointed by the Governor for a term of two years from February 1, at a salary of \$3,000. The deputy commissioner is appointed by the commissioner for a term of four years. E. E. Rittenhouse, who had been deputy in the state auditor's department in charge of insurance, was appointed the first commissioner, and his term expired January 31, 1909, and William L. Clayton was appointed to succeed him as commissioner. A. W. Grant is deputy commissioner.

COLORADO NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, THE, Denver, Colo. Organized 1905; capital, \$100,000; Admitted assets, December 31, 1909, \$730,485.37; net surplus, December 31, 1909, \$131,423.17. Thos. B. Stearns, president; J. D. Hawkins, vice-president; A. M. Gildersleeve, general manager of agencies; Fred G. Moffat, treasurer; H. L. Sears, secretary.

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, Omaha, Neb. Organized 1900; capital, \$200,000. D. E. Thompson, president; C. D. Mullen, secretary.

COLUMBIA INSURANCE COMPANY, Dayton, Ohio. Organized 1881; capital, \$150,000. E. M. Thresher, president; O. I. Gunckel, secretary.

COLUMBIA INSURANCE COMPANY, Jersey City, N. J. Organized 1901, to transact marine and inland insurance; capital, \$400,000. Geo. F. Crane, president; C. E. Dean, secretary.

COLUMBIAN NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, of Boston. Organized 1902; capital, \$1,000,000. Arthur E. Childs, president; William H. Brown, secretary and treasurer.

COLUMBUS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Columbus, Ohio. Organized 1908. C. W. Brandon, president; G. A. Peters, secretary.

COMMERCE INSURANCE COMPANY, Albany, N. Y. Chartered 1859; capital, \$200,000. E. Darwin Jenison, president; A. J. Hinman, secretary.

COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. Indianapolis, Ind. Organized 1906. Albert Heliker, president; Wm. A. Pickens, secretary.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS' EASTERN ACCIDENT ASSOCIATION, Boston, Mass. Organized 1894. Raymond Alley, president; Ira F. Libby, secretary.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS MUTUAL ACCIDENT ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, THE, Utica, N. Y. Organized 1883. Henry D. Pixley, president; George S. Dana, secretary.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY was organized in London in 1861, and came into the United States through the Golden Gate, establishing an agency in San Francisco in 1870. It was admitted to New York, and began a general business throughout the country, in 1871, under the management of Alliger Brothers. At the close of 1871 its assets in the United States were \$346,037. In 1887 Alfred Pell was appointed to the United States management. In 1878 Charles Sewall became associated with him, and in November, 1885, Mr. Sewall became manager in name, and so continued until his death in December, 1898. He was succeeded by Alexander H. Wray in February, 1899. The Commercial Union closed the year 1909 with United States assets of \$7,310,375.24, surplus of \$2,652,892.04, and a premium income of \$4,398,612.28. Charles J. Holman, then resident secretary of the northwestern department at Denver, was appointed assistant manager in 1899, and Wm. M. Ballard was appointed branch secretary in January, 1901. E. T. Niebling is the manager of the Pacific coast branch.

COMMERCIAL UNION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, New York city. Organized 1890; capital, \$200,000. A. H. Wray, president; C. J. Holman, vice-president and secretary; Wm. M. Ballard, assistant secretary.

COMMISSIONERS AND SUPERINTENDENTS OF INSURANCE, LIST OF. [See Insurance Department and also National Insurance Commissioners' Convention.]

COMMONWEALTH CASUALTY COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa. Organized 1906; capital \$100,000. Henry C. Stewart, president; E. S. Cook, secretary.

COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of Texas, Dallas, Texas. Organized 1903; capital, \$230,000. I. Jalonick, president; J. B. Adoue, secretary.

COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Ottumwa, Iowa. Organized 1905; capital \$200,000. The company was purchased by and the business re-insured in the Monongahela Insurance Company of Pittsburgh in 1909.

COMMONWEALTH INSURANCE COMPANY, New York city. Organized 1886; capital, \$500,000; assets, January 1, 1910, \$2,108,185.03. E. G. Richards, president; J. F. Hastings and James F. Joseph, vice-presidents; Charles E. Case, secretary.

COMMONWEALTH LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Louisville, Ky. Organized 1904; capital, \$200,000. J. D. Powers, president; Darwin W. Johnson, secretary.

COMPACTS OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS, STATE LAWS AGAINST. [See Anti-Compact Laws.]

COMPANIES ORGANIZED OR PROJECTED IN 1909.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Name.	Cash Capital.	Cash Surplus.	Proposed Capital.
American Home Fire, Greenville, S. C.	\$57,433	\$28,717	\$300,000
American Union Fire, Philadelphia .....	.....	.....	100,000
Atlantic National Fire, Macon, Ga. ....	.....	.....	300,000
Atlas, Ola, Ark.	56,640	.....	100,000
Baltimore-Maryland Fire, Baltimore .....	.....	.....	2,000,000
Burley Tobacco Fire, Louisville, Ky. ....	.....	.....	50,000
Central National Fire, Chicago, Ill.	100,000	.....	.....
Columbia, Tacoma, Wash. ....	.....	.....	250,000
Cotton States Fire and Marine, Memphis, Tenn. ....	.....	500,000	500,000
George Washington Fire, Philadelphia, Pa. ..	.....	.....	200,000
International Fire, Fort Worth, Tex.	164,544	78,000	.....
International Fire, New York	200,000	50,000	.....
International Fire, Philadelphia, Pa.	100,000	.....	1,000,000
International Fire, St. Louis, Mo. ....	.....	.....	.....
Maryland Fire, Easton, Md. ....	.....	.....	100,000
Merchants and Manufacturers, Atlanta, Ga. ..	.....	1,000,000	1,000,000
Minneapolis Fire Association .....	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota Fire, Chatfield, Minn.	100,000	41,770	200,000
Missouri Valley Fire, Omaha, Neb. ....	.....	.....	100,000
National, Dallas, Tex. ....	.....	.....	100,000
New Amsterdam Fire, New York. (organizing)	.....	50,000	200,000
North Empire Fire, Winnipeg, Man.	100,000	.....	500,000
Occidental Fire, Wawanesa, Man.	101,623	.....	308,300
Old Kentucky Fire, Mt. Sterling, Ky. ....	.....	100,000	200,000
Pacific States Fire, Portland, Ore. ....	.....	.....	250,000
People's National, Galveston, Tex. ....	.....	.....	250,000
Pioneer Fire, Tacoma, Wash.	50,000	.....	1,000,000
Protective Fire, Syracuse, N. Y. ....	.....	.....	200,000
Prudential Fire, Manchester, N. H.	25,000	.....	.....
Rio Grande Fire, San Antonio, Tex. ....	.....	.....	500,000
Scranton Fire, Scranton, Pa.	100,000	.....	.....
Sioux Fire, Sioux City, Ia. ....	.....	.....	200,000
South Carolina Fire & Marine, Columbia, S.C. ....	.....	50,000	150,000
Southwestern Fire, Memphis, Tenn. ....	.....	.....	.....
Standard Fire, Hartford, Conn.	500,000	500,000	.....
United Fire, Chicago, Ill. ....	.....	.....	100,000
Western and Southern Fire, Shawnee, Okla. ....	.....	.....	.....
Western Fire, Ogden, Utah ....	.....	.....	200,000
Wisconsin Fire, Wausau, Wis. ....	.....	.....	100,000
York Fire and Marine, York, Pa. ....	.....	.....	500,000

Not all these companies had organized when this record closed, and in addition the following mutual companies were organized or projected in 1909:

Aroostook Mutual Fire, Presque Isle, Me. Assured's National Mutual Fire, Decatur, Ill. Bear River Mutual Fire, Box Elder, Utah. Blair County Mutual Fire, Altoona. Citizens' Fire Association, Seattle, Wash. Derryfield Mutual Fire, Manchester, N. H. Dry Goods and Grocery Dealers' Mutual, Jefferson, Wis. Jewelers' Mutual Fire, Milwaukee. Joliet Mutual Fire, Joliet, Ill. La Moure County Farmers' Mutual Fire, La Moure, N. Dak. Laramie County Mutual Fire, Wheatland, Wyo. Loyal Mutual Fire, Philadelphia. Merchants' and Manufacturers' Mutual Fire, Milwaukee, Wis. National Petroleum Mutual Fire, Pittsburgh, Pa. Realty Mutual Fire, Philadelphia, Pa. Dwelling House Mutual Fire, Dowagiac, Mich. Eureka Manufacturing Mutual, Indiana, Pa. Grand Rapids Merchants' Mutual Fire, Grand Rapids, Mich. Hotel Owners' Mutual Fire, Reading, Pa. Industrial Mutual Fire, Reading, Pa. Integrity Mutual Fire, Philadelphia, Pa. Retail Lumber Dealers' Mutual Fire, Detroit, Mich. Star Mutual Fire, Garrett, Pa. State Manufacturing Mutual Fire, Huntington, Pa. Tri-State Mutual Grain Dealers' Fire, Luverne, Minn. United States Mutual Mail and Fire, Bloomsburg, Pa. West Valley Mutual Fire, Oliver, Pa.

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Companies.	Actual or Proposed Capital.
Egis Life, Denver, Col.	\$250,000
Alta Friendly Society, Philadelphia, Pa.	25,000
Amarillo National Life, Amarillo, Tex.	200,000
Amazon Life, Waco, Tex.	100,000
American Bankers, St. Louis, Mo. ....	.....
American Home Life, Fort Worth, Tex.	135,000
American Life and Accident, Portland, Ore.	500,000
American-Life Assurance, Bay City, Mich. ....	.....
American Life, Chicago	100,000
Amicable Life, Waco, Tex.	100,000
Anchor Life, Kansas City, Kan. ....	.....
Atlas Life, St. Louis, Mo.	500,000
Bankers' Old Line Life, St. Louis, Mo. ....	.....
Bankers' Reserve Life, Little Rock, Ark. ....	.....
Bank Insurance and Indemnity, Kansas City, Mo. ....	.....
Bank Savings National Life, Topeka, Kan.	100,000
Calumet Life, Providence, R. I.	200,000
Central Life, Crawfordsville, Ind. ....	.....
Central States Life, St. Louis, Mo.	200,000
Charter Oak Life, Madison, Ind.	100,000
Chicago Life, Chicago, Ill.	100,000
Citizens' Life, Reading, Pa.	300,000
Citizens' National Life, Louisville, Ky.	5,000,000
Colonial Life, Norfolk, Va.	5,000
Columbia Life, Fremont, Neb.	Stipulated Premium
Commonwealth Life, Chicago, Ill.	100,000
Commonwealth Life, Denver, Col.	500,000
Commonwealth Life, Omaha	1,000,000
Consolidated Life, Chicago, Ill.	100,000
Continental Assurance, St. Louis, Mo. ....	.....
Cosmopolitan Industrial, Philadelphia, Pa.	25,000
Empire Life, Beaumont, Tex.	150,000
Empire State Life, Seattle, Wash. ....	.....
Equitable Life, San Antonio, Tex.	500,000
First National Life and Accident, Pierre, S. Dak.	250,000
Forest City Life, Rockford, Ill.	100,000
Fort Pitt Mutual Life, Pittsburgh, Pa.	Mutual
Georgia Life, Macon, Ga. ....	.....

Golden State Life, Los Angeles, Cal.	100,000
German American Industrial, Philadelphia	25,000
Girard Life, Philadelphia, Pa.	300,000
Grand Rapids Life, Grand Rapids, Mich.	300,000
Great Northern Life, Wausau, Wis.	200,000
Great Southern Life, Houston, Tex.	119,690
Great Southern, Memphis, Tenn.	200,000
Hamilton Life, South Bend, Ind.	150,000
Idaho State Life, Boise, Idaho	250,000
Indemnity Life and Accident, Minneapolis	100,000
Independent Mutual Life, Lumberton, N. C.	Mutual
International Life, St. Louis (successor to Great American Life)	620,350
International Life, San Antonio, Tex.	1,000,000
Interstate Life and Accident, Chattanooga, Tenn.	100,000
Kansas Home Mutual Life	Mutual
Lexington Life, Lebanon, Ind.	100,000
Lincoln Republic Life, Chester, Pa.	25,000
Lone Star Life, Dallas, Tex.	1,000,000
Loyal Protective, Boston, Mass.	100,000
Mid-Continent Life, Muskogee, Okla.	1,000,000
Midland Life, Kansas City, Mo.	100,000
Midland Life, St. Paul, Minn.	.....
Mississippi Valley Life, Little Rock, Ark.	250,000
National Mutual Life, Goldsboro, N. C.	Mutual
National Reserve Life, St. Louis	150,000
New Mexico National Life, Roswell, N. M.	.....
Occidental Life, Albuquerque, N. M.	100,000
Ohio National Life, Cincinnati	100,000
Oklahoma Central Life, Oklahoma City, Okla.	500,000
Oklahoma Interstate Life, Oklahoma City	.....
Oklahoma National Life, Guthrie, Okla.	500,000
Old Dominion Life, Norfolk, Va.	.....
Old Line Life, Milwaukee, Wis.	1,000,000
Old Home Life, Jacksonville, Fla.	200,000
Peninsular Life, Detroit, Mich	.....
Preferred Life, Grand Rapids, Mich.	100,000
Prudential Life, San Antonio, Tex.	200,000
Rockford Life, Rockford, Ill.	100,000
San Antonio Life, San Antonio, Tex.	500,000
Savings Life, Peoria, Ill.	100,000
South Bend Life, South Bend, Ind.	100,000
Southern Mutual Life and Accident, Wilmington, N. C.	Mutual
Southern Union Life, Waco, Tex.	100,680
Southland Life, Dallas, Tex.	131,540
Standard Life, Camden, N. J.	100,000
Temperance Life, Atlanta, Ga.	200,000
Texas National Life, Austin, Tex.	500,000
Texas Security Life, Austin, Tex.	200,000
Trans-Mississippi Life, Denver, Col.	300,000
Two Republics Life, El Paso, Tex.	200,000
Union Life, Chicago, Ill.	100,000
Union National Life, Philadelphia, Pa.	100,000
Union Pacific Life, Portland, Ore.	100,000
United States Assurance, Philadelphia, Pa.	25,000
United States Postal, Denver, Col.	1,000,000
Waco Life, Waco, Tex.	10,000,000
Widows' and Orphans' Fund, Chicago, Ill.	100,000
Wisconsin State Life, Madison, Wis.	200,000

Not all these companies had organized when this record closed, and the following assessment associations were organized or projected in 1909:

American Mutual Benefit Society, Baltimore, Md. Business Men's Accident Association, Kansas City, Mo. Clay Life Association, Kearney, Mo. Equity Life, Louisville, Ky. Maryland Mutual Aid Society, Salisbury, Md. Monumental Life, St. Michaels, Md. Mutual Benefit Life, Parkersburg, W. Va. Mutual Aid Society, Baltimore, Md. National Business Men's Association, Omaha, Neb., Assessment. Philanthropic Mutual Life, Philadelphia, Pa. Security Mutual Aid Society, Baltimore, Md. State Mutual Benefit Society, Baltimore, Md. St. Louis Industrial Life and Sick Benefit, New Orleans.

CASUALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES.

Companies.	Actual or Proposed Capital.
Appalachian, Roanoke, Va.	\$250,000
American Liability, Cincinnati, Ohio	500,000
Automobile, Indianapolis, Ind.	1,000,000
Commercial Casualty, Newark, N. J.	250,000
Consolidated Casualty, Charleston, W. Va.	145,000
Dakota Trust, Fargo, N. Dak.	100,000
Dixie Casualty and Surety, Jackson, Miss.	100,000
Empire Casualty, Parkersburg, W. Va.	250,000
Enterprise Casualty, Philadelphia, Pa.	100,000
Equitable Casualty, Atlanta, Ga.	500,000
Fidelity Accident, Saginaw, Mich.	100,000
First Mortgage Title and Insurance, Passaic, N. J.	250,000
First National Life and Accident, Pierre, S. Dak.	250,000
Great Southern Accident and Fidelity, Atlanta, Ga.	500,000
Guardian Casualty and Guaranty, Salt Lake City, Utah	500,000
Hudson Horse, New York City	Mutual
Imperial Accident, Chicago	300,000
Industrial, Charleston, W. Va.	100,000
International Casualty, Spokane, Wash. ....	.....
Inter State Life and Accident, Chattanooga, Tenn.	100,000
Latin American Casualty and Life, Breux Bridge, La.	300,000
Kansas City Casualty, Kansas City, Mo.	200,000
Loyal Accident, Chicago, Ill.	100,000
Mid-Continent Casualty, St. Louis, Mo.	250,000
Midland Casualty, Chicago, Ill.	400,000
Missouri Fidelity and Casualty, Springfield, Mo.	250,000
Mortgage Investment, Newark, N. J.	100,000
Mutual Indemnity, Chicago	100,000
National Casualty and Surety, Louisville, Ky.	1,000,000
National Consolidated Casualty, Little Rock, Ark.	250,000
National Health and Accident, Easton, Pa.	25,000
North American Surety and Indemnity, Seattle, Wash.	250,000
Northwestern Trust, Grand Forks, N. Dak.	100,000
People's Health and Accident, Philadelphia, Pa.	25,000
People's Health and Accident, Little Rock, Ark.	250,000
Prudential Casualty, Indianapolis, Ind.	500,000
Queens County Mortgage, Jamaica, N. Y. ....	.....
Republic Indemnity, Wilmington, Del.	100,000
Royal Casualty of St. Louis	100,000
Security Casualty, Detroit	Assessment
Southwestern Casualty, Oklahoma City, Okla. ....	.....
Southwestern Surety, Durant, Okla.	1,000,000
St. Louis Bonding, St. Louis, Mo.	250,000
Union Accident, Muskogee, Okla.	25,000
Union National Accident, Philadelphia, Pa.	100,000
Universal Life, Health and Accident, Pittsburgh, Pa.	25,000
Western Accident, Waco, Tex.	100,000
Western Casualty, Denver, Col.	500,000
Western States Casualty, San Francisco, Cal.	500,000
West Virginia Accident, Beckley, W. Va.	12,300

CONCORDIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, Milwaukee, Wis. Organized 1870; capital, \$300,000. Gustav Wollaeger, Jr., president; Frank Damkoehler, secretary. Statement December 31, 1909: Cash capital, \$300,000; reinsurance reserve, \$886,900.62; reserve for all other liabilities, \$168,601.46; net surplus, \$191,318.75; total assets, \$1,546,820.83.

CONGDON, GILBERT, secretary and agency superintendent of the Empire State Surety Company, New York, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, September 4, 1872. He was educated in the public schools of Baltimore, and after spending some years in the wholesale rubber business in Baltimore, entered the insurance business. He was connected with the United States Fidelity and Guarantee Company for five years, becoming agency superintendent; later becoming connected with the National Surety Company, of which he was assistant secretary and agency superintendent. Later he entered the service of the Empire State Surety Company and was elected to his present position in 1910.

CONNECTICUT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Conn., was organized and began business in 1850. Capital, \$1,000,000. J. D. Browne, president; W. T. Howe, secretary; J. A. Cosmus, assistant secretary.

CONNECTICUT GENERAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Hartford, Conn. Organized in 1865; capital, \$300,000. R. W. Huntington, Jr., president; George E. Bulkley, secretary.

CONNECTICUT, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1865-1902. The insurance department of Connecticut was established by law July 19, 1865, the insurance commissioner being appointed by the Governor for three years. In 1887 the term was increased to four years. The commissioners have been:

Benjamin Noyes,	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	Aug.	22, 1865
George S. Miller,	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	July	27, 1871
John W. Stedman,	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	July	27, 1874
John W. Brooks,	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	July	27, 1880
Ephraim Williams,	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	July	1, 1883
O. R. Fyler, appointed during recess of Legislature,	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	July	1, 1886
O. R. Fyler, for a term of four years,	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	July	1, 1887
O. R. Fyler, to fill vacancy during recess of Legislature,	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	July	1, 1891
John S. Seymour,	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	March	3, 1893
Burton Mansfield,	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	April	11, 1893
Frederick S. Betts,	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	July	1, 1895
Edwin S. Scofield,	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	July	1, 1899
Theron Upson,	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	June	1, 1902

Mr. Scofield resigned in March, 1902, the resignation to take effect June 1, 1902, one year before the expiration of the term for which he was appointed. Mr. Theron Upson was appointed to fill the vacancy for the unexpired term, and reappointed in 1903 for the full term, beginning July 1, 1903. Theodore H. Macdonald was appointed commissioner for the term beginning July 1, 1907.

CONNECTICUT LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION was organized October 27, 1890. [For a full account of the first meeting and organization of the association see the Cyclopedias for 1890, page 63.] The present officers and executive committee, elected at the annual meeting held in February, 1910, are: President, Dwight G. Holbrook, Mutual Life; vice-president, Richard M. Northrop, Travelers; second vice-president, Eli D. Weeks, Phoenix Mutual; secretary and treasurer, Richard O. Dunkum; executive committee: G. W. Staples, L. C. Robens, F. L. Jewett, R. O. Dunkum and C. Welles.

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford. Organized 1846. John M. Taylor, president; William H. Deming, secretary.

CONNECTICUT STATE ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS. A meeting of Connecticut agents was held July 12, 1899, in West Haven, and an association organized with John C. North of New Haven, president, and J. N. Phelan, Bridgeport, secretary. At the annual meeting held in November, 1909, the following officers and executive committee were elected: President, C. L. McNeil, Torrington; vice-presidents, E. S. Cowles, Hartford; P. L. Holzer, Bridgeport; R. B. Pearce, Danbury; secretary and treasurer, E. W. Kneen, Shelton; executive committee: W. H. Heald, chairman, Stafford Springs; J. L. Case, Norwich; W. H. Squire, Meriden; C. T. Cannon, New Haven; L. D. Rhinehardt, Stamford; T. B. Warren, Bridgeport; G. S. Hoyt, Norwalk; C. H. Brigham, Hartford; W. L. Hatch, New Britain; G. E. Boyd, Waterbury; C. W. Stevens, Danbury; D. S. Moore, Winsted.

CONSOLIDATED FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Minneapolis, Minn. Organized 1897; capital, \$200,000. F. E. Kenaston, president; C. W. Ransom, vice-president; John H. Griffin, secretary.

CONTINENTAL CASUALTY COMPANY, Chicago, Ill. Organized 1897; capital, \$300,000. H. G. B. Alexander, president; W. H. Betts, secretary.

CONTINENTAL (FIRE) INSURANCE COMPANY, New York. Organized January, 1853; capital, \$2,000,000. Henry Evans, president; George E. Kline, vice-president; J. E. Lopez, second vice-president and secretary; C. R. Tuttle, J. A. Swinnerton and Hugh Rankin, secretaries.

CONTINENTAL LIFE INSURANCE AND INVESTMENT COMPANY, Salt Lake City, Utah. Organized 1904; capital, \$375,000. Thomas R. Cutler, president; W. H. Cunningham, general manager.

COOPER INSURANCE COMPANY, Dayton, Ohio. Organized 1867; capital, \$200,000. David B. Corwin, president; Samuel L. La Rose, secretary.

CORCORAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Washington, D. C. Organized 1873; capital, \$100,000. E. D. Edminster, president; L. R. Peak, secretary.

CORNISH, JOHN B., ex-president of the New England Insurance Exchange, and New England special agent of the Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company, was born in 1846, at Barnstable, Mass., where his boyhood was spent. After leaving school he traveled through New England, the middle, and western states for publishing houses for fifteen years, and was special deputy collector in the customs district of Barnstable for four years. In 1887 he entered the fire insurance business, being appointed assistant to U. C. Crosby, then New England special agent of the Phenix Insurance Company of New York, now United States manager of the Royal Exchange Assurance. This was a fine training for Mr. Cornish, and prepared him for the important positions he has held in the Exchange as president, vice-president, a member of the executive committee, chairman of the non-paying hazards committee, and a number of standing committees of the Exchange.

CORNWELL, SILAS H., secretary of the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, was born in Canaan, N. Y., April 23, 1852. He received a public school education and entered the home office of the Phoenix as junior clerk in 1868. He was promoted through clerkships to cashier and chief bookkeeper in 1880, and was made assistant secretary in 1903. He was elected to his present position in January, 1905.

COSMUS, JOHN ALBERT, assistant secretary of the Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, is of Danish descent and was born in Jersey City, N. J., May 22, 1868. He was educated in the public and high schools of his native city, and in New York University, but left college before graduation to engage in civil engineering. He began his insurance work with the Continental Insurance Company of New York in 1897 as inspector, and was appointed special agent for that company in New York state in 1900. In 1905 he was appointed special agent in New York state for the Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, and was appointed general agent at the home office in the latter part of the same year. He was appointed to his present position in January, 1907.

COTTON AND WOOLEN MANUFACTURERS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, Boston, Mass. Organized 1875. William B. Plunkett, president; Benjamin Taft, secretary and treasurer.

COTTON INSURANCE ASSOCIATION is an association of companies, members of the Southeastern Tariff Association, and was organized in 1905 for the purpose of handling insurance on cotton in the southern states. The operations of the association are under direction of a general advisory committee, and there are also local advisory committees in New York, Atlanta, and other southern cities. The general advisory committee is composed of the following: Milton Dargan, chairman; S. Y. Tupper, Clarence F Low, Thomas Eggleston, W. E. Chapin, E. H. A. Correa, Henry E. Rees, A. G. McIlwaine, Jr., H. W. Eaton, E. S. Wilson. The headquarters of the association are in Atlanta. J. C. Shafer is manager.

COTTON SEED CRUSHERS MUTUAL ASSURANCE COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa. Organized 1905. F. A. Downes, president; H. C. Cornwall, secretary.

COUNTY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, Philadelphia, Pa. Organized 1832; capital, \$400,000. C. R. Peck, president; E. A. Law, secretary.

COURTS, INSURANCE IN THE. [See Legal Decisions.]

COWAN, JAMES, former fire manager of the Caledonian Insurance Company of Edinburgh (home office), is a native of Glasgow, Scotland, where he was born in 1841. His entire business life has been with the Caledonian, to the Glasgow branch of which he was apprenticed when fifteen years of age. In 1865 his diligence was rewarded by his appointment to the post of fire surveyor at the Glasgow office. Eight years later, in 1873, he was called to the head office at Edinburgh, to take the superintendence of the company's fire department; and in 1900, on the retirement of the secretary, Mr. Surence, he was appointed second officer of the company, with the title of fire manager, and retired in 1909.

COWLES, EDMUND B., of Field & Cowles, managers of the Royal Insurance Company for New England, was born at New Haven, Conn., in May, 1846. He entered the office of the Home Insurance Company in 1865 as a clerk, and was subsequently elected assistant secretary. In 1870 he became connected with one of the Philadelphia companies as general agent for New England, and in 1872 organized the Meriden Fire Insurance Company of Meriden, Conn., and remained with it as secretary and manager until 1892, when he was appointed assistant manager of the New England department of the Royal and Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company, located at Boston. In 1898 associated with Geo. P. Field under the name of Field & Cowles, managers of the New England department of the Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, located at Boston.

CRAIG, E. B., vice-president and general manager of the Volunteer State Life Insurance Company of Chattanooga, Tenn., was born in Giles county, Tennessee, of Scotch parentage, August 12, 1859. He was educated in the preparatory schools and began his business career in a bank. He was cashier of the People's National Bank of Pulaski, Tenn., for twelve years, and was for eight years state treasurer and insurance commissioner of Tennessee, serving in that capacity from 1893 to 1901.

CRAIG, JAMES M., actuary of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York, was born of Scotch parentage at Philadelphia, April 5, 1848. His education was obtained in the public schools and at the Cooper Institute, New York. He entered the life insurance business as a clerk in the office of the National Life Insurance Company in New York in 1866. He immediately began

the study of the mathematics underlying the life insurance system, and was called to the service of the Metropolitan Life in May, 1872. He has since become the company's actuary.

CRAWFORD, GEORGE R., president of the Westchester Fire Insurance Company of New York, was born at White Plains, Westchester county, N. Y., June 21, 1841. When sixteen years of age he entered the insurance business as a clerk in an agency firm. Three years later he became a partner with his father in the fire insurance business, the firm name being Elisha Crawford & Son. In 1865 he was elected secretary of the Westchester, serving in that capacity until 1879, when he was promoted to the presidency of the company. Mr. Crawford has been president of the village of Mount Vernon, N. Y., and organized the Mount Vernon fire department, acting as its chief engineer.

CREDIT INSURANCE. (The guaranteeing and indemnifying merchants and others engaged in business and giving credits from loss thereby.) In 1893 there were four companies in the United States engaged in this business; namely, the American of New York, Mercantile of New York, National of Minneapolis, and United States of Newark. The latter was the oldest of these, having been organized in 1889. In August, 1894, it was found by the New Jersey insurance commissioner to be impaired, and was closed up and a receiver was appointed. The National failed in 1895, and the Mercantile in 1897. This left but one domestic company, the American Credit Indemnity of New York, in the field at the beginning of 1898, and it was not until 1902 that another, the Philadelphia Casualty, entered the field for credit business. There was one foreign company, the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Company of London, England, which deposited \$200,000 with the New York department in 1895, and extended its business into a number of states in the following years. The credit insurance business of four companies in the United States in 1909 was as follows:

COMPANIES.	Premiums Written.	Losses Paid.
American Credit Indemnity,	\$993,168	\$976,420
London Guarantee & Accident,	171,315	80,025
Ocean Accident & Guarantee,	506,632	587,198
Philadelphia Casualty,	93,291	155,962
Total 1909,	\$1,764,406.00	\$1,799,605.00
Total 1908,	2,209,636.00	1,893,618.00
Total 1907,	2,070,813.00	710,938.00
Total 1906,	1,798,627.00	664,407.00
Total 1905,	1,782,655.00	863,686.00
Total 1904,	1,982,944.43	1,034,307.91
Total 1903,	1,629,042.00	950,290.04
Total 1902,	1,192,550.00	746,014.00
Total 1901,	644,056.00	299,222.00
Total 1900,	1,933,419.93	107,756.00

The plan of credit insurance under which the United States Credit System Insurance Company of Newark, N. J., the pioneer company worked was described by the insurance commissioner of New Jersey in his annual life insurance report of 1895, in making a statement of the reasons for the failure of the company. [See Cyclopedias for 1904-5.]

CREIGHTON, EDWARD B. His early business life was spent as Local Agent at Phillipsburg and Lewistown, Pa., and in 1890 was appointed Special Agent of the Farmers' Fire Insurance Company, York, Pa., and filled similar positions with Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society and New Hampshire Fire Insurance Company until April 1, 1905, when he was elected secretary of the Underwriters' Association of the Middle Department of which organization he was president in 1902. He resigned secretaryship in February, 1909 to become a member of the firm of Henry W. Brown & Company. He was a member of the Advisory Committee on adjustment of losses of the Baltimore conflagration, has served on the executive and other important committees of the Underwriters' Association of the Middle Department, The National Fire Protective Association, and was appointed in 1908 a member of the Board of Consulting Engineers of the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

CRESSON, EZRA TOWNSEND, formerly secretary of the Franklin Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia, was born at Byberry, Philadelphia county, Pa., June 18, 1838. Mr. Cresson has passed the larger part of his business life in the home office of the Franklin, advancing successively from the junior to the senior until in October, 1878, his years of faithful service were recognized by his appointment to the secretaryship of the company. He retired as secretary of the Franklin Fire in 1910.

CRITCHELL, ROBERT S., fire insurance manager at Chicago, Ill., was born near Glastonbury, England, in 1844. He came to America when a boy, living some time at Rochester, N. Y., but while yet a youth he entered the office of the Home of New York at Cincinnati. When the Home's western department was moved to St. Louis, in 1860, he accompanied it there. Two years later he entered the service of the Aetna of Hartford at its Cincinnati office. During the civil war he served in the United States navy as a junior officer, and at its close accepted the position of special agent of the Home for the southwestern states. Then he transferred his services to the Phenix of Brooklyn, which in 1868 made him its special western agent at Chicago. In 1874, when the Phenix opened a western department, he resigned to devote himself to the local agency of R. S. Critchell & Co. in Chicago, which he had established four years before, and which was one of the largest agencies in the west, representing as sole agents a large number of the most prominent companies. In 1901 this agency consolidated with another Chicago agency, the style of the consolidated concern being Critchell, Miller, Whitney & Barbour. In 1905 the

Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Mass., which Mr. Critchell had represented as sole agent in Chicago for 29 years, passed resolutions of esteem and thanks to Mr. Critchell for having netted that company a profit of over \$500,000 in the period, and accompanied the resolutions with a handsome sum in gold coin. He was severely injured in a railroad accident at Salisbury, England, in summer of 1906, but recovered from his injuries to such an extent that he was able to devote a portion of his time to his business. He retired from the firm of Critchell, Miller, Whitney & Barbour in 1908.

CROCKER, WALTON L., secretary of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston, was born at Plymouth, Nova Scotia, of English parentage, February 8, 1868. He was educated in the public schools at Cambridge, Mass., and began his business experience in manufacturing and mercantile pursuits, and later entered the railroad business with the Boston & Albany. He was elected to his present position in 1903. October 11, 1909, he was elected a director of the company.

CROCKETT, LEWIS W., secretary of the New Hampshire Fire Insurance Company, was born at Lawrence, Mass., but became a resident of Manchester at an early age. Upon completing his education, he entered the employ of the Merchants' National Bank of Manchester, of which ex-governor J. A. Weston and John C. French both former presidents of the New Hampshire, were officials. After three years in the bank, Mr. Crockett was transferred to the home office of the New Hampshire and worked through various assignments until 1895, when he was made cashier. In January, 1900, he was advanced to an assistant secretary, and in August, 1905, was elected secretary.

CROSBY, EVERETT U., of the firm of Henry W. Brown & Co., 435 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa., was born at Worcester, Mass., in 1871, and began the insurance business in the department of sprinklered risks maintained by the Phenix, National, Queen, and New Hampshire Insurance Companies at Boston, subsequently becoming manager of this department. In 1894 the department was merged into the present Underwriters' Bureau of New England, Mr. Crosby being made secretary and manager, which position he held until 1900, when he resigned to accept the position of general agent with the North British and Mercantile. This position he held for seven years and also organized the Improved Risk Department for that company. Leaving the North British and Mercantile in 1906 his present connection was made. He was one of the organizers of the National Fire Protection Association, holding the office of secretary and treasurer for seven years, and later that of chairman of the executive committee. He is one of the National Board's committee of consulting engineers, and an ex-president of the Insurance Society of New York. Also author of The Hand Book of Fire Protection for Improved Risks, and of a procedure for rating sprinklered risks known as the "Restricted Rating Schedule," and

used by the Eastern and Southern rate makers. Is manager of the Independence Inspection Bureau, 137 S. 5th St., Philadelphia, a property owners fire prevention organization. Was appointed by President Roosevelt a member of the United States Government National Advisory Board on Fuels and Structural Materials.

CROSBY, UBERTO C., United States manager Royal Exchange Assurance of London, England, is a native of Mattapoisett, Mass. He entered the office of the Bay State Fire Insurance Company at Worcester as a clerk in 1866. He afterwards became secretary of the company and continued with it until the Boston fire of 1872, when it discontinued business owing to the heavy losses at that time. He then became New England special agent for the Commercial Union Assurance Company of London. He resigned that position in 1883 and became special agent of the Phenix Insurance Company of New York for New England and the Maritime provinces. In September 1899, he accepted the position of secretary of the New Hampshire Fire Insurance Company, and at the death of its former president was elected to that position in January, 1900. He resigned that position May 1, 1905, to accept the position of United States manager of the Royal Exchange Assurance, London, England.

CUNNINGHAM, JOHN L., president of the Glens Falls Insurance Company, New York, was elected to that office January 20, 1892, succeeding Russell M. Little, deceased. President Cunningham was born at Hudson, N. Y., April 5, 1840. His boyhood was passed on a farm in Essex county, New York, but when about eighteen years old he entered a law office, and afterward pursued his legal studies at the Union University Law School at Albany, graduating in 1861 with the degree of LL.B. He practiced law at Essex until he enlisted in the 118th New York Regiment in 1862 and went to the front. He saw a good deal of active service, was for some time provost marshal at Portsmouth, Va., and came out of the war with the rank of major and brevet lieutenant-colonel. On returning home he was appointed collector of internal revenue for the Sixteenth Congressional District of New York, which position he resigned to join the field force of the Glens Falls as a special agent. In 1872 Colonel Cunningham was elected secretary of the company, and became virtually its manager. On the death of President Little in 1892 he succeeded to the presidency.

CURTIS, ALBERT HARMON, general agent of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company at Boston, Mass., was born at Harrington, Me., April 3, 1866. He was educated in the public schools, and graduated from a commercial college. After working on a farm until he was eighteen years of age, he entered the employ of the United States Life as cashier in 1895 at its Boston office. In 1896 he was appointed associate general agent of the Union Central Life Insurance Company at Boston. He was appointed to his present position in 1901. He was elected president of the Boston Life Underwriters' Association in 1909.

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DAMON, ALONZO WILLARD, president of the Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company, was born at South Scituate, now Norwell, Mass., February 11, 1847, and was the son of Davis Damon, a descendant of John Damon, one of the early settlers of Plymouth, Mass. His insurance life began as a clerk in the office of the Washington Insurance Company of Boston in 1862. He worked his way up to the secretaryship of that company, and served it in that capacity from 1880 to 1887. The following year he took the New England special agency for the Franklin Fire of Philadelphia, but in 1890 the late President Dunham of the Springfield Fire and Marine sent for him, and offered him the special agency for eastern New England, which he accepted. He was called to the home office as assistant secretary in the winter of the same year, and on the death of President Wright he was, in April, 1895, advanced to the vacant presidency. He is now president of the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

DANA, GORHAM, manager of the Underwriters' Bureau of New England, Boston, Mass., was born in Charlestown, Mass., October, 1868. He was educated in the public schools and the Institute of Technology, Boston, from which he graduated with the class of 1892, and after graduation engaged in civil engineering. He was appointed an inspector of the Underwriters Bureau of New England in 1894 and was appointed to his present position in 1904. He is chairman of the committee on gravity tanks and uniform requirements of the National Fire Protection Association, and vice-president of the Fire Underwriters' Uniformity Association.

DARGAN, JAMES THORNWELL, fire underwriter, is a native of South Carolina, and was born near Winnsboro, S. C., January 22, 1846. He received a collegiate education, graduating from South Carolina College in 1868, and subsequently studied law, but did not practice. His business career was begun in fire insurance, and for a number of years he was senior member of the firm of Dargan & Trezevant, managers for a number of companies for the Southwest with headquarters at Dallas, Texas. In 1894, he became resident manager of the Southern Department of the Imperial Fire Insurance Company of London and remained with this company until its retirement. On the organization of the Atlanta-Birmingham, in 1893, he was elected president, and continued in that capacity until a receiver was appointed for the company in the latter part of 1906, as a result of the San Francisco conflagration,

and was engaged with the receiver in closing up the affairs of the company. Mr. Dargan was awarded the Alfred G. Baker prize medal for the best essay on "Evils Affecting Fire Underwriting Interests and Their Remedy" by the Underwriters' Association of the Northwest at its meeting in 1880, and he was also the original author of the "Iron Safe Clause," now in general use.

DARGAN, MILTON, manager of the southern department of the Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, is a native of South Carolina. He was born at Sumter in that state, February 22, 1862, and received his collegiate education at Furman University at Greenville, S. C., after which he became a cadet at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis. From that institution, in 1883, he went immediately into the fire insurance business at Dallas, Tex., as a clerk in the office of Dargan & Trezevant. Subsequently Mr. Dargan saw much service in the field. He traveled as special agent for Dargan & Trezevant, and was afterward secretary of the Association of Fire Underwriters for Texas, with headquarters at Houston, from July, 1887, until the disbandment of the organization, on account of the anti-trust law, in 1889; then served the Queen of Liverpool as special agent and adjuster for Texas, Arkansas, and adjacent territory, until January, 1894, when he assumed the management of the southern department of the Lancashire. On July 16, 1900, Mr. Dargan was appointed manager of the eastern department of the Lancashire, with headquarters in New York, in addition to the southern department, which had been consolidated with the New York office. He continued in the office until the reinsurance and retirement of the company in 1901, and in 1902 he was appointed to his present position.

DARLING, THOMAS HENRY, secretary of the Great Eastern Casualty Company, New York, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., October 17, 1875. He was educated in the public schools and began his insurance career in a clerical position in the office of the Great Eastern Casualty in 1893. He was appointed assistant secretary in 1900, and elected to his present position in November, 1904.

DAVIS, WILLIAM F., assistant secretary of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, Boston, was born at Woburn, Mass., December 12, 1849. He received a public school education and began his business career as a leather worker. He began his life insurance work as a clerk in the office of the New England Mutual Life, and was for a number of years cashier, until appointed to his present position. He is a resident of Woburn, Mass., and has served the city as member of the board of aldermen several terms, being president of the board in 1893 and 1898, and in 1899 was elected mayor of the city and re-elected in 1900 and 1901.

DAWSON, MILES MENANDER, consulting actuary and lawyer, was born at Viroqua, Wis., May 13, 1863. He was educated in the public schools and at Kentucky (now Transylvania) Univer-

sity, and in law at New York University. After leaving college he was engaged in the fire and general insurance business until 1886, and subsequently was a life insurance agent until 1894, when he entered the actuarial profession, practicing since that date as a consultant in New York city, and also since 1907 as an insurance lawyer. Mr. Dawson is the author of "The Business of Life Insurance," "Elements of Life Insurance," "Assessment Life Insurance," "Principles of Insurance Legislation," "Practical Lessons in Actuarial Science," "Things Agents Should Know," "Various Derived Tables," "Comparative Reserve Tables," "Survivorship Annuity Tables," actuarial tables based on the American experience, and other tables of mortality. He was the actuary of the New York Legislative Committee and the Royal Commission of Canada. In 1908 he visited Europe as the actuary of the Russell Sage Foundation to study workingmen's insurance. In 1909 he was appointed special actuarial adviser of the Census Bureau.

DAY, FREDERICK WILLIAM, assistant manager, at New York, of the Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, England, was born in Hertfordshire, England, May 26, 1859. He received an English preparatory college education. In 1876 he came to America with his parents and shortly after entered the service of the National Fire Insurance Company of New York under the tutelage of Mr. Henry H. Hall. In 1881 he became connected with the Royal at its New York office and in 1888 he was appointed its special agent for western New York, which position he filled for six years. In 1894 he was appointed superintendent of agencies in the New York office of the Royal, which post he held until, on the retirement of Mr. E. F. Beddall from the managership of the New York department of that company and the accession of Mr. C. F. Shallcross as manager in 1900, he was promoted to the position of second assistant manager. On the death of assistant manager Mr. George M. Coit, in 1903, Mr. Day was further promoted to his present office of assistant manager. He is an active worker in the Young Men's Christian Association and prominent in other social, charitable, and religious organizations in the metropolis.

DAYTON ASSOCIATION OF LIFE UNDERWRITERS was organized at a meeting held in Dayton, O., March 26, 1904, and the following officers were elected: President, C. H. Cord, Michigan Mutual; first vice-president, John H. Kramer, Mutual Benefit; second vice-president, V. J. A. Obenauer, New York Life; secretary, William O. Cord, Michigan Mutual; treasurer, V. P. Van Horne, Mutual Life. The present officers and executive committee, elected at the annual meeting in March, 1908, are: President, F. M. Thomas; first vice-president, D. C. Brower; second vice-president, H. C. Herchelrode; secretary, Job Hill; treasurer, R. M. Miller; executive committee, F. M. Thomas, Job Hill, R. M. Miller, Hamilton Kerr, I. N. Gaylord, J. P. Morgan, W. S. Nuttall and D. C. Brower. The above are the present officers.

DEALY, TIMOTHY W., insurance journalist, was born at Groton, Conn., February 1, 1866, and was educated in the public schools of Groton and New London. His early vocation was that of hotel clerk, first in New London and later in Chicago. He entered the life insurance business in that city, becoming agent of the Metropolitan Life, industrial department, in 1888. A year later he entered insurance journalism, joining the force of the *Argus*, becoming business manager in 1895, editor in 1905 and proprietor on January 1, 1909.

DEARDEN, ROBERT R., insurance journalist, was born at Lowell, Mass., March 23, 1845. He received his education in public and private schools, and thereafter was engaged for a few years in mercantile pursuits, culminating in the publishing business at Chicago in 1867. The following year he became identified with the *Northwestern Review* of Chicago, which he purchased of its founder, the late W. F. Brewster, in 1869, and in 1875 removed to Philadelphia, changing its name to *The United States Review*. He has maintained continuous active connection with that paper since 1868. Mr. Dearden entered political life soon after taking up his residence in Philadelphia. He was elected to the Pennsylvania legislature from a prominent district in 1882, and was re-elected in 1884, 1886, and 1888. In 1906 he was again elected to that body, though from another Philadelphia district, and was re-elected in 1908, covering six terms of twelve years in all. He was chairman of the House insurance committee in 1885, and of the committee on Appropriations in 1887 and 1889. In the spring of 1900 he was unanimously chosen as the candidate for receiver of taxes of Philadelphia on the municipal league ticket, but declined the nomination.

DEARTH, ELMER H., of Minnesota, was born in Sangerville, Me., June 6, 1859. He received a high school and academic education, graduating in 1878; taught school two years, and then entered the office of the Bangor *Daily Whig and Courier*, where he mastered the newspaper work. He went to Minnesota in 1883, locating first in St. Paul. In 1884 he became manager and editor of the Henderson *Independent*, and continued in that position until 1886, when he became owner and editor of the *Le Sueur News*. In 1889 he was appointed by Governor Merriam of Minnesota deputy insurance commissioner of that state. After retaining that position for three years he voluntarily resigned to take a position with the Equitable Life of New York. In January, 1897, he was appointed by Governor Clough insurance commissioner of Minnesota, holding the office for two years, or until the administration passed into the hands of the opposite party. At the time of his retirement he was president of the National Association of Insurance Commissioners, and for the next succeeding two years was engaged in the general and local fire insurance business. In January, 1901, he was again appointed to the commissionership by Governor Van Sant, and was reappointed in January,

1903. He is a prominent Elk, Mason, and Knight of Pythias, and has for years been an active member of the leading business and social clubs of St. Paul. He retired from the commissionership in 1905 and engaged in the general agency business in St. Paul, but in 1909 joined the Great Northern Life Insurance Company of Wausau, Wis., as assistant superintendent of agencies.

DEATH ROLL of 1909. The following is a list of persons connected with the insurance business who died in 1909:

- Adkisson, Frank, special agent of the New York Underwriters in eastern Illinois, died at Clinton, Ill., May 2.
- Allen, Francis N., chief of the accounting department of the Aetna Life of Hartford, died on Long Island, June 30, aged 63 years.
- Allen, Francis O., for many years general agent at Philadelphia for the Queen Insurance Company, died at Germantown, Pa., December 3, aged 70 years.
- Anderson, Horace, senior member of the Portland, Me., agency firm of Anderson, Adams & Co., died December 15, aged 69 years.
- Appelius, Henry A., formerly general manager of the metropolitan department of the New York Life, died by suicide January 11, aged 71 years.
- Apple, Ben J., of the Savannah, Ga., insurance firm of Harty & Apple, died there from Bright's disease, March 22.
- Arrott, William, secretary of the James W. Arrott agency of Pittsburgh, Pa., died July 13.
- Bache, William F., manager at Boston for the Prudential of Newark, died by suicide April 6, aged 60 years.
- Bacon, John L., former insurance commissioner of Vermont, died at White River Junction, Vt., April 27, aged 47 years.
- Badger, William A., of the Minneapolis insurance firm of Howes & Badger, died there from appendicitis, November 21.
- Baker, William E., former secretary of the City Fire of New York, died at Hartford, Conn., from heart disease, January 7.
- Barker, Joseph W., former surveyor of the Board of Fire Underwriters of the Pacific, died at Berkeley, Cal., January 28, aged 54 years.
- Barrett, J. Russell, New York insurance broker, died at Flushing, L. I., from pneumonia, February 27, aged 31 years.
- Batchelder, A. E., special agent in New York State of the New Hampshire Fire, died at Albany, N. Y., November 16.
- Bateman, Lowry J., special agent in New York State for the Scottish Union and National, died at Syracuse, N. Y., August 26, aged 32 years.
- Beattie, William A., insurance broker of Boston, Mass., died at Brookline, Mass., December 21.
- Beckwith, William H., New York city agent, died at Greenport, L. I., from acute indigestion, January 19, aged 63 years.
- Bennet, Francis, formerly local secretary at New York of the Royal of Liverpool, died at New York city, February 17.
- Best, James G. S., western field man, died at Cleveland, Ohio, from diabetes, May 19, aged 63 years.
- Blackman, F. H., local agent at Detroit, died there August 17, aged 69 years.
- Bluhm, Otto, New York insurance broker, died at Nutley, N. J., from tuberculosis, April 6, aged 49 years.
- Boardman, George C., Pacific Coast general agent of the Aetna of Hartford, died at San Francisco, April 24, aged 80 years. Mr. Boardman was born in Hartford, Conn., and received his education there. He was special agent for the Merchants' Insurance Company, and in 1860 visited California in the interests of that company. In 1861 he became secretary of the San Francisco Insurance Company, and in 1863 was elected president. In 1868 he resigned and accepted the general agency of the Aetna. Practically, Mr. Boardman's career as a fire underwriter on the Pacific coast covered the whole history of the business there. He proposed, and mainly promoted, the original Board of Underwriters, which paved the way for the Pacific Insurance Union.
- Boothby, William A., special agent of the National Fire of Hartford, died at Waterville, Me., December 15.

- Breckenridge, D. C., Chicago, Ill., life underwriter, died in Kentucky, March 23.
- Brigham, Herbert W., New York local agent, died there by suicide, August 30.
- Brockie, William, president of the New York marine insurance firm of Johnson & Higgins, died suddenly from appendicitis in New York city, November 4, aged 44 years.
- Bromwell, Percy L., agent of the Springfield Fire and Marine at San Francisco, died by suicide, March 2.
- Brown, William H., a Philadelphia insurance broker, died there from heart disease, April 25, aged 67 years.
- Buckley, Thomas, founder of the Chicago Fire Insurance Patrol, died at Chicago, September 10.
- Burnham, Frank G., Connecticut general agent of the State Mutual Life of Worcester, with headquarters at Hartford, died there October 12.
- Burr, Marshall D., special agent for the Germania in Missouri, died at Sedalia, Mo., following an operation, September 7, aged 35 years.
- Camp, Charles W., former secretary of the Mutual Reserve Life of New York, died at Richmond Hill, N. Y., from Bright's disease, July 11, aged 64 years.
- Canfield, Ira W., Ohio state agent of the American of Newark, died at Chardon, Ohio, November 8.
- Carpenter, Edwin W., formerly assistant secretary of the Fireman's Fund, died at Providence, R. I., by suicide, November 2.
- Carroll, H. A., agent of the New York Life at Placerville, Cal., died there September 20.
- Chamberlain, W. I., vice-president of the Capital Fire of Des Moines, died December 12.
- Chapman, Edward F., manager of the Michigan Inspection Bureau, died at Detroit from paralysis, September 17.
- Claney, John H., president of the Monongahela of Pittsburgh, died there December 4, aged 82 years.
- Clark, Milton, fire insurance agent at Rochester, N. Y., died there from abscess of the kidneys, July 16, aged 61 years.
- Clauss, William D., special agent attached to the Philadelphia office of Orrott Howley, died there from heart failure, August 21, aged 38 years.
- Cobb, Campbell H., of the Indianapolis, Ind., agency of C. F. Sayles & Co., died there by suicide, May 11.
- Cole, William M., former president of the Brooklyn Life, died at Seney Hospital, Brooklyn, March 6, aged 70 years.
- Corwin, B. Ryder, general agent of the Metropolitan Life of New York, died at Brooklyn, December 25, aged 76 years.
- Cummings, Harvey D., formerly fire insurance agent of Chicago, died at Wheaton, Ill., from heart disease, June 23.
- Daggett, Jesse A., manager of the western department of the Security of New Haven at Rockford, Ill., died there November 2, aged 38 years. Mr. Daggett was born in Macon, Ill., and was appointed manager of the western department of the Security Insurance Company in 1907, having previously represented the company as special agent in the western field.
- Davis, A. L., president of the Imperial Guarantee and Accident of Toronto, died June 14.
- Dawson, John, local fire insurance agent at Viroqua, Wis., died there November 11, aged 77 years.
- Denny, William S., fire insurance adjuster, died at Portland, Me., December 25, aged 80 years.
- Dodson, Roy, general agent for the Fidelity Fire of Kansas City, died at St. Louis from accident, November 25.
- Dudley, Walter W., secretary of the governing committee of the Western Union, died at Evanston, Ill., June 9, aged 64 years. Mr. Dudley was born in Guilford, Conn., and removed to Wisconsin at an early age. He began his insurance career as a local agent at LaCross in 1867, and later became a special agent for the St. Paul Fire and Marine, and German-American. Later he was appointed assistant manager of the western department of the North British and Mercantile; was afterward manager, and in 1890 was appointed United States manager of the Manchester. He resigned in March, 1897, and accepted the position of secretary of the governing committee of the Western Union. He was elected president of the National Fire Protection Association at its annual meeting in 1907.

- Dunham, Henry E., Boston, Mass., local agent, died there by suicide, July 9.
- Durand, W. B., special agent of the Glens Falls at Oberlin, Ohio, died June 25.
- Durand, William F., fire insurance general agent at Milwaukee, Wis., died there April 8, aged 66 years.
- Durham, Israel W., former insurance commissioner of Pennsylvania, died in Atlantic City from heart disease, June 28, aged 53 years.
- Eagles, Eugene, local underwriter of the German American at the home office in New York city, died from angina pectoris, December 4, aged 63 years.
- Eaton, John R., Boston agent of the Scottish Union and National, died there June 2, aged 45 years.
- Edwards, Wilkie, president of the Pacific Slope Security and Liability Company of San Francisco, died there from appendicitis, September 9.
- Elder, John F., of the Boston, Mass., agency of John O. Carpenter & Son, died there from brain disease, July 20.
- Emhardt, William H., president of the Mutual Fire of Germantown, Pa., died there from heart disease, April 16.
- Eustis, Truman W., western manager for the Georgia Home, died at Evanston, Ill., from cancer of the bowels, April 5, aged 52 years. Mr. Eustis was born at Port Washington, Wis., and received his education in the grammar and common schools of Chicago, and entered upon his insurance career at the age of sixteen in the Chicago office of the Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn. In 1897 he was appointed manager of the western department of the Manchester Assurance Company, and on the taking over of the Manchester by the Atlas was appointed joint manager of the latter, but resigned that position early in 1905. He was appointed manager of the western department of the Georgia Home Insurance Company in 1906.
- Ferguson, T. A., inspector for the Chicago Board of Underwriters, died December 12.
- Filler, Willer H., superintendent of the Metropolitan Life at Toledo, Ohio, died there from typhoid fever, December 27, 1908, aged 36 years.
- Frankle, Jones, local agent at Haverhill, Mass., died at Cambridge, Mass., April 15.
- Fuller, Dr. Sidney L., former Chicago life insurance manager, died there June 16, aged 72 years.
- Fulton, Edwin, Kansas City local agent, died there by suicide, September 26.
- Furgason, Francis M., president of the Furgason & Tabb Underwriting Company of Kansas City, died May 20, aged 76 years.
- Gage, Thomas H., vice-president and medical director of the State Mutual Life of Worcester Mass., died there September 17, aged 83 years.
- Gans, Samuel, president of the Samuel Gans Salvage Company of Chicago, died at Carlsbad, Austria, from diabetes, July 20, aged 67 years.
- Ganse, T. DeWitt, director of agencies for the Central Life of Illinois, died at Ottawa, Ill., January 22.
- Getzlaff, Henry W., special agent of the Security of New Haven, with headquarters at Milwaukee, Wis., died there from heart disease, September 10, aged 34 years.
- Gibbs, Henry M., special agent of the German American for Delaware and other southern states, died in Baltimore from pneumonia, February 14, aged 38 years.
- Godwin, Thomas, manager of the Pacific Coast department of the Preferred Accident of New York, died at San Francisco, December 13, aged 67 years.
- Gould, Howard, agent of the New York Life at Portland, Me., died there from heart disease, November 8.
- Graf, Leopold, manager of the Europa Reinsurance of Berlin, died from pneumonia, April 18.
- Griggs, George E., Cook County special agent of the Hartford Fire, died at Chicago from the grip, May 2.
- Gwinner, Frederick, president of the Humboldt Fire of Pittsburgh, died there September 1, aged 77 years.
- Hall, William, agency secretary of the Delaware of Philadelphia, died there September 25.
- Hawes, Charles F., special agent for the Liverpool and London and Globe in New York State and Connecticut, died in New York city from an intestinal malady, October 30, aged 58 years. Mr. Hawes was born in Tarrytown, N. Y., and entered the fire insurance business at an early age, and had

- served the Liverpool and London and Globe for over twenty-five years. He was elected president of the Underwriters Association of the Middle Department in 1901, and in 1904 he was appointed special agent for New England, with headquarters in Boston.
- Henry, Paul M., state agent for California of the North British and Mercantile, died at Colfax, Cal., from tuberculosis, October 3, aged 30 years.
- Hillyer, Edward, agent at Waupun, Wis., died there December 15, aged 83 years.
- Hobbins, H. B., local agent at Madison, Wis., died there May 11.
- Hunter, Robert J. O., Chicago general agent, died there from a throat affection, February 27, aged 57 years.
- Ingersoll, William E., second vice-president and European manager for the New York Life, died at Paris, August 12, aged 67 years.
- Jell, William J., agent for the Prudential at Westfield, N. J., killed by railroad accident at Brockton, N. Y., November 26, aged 38 years.
- Jones, Edward A., one of the founders of the Metropolitan Life, died at East Orange, N. J., from Bright's disease, October 23, aged 85 years.
- Jones, Furney, local agent of Monmouth, Ill., killed by railroad accident at Burlington, Ill., February 23, aged 62 years.
- Judd, Edward B., Buffalo, N. Y., agent, died at Dunkirk, N. Y., from accidental injuries, July 5, aged 47 years.
- Keeney, Charles R., purchasing agent of the Hartford Life, died at Hartford, Conn., from accidental injuries, November 18, aged 62 years.
- Kellogg, Charles W., eastern manager for the Fireman's Fund of San Francisco at Boston, died suddenly at Brookline, Mass., June 6, aged 70 years. Mr. Kellogg was a native of Ohio, and in the outbreak of the Civil War enlisted on the first call for volunteers and served throughout the war. At the close of the war he entered the fire insurance business in Pittsburgh, and continued in the local and general agency business there until 1872, when he removed to Philadelphia. He was later vice-president and manager of the Shoe and Leather Insurance Company of Boston, and in 1885 he organized and was appointed manager of the eastern department of the Fireman's Fund.
- Kennard, Milton J., local agent at Omaha, Neb., died at Chicago from heart disease, July 23, aged 60 years.
- Kinney, S. H., local agent at Kansas City, died September 6.
- Koenigsberger, Gustave, New York city liability underwriter, died there from heart disease, October 25, aged 64 years.
- Lane, Adoniram J., a local agent at Manchester, N. H., died there January 13, aged 74 years.
- Langham, Arthur G., former president of the Provident Savings Life of New York, died near Seymour, Ind., from accidental injuries, July 5, aged 55 years. Mr. Langham was a native of England and was born at Leicester in 1855. He began his insurance career in the office of Barbee & Castleman of Louisville, Ky., in 1873, becoming a member of the firm in 1886. He was successively vice-president and president of the Star Fire Insurance Company of Louisville, Ky., until the company retired from business in 1908, and was actively identified with the business affairs of Louisville.
- Larson, C. J., life insurance agent at Amoy, China, died by suicide, January 5.
- La Tourette, Philip, New York fire insurance broker, died at Somerville, N. J., from heart disease, November 21, aged 53 years.
- Lee, Fergus Sidney, second vice-president of the Sun of New Orleans, died there from typhoid fever, October 8. Mr. Lee was a native of New Orleans, where he was born January 14, 1861, and received his education in the New Orleans schools. He entered the fire insurance business at the age of twenty as a clerk in the office of the Sun, with which company he spent his whole business career. He was elected secretary of the company in 1894, and vice-president in 1908. He was also a member of the firm of Jauvier & Lee, general agents for a number of companies, and was active in other business affairs of New Orleans.
- Lee, James W., local agent at Cleveland, Ohio, died there from automobile accident, July 23.
- Lee, J. O., special agent of the New Hampshire Fire in Minnesota and Wisconsin, died at Watertown, Wis., April 23, aged 59 years.
- Lehrenkrauss, Julius, local agent at Brooklyn, N. Y., died there February 18, aged 64 years.

- Link, J. K., vice-president of the Scottish Fire of Charlotte, N. C., died September 4.
- Lloyd, Raymond, an insurance agent at Seattle, Wash., died there by suicide, December 27, aged 35 years.
- Lockwood, Benoni, manager of the New York metropolitan department of the Insurance Company of North America, died April 27. Mr. Lockwood was born in Providence, R. I., January 31, 1834. He was educated in private schools of Philadelphia and the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1852 with the degree of B.A. Two years later he received from his alma mater the degree of M.A. For some years after leaving the university he was in the mercantile business, but when the Civil War broke out he volunteered in the Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry and served until March, 1864, retiring with the rank of major. He took up his residence in the city of New York, January 1, 1866, as a member of the insurance agency firm of Frame, Hare & Lockwood. In 1872, they established the United States branch office of the London Assurance Corporation at New York. He continued as manager until July, 1885, when he resigned to take charge of the metropolitan department of the Insurance Company of North America. Mr. Lockwood was vice-president of the National Board of Fire Underwriters from 1877 to 1879, inclusive, and was active in the affairs of other underwriting associations.
- Lord, Thomas H., secretary of the Boston Insurance Company, died there January 8 from accidental injuries, aged 75 years.
- Malcolm, A. J., local agent of Tabottville, N. Y., died there March 12, aged 84 years.
- Martin, Adrian S., an examiner of the New York Insurance Department, died in New York city, following an operation for an abscess on the brain, December 27.
- Martin, Alexander, vice-president of the Union Fire of Buffalo, died there from paralysis, March 26, aged 72 years.
- Mason, Frederic G., assistant superintendent of the liability department of the Fidelity and Casualty, died at New York city from appendicitis, February 23, aged 48 years.
- Mason, Walter C., former superintendent of the Prudential at Elmira, N. Y., died at St. Petersburg, Fla., January 8.
- Mass, Ulysses F., Kentucky State agent for the National Fire of Hartford, with headquarters at Louisville, died there November 8, aged 70 years.
- Masters, Arthur Wellesley, United States manager for the London Guarantee and Accident, died at Oak Park, Ill., from aneurism of the heart, August 1, aged 59 years. Mr. Masters was born in Amherst, New Brunswick, became a sailor, and for twenty years was engaged in merchant marine service. Retiring from seafaring life he became an agent for the Equitable Life, and in 1892 was appointed superintendent of agents for the United States department of the London Guarantee and Accident at Chicago. Two years later he was appointed United States manager.
- Maybury, William H., managing director of the Standard Accident of Detroit, Mich., died there from Bright's disease, May 6.
- McCandless, William G., fire insurance agent at Pittsburgh, Pa., died there January 17, aged 71 years.
- McCullough, Carroll K., president of the Liberal Life of Indiana, died at Anderson, Ind., October 31.
- McCune, W. J., general agent at Council Bluffs, Ia., for the Reliance Life of Pittsburgh, killed by railroad accident, April 6.
- Meyst, William, Milwaukee, Wis., agent, died at Beulah Lake, Wis., from heart disease, September 21, aged 63 years.
- Mitchell, Stanley L., local agent at Binghamton, N. Y., died from heart disease, December 26, 1908.
- Monroe, William M., state agent for the New York Underwriters' Agency for Ohio and West Virginia, died at Cincinnati from blood poisoning, May 4.
- Morris, John A., southern district inspector at Atlanta, Ga., for the Equitable Life, died suddenly at New York city, July 29, aged 60 years.
- Myrich, A. J., formerly special agent for the Continental in eastern Kentucky, died at Fulton, Ky., from consumption, March 19.
- Newman, John W., of the New York brokerage firm of Newman & MacBain, died at Brooklyn, September 5, aged 59 years.
- Nolte, Herman A., secretary of the Milwaukee Fire, died at Wauwatosa, Wis., from heart failure, August 12, aged 51 years.

- North, Edward C., fire insurance adjuster at Boston, Mass., died there November 21.
- Northrup, William R., fire insurance agent at Escanaba, Mich., died there from paralysis, January 4, aged 86 years.
- Palmer, Henry L., former president of the Northwestern Mutual Life of Milwaukee, died there May 7, aged 89 years. Mr. Palmer was born at Mount Pleasant, Wayne county, Pa., October 18, 1819, and was educated in the public schools, studied law and was admitted to the New York bar. In 1849 he removed to Milwaukee, where he practiced law, and in 1858 he became connected with life insurance through his election as a trustee of the Northwestern Mutual Life. He was elected president of the company in 1874, and retired in 1908.
- Pattillo, William P., local agent at Atlanta, Ga., died there from heart failure, April 12, aged 72 years.
- Plank, P. W., special agent for the Home of New York, died at Pasadena, Cal., July 1, aged 73 years.
- Pitcairn, Robert, resident vice-president at Pittsburgh, Pa., of the American Surety of New York, died at Pittsburgh, July 25, aged 73 years.
- Platt, Charles, president of the Insurance Company of North America, died at Philadelphia from general debility, January 23, aged 79 years. He was a native of Philadelphia, and after graduating from the University of Pennsylvania engaged in business with his father in the China trade, and spent some years in Canton in connection with the business. In 1850 he became a partner in the business, and ten years later he was elected secretary of the Insurance Company of North America. In 1869 he was vice-president, and in 1878 elected president. Mr. Platt had a wide knowledge of marine as well as of fire insurance, and was president of the National Board of Marine Underwriters, and also of the Philadelphia Board of Marine Underwriters. He was active in scientific and charity matters in Philadelphia, being president for the Zoological Society, of the Harbor Commission, and of the Children's Hospital.
- Pohlman, George W., president of the National Fire of Cincinnati, died there from apoplexy, February 17.
- Pope, Cliff G., formerly special agent for the Greenwich Fire of New York, died at Jackson, Miss., July 5.
- Pratt, Albert Church, oldest agent connected with the New York office of the Travelers of Hartford, died at New York city from general debility, July 23, aged 83 years.
- Pray, Herbert B., treasurer of the Royal Union Mutual Life of Des Moines, Ia., died at Iowa City from Bright's disease, February 28, aged 52 years.
- Primrose, W. S., independent adjuster at Raleigh, N. C., died there from intestinal disorder, April 11.
- Randall, John F., assistant general agent for the Fire Association of Philadelphia in St. Louis, died there suddenly, April 17, aged 70 years.
- Rancy, R. B., formerly general agent of the Penn Mutual Life for North Carolina, with headquarters at Raleigh, died there December 13, aged 49 years.
- Rehfisch, Morris, of the San Francisco general agency of Morris & Rehfisch, died at Niagara Falls from apoplexy, June 25, aged 62 years.
- Reid, James J., fire insurance adjuster of Buffalo, N. Y., died there September 11.
- Reese, E. Shriver, general agent at Cleveland, Ohio, for the Fidelity and Deposit of Baltimore, died at Cleveland, November 5.
- Reeves, Horace A., Philadelphia insurance broker, died from general debility, February 22, aged 72 years.
- Rhodes, Stephen H., president of the John Hancock Mutual Life, died at Brookline, Mass., from heart failure, June 11, aged 84 years. Mr. Rhodes was born in Franklin, Mass., November 7, 1825, and received a public school education, and began his business life in manufacturing and mercantile business. He was mayor of Taunton, Mass., three years, a member of the Massachusetts senate in 1870 and 1871, and the following year he was appointed deputy insurance commissioner of Massachusetts. He succeeded Mr. Clark as insurance commissioner in 1874, and was re-appointed in 1877. Mr. Rhodes resigned in 1879 to accept the presidency of the John Hancock Mutual Life.
- Roundtree, Henry, a special agent of the Royal at Omaha, Neb., died at Fairfield, Ia., from heart disease, November 11, aged 63 years.

- Roco, Samuel H., fire insurance general agent, first insurance commissioner of Michigan, died at Lansing, Mich., from paralysis, March 10, aged 69 years.
- Russell, Gurdon W., fifty-nine years the medical director of the Etna Life of Hartford, died there February 3, aged 94 years. Mr. Russell was a native of Hartford, and was educated there, graduating from Trinity College in 1834, and from the Yale Medical College in 1837. He entered the services of the Etna Life in 1850.
- Schlesinger, Arthur M., insurance adjuster, died at Albany, N. Y., April 13.
- Scott, Charles O., special agent at San Francisco for the Insurance Company of North America, died there May 5, aged 49 years.
- Sewell, Amos F., special agent with the Harry Mann agency of San Francisco, died suddenly on a railroad train near Stockton, Cal., December 14, aged 53 years.
- Sexton, Charles E., secretary of the New York firm of Edward E. Hall & Co., died by suicide at New York city, May 20, aged 56 years.
- Sharp, James G., president of the Mutual Insurance Companies' Association, died at Des Moines, Ia., April 28, aged 71 years.
- Sheldon, Frederick P., former president of the Phenix of Brooklyn, died at Greenwich, Conn., from dropsy, December 25, aged 62 years. Mr. Sheldon, was born in New York city, graduated from Yale in the class of 1867, and studied law at Columbia University, and practiced law in New York for some years. His connection with fire insurance began as counsel for the Phenix, and in 1888 he was elected president of the company, which he reorganized. He was president of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, served in several of its important committees, and was active in the affairs of underwriting organizations.
- Silsbee, N. Everett, local agent at Lynn, Mass., died there suddenly, April 25.
- Simpson, Frank, insurance agent at Kansas City, Mo., died at Yonkers, N. Y., April 29.
- Simpson, Dr. J. W., New York city manager for the Fidelity Mutual Life of Philadelphia, burned to death at a fire in his home at New York, March 12.
- Slaughter, John B., resident manager at St. Louis for the Northern of London, died at St. Louis, November 1.
- Smith, Charles R., Scranton, Pa., fire insurance agent, died there from paralysis, June 27, aged 61 years.
- Smith, William S., actuary of the John Hancock Mutual Life, died at Boston from paralysis, September 3. Mr. Smith was born in Suffield, Conn., September 30, 1837. He was graduated from Williams College in the class of 1860. He was connected with the Kentucky insurance department from 1870 to 1876, and was deputy insurance commissioner of Massachusetts from 1877 to 1894, a position he resigned in the latter year to become actuary of the John Hancock Mutual Life.
- Spencer, Elihu A., former general agent of the Equitable Life at Buffalo, N. Y., died March 5, aged 75 years.
- Sperry, H. T., local agent at Champaign, Ill., died at Denver, Col., from pneumonia, October 14, aged 72 years.
- Stevens, David E., president of the Commonwealth Casualty of Philadelphia, died there from general debility, December 12, aged 69 years.
- Stickney, Charles E., local agent of Springfield, Mass., died there from pneumonia, January 26, aged 56 years.
- Stockell, F. O., general agent for Tennessee of the General Accident of Perth, with headquarters at Nashville, died by suicide, September 15, aged about 21 years.
- Summerell, William J., agent of the Prudential at Chicago, Ill., died August 25, aged 40 years.
- Swain, Edward A., a manager of the New York Underwriters' Agency, died at New York city, March 10, aged 66 years.
- Tannehill, Reece C., vice-president of the Ben Franklin of Philadelphia, died at Pittsburgh, Pa., from apoplexy, August 20, aged 60 years.
- Taylor, John H., former secretary of the Allegheny Fire, died at Bellevue, Pa., from pneumonia, February 13, aged 59 years.
- Thomas, David E., president of the National Casualty of Detroit, died at Jacksonville, Fla., from Bright's disease, April 12.
- Thompson, Joseph W., New York insurance broker, died suddenly at Newark, N. J., March 20.

Thompson, Moses S., special agent for the Equitable Life, with headquarters at Cadiz, Ky., died there from intestinal disorder, January 16, aged 55 years.

Tyler, Orsamus R., former insurance commissioner of Connecticut, died November 21, aged 69 years.

Van Allen, Garret A., president of the Commerce of Albany, died there from acute gout and rheumatism, January 28. Mr. Van Allen was born in Albany, N. Y., February 28, 1835, and after completing his education obtained in the public schools and academies of his native city, entered the banking business. He organized the Commerce Insurance Company in 1859 and was successively its secretary, vice-president and president. He was an active member of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, and was chairman of its committee on incendiarism and arson.

Van Alstyne, Richard H., New York insurance broker, died by suicide near Troy, N. Y., July 28.

Vandyke, John H., former president of the Northwestern Mutual Life of Milwaukee, died there March 9, aged 86 years.

Vaughan, Frank C., agent at Richmond, Ind., died by suicide at Boston, Mass., March 11.

Ward, Aaron C., medical examiner for the Prudential of Newark, died at Bad Nauheim, Germany, from heart disease, July 20.

Ward, P. W., former Ohio state manager of the Ocean Accident, died at Cleveland, Ohio, June 9.

Warner, Edward G., general manager of the Florida Home of Georgia, died at Atlanta from heart disease, October 11. He was a native of Virginia and was born at Richmond, February 1, 1867. He received a private school education, and entered the banking business, later engaging in the lumber and building trade, from which he graduated into fire underwriting. He was special agent of the Hartford Fire for a number of years and was appointed manager of the Florida Home in 1909.

Warren, Thomas A., business manager of the *Insurance World* of Pittsburgh, died there by suicide, December 30, 1908, aged 44 years.

Washburn, John H., former president of the Home of New York, died there from general debility, December 23, aged 81 years. Mr. Washburn was born at Amherst, Mass., in 1828, and after graduating from Amherst College he studied law in Rutland, Vt., and Granville, N. Y. In 1850 he became interested in the insurance business in the office of the Washington County Mutual Fire Insurance Company of New York. Four years later he became secretary of the Bridgeport Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Connecticut and remained in that capacity until 1857. In 1859 he joined the Home, was elected assistant secretary in 1865, secretary in 1867, vice-president in 1884, and president in April, 1901. He resigned the presidency of the Home in 1904. He was the first president of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange, and was president of the National Board of Fire Underwriters in 1904 and 1905.

Webb, S. H., Louisville, Ky., insurance agent, murdered at Fort Worth, Tex., August 28.

Welch, Orrin T., former insurance superintendent of Kansas, died at Brooklyn, N. Y., April 25, aged 70 years.

Welsh, Luke P., manager at Trenton, N. J., for the Colonial Life of Jersey City, died from tuberculosis, March 9, aged 35 years.

Wessendorf, Herman W., former superintendent of the St. Louis National Life, died from pneumonia, February 19.

Wilkes, Louis D., manager at St. Paul, Minn., for the Equitable Life, died there from apoplexy, May 10, aged 53 years.

Williams, E. G., agent of the Fidelity and Casualty at Atlanta, Ga., died there from a shot wound, June 29.

Williams, Fred A., special agent for the South Eastern Underwriters' Association, with headquarters at Macon, Ga., died there from pneumonia, March 22.

Whitaker, Robert, former general agent of the Firemen's of Baltimore, died from pleuro pneumonia, February 1.

Wood, J. Garnet, general agent at Little Rock, Ark., for the Des Moines Life, died at Little Rock from accident, July 30.

Woodman, Stephen F., Boston manager for the Travelers of Hartford for forty-four years, died at Jamaica Plain, Mass., December 2. Mr. Woodman was born at Southampton, N. H., December 6, 1844. He enlisted in

the Forty-eighth Massachusetts Regiment, and at the close of the war entered the service of the Travelers Insurance Company at its Boston office, and remained with the company until his death. He was appointed joint general agent in 1878 and became sole general agent at Boston in 1891. He was president of the Boston Life Underwriters' Association in 1896, and was chairman of the executive committee of the National Association of Life Underwriters from 1900 to 1903 and again in 1906.

Woodruff, Frank L., Atlanta, Ga., manager for the Michigan Mutual Life and the Great Eastern Casualty, died from heart disease, February 17.

Wyatt, George W., special agent of the Glens Falls, died at Syracuse, N. Y., June 13, aged 60 years.

Young, Gideon, local agent at Cobleskill, N. Y., died there May 17, aged 92 years.

Zartman, Lester W., professor of political economy at Yale and insurance writer, died at Savoy Center, Mass., from typhoid fever, October 19, aged 30 years.

Zell, George, Williamstown, N. J., insurance agent, died by accidental shooting, May 20.

DE BOER, JOSEPH AREND, president of the National Life Insurance Company, Montpelier, Vt., was born in Warffum, Province of Groningen, Holland, June 17, 1861. He was brought to this country at the age of seven, was educated in the public and high schools at Albany, N. Y., and at Dartmouth College, from which he graduated in 1884. Mr. De Boer's first vocation was that of teacher. He was master in the Holderness School for Boys at Plymouth, N. H., 1884-5, and principal of the Montpelier Union and Washington county grammar schools 1885-9. In the latter year, on August 1, he accepted the appointment of actuary of the National Life, and was elected a director and secretary of the company in 1897; second vice-president in 1900; first vice-president in 1901, and president in 1902. He was secretary of the Vermont Historical Society, 1892-1908; state senator from Washington county in the legislature of 1900 and representative from the city of Montpelier in the legislature of 1908. He is one of the charter members of the Actuarial Society of America; a trustee of the Permanent School Fund of Vermont and of various educational institutions. Dartmouth College conferred on him the degrees of A.B., in 1884, A.M., in 1887, and Sc.D., in 1909.

DECAMP, JAMES M., general agent of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company for its central department, with headquarters at Cincinnati, was born in that city December 25, 1845. He was educated in its public schools and the Ohio Wesleyan University, from which he was graduated in 1867. The same year he entered the Cincinnati office of the Aetna and in 1869 went to Iowa as its special agent for three years. He was special agent of the Amazon of Cincinnati for New York and New England from 1872 to 1877, and New England special agent of the Liverpool and London and Globe from 1877 to 1879. He was then promoted to his present position. He was president of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Northwest in 1883. Mr. De Camp was elected president of the Western Union in 1900, and was re-elected in 1901, holding office until the following year.

DECREMENT. The part by which a variable quantity is conceived to be diminished. In the mortality tables in use by life insurance companies there is a column showing the number dying each year out of the number living at the beginning of the year. This column is the decrement. Starting with, say 100,000 persons, living at the age at which the table begins, there is an annual decrement until the last one dies at age 100.

DEED OF SETTLEMENT. In England all insurance companies formed prior to 1862 were organized under a deed of settlement which set forth the contemplated objects of the association. These deeds are analogous to our charters, and the phrase is used in our laws which compel filing a company's charter or deed of settlement.

DELAWARE ASSOCIATION OF LIFE UNDERWRITERS. In April, 1901, the life insurance agents of the state of Delaware organized the Delaware Association of Life Underwriters, and elected Frank Wooley of the Travelers, president, and Philip Burnett, Jr., of the National Life, secretary. The association is inactive.

DELAWARE INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, Philadelphia, Pa. Organized 1835; capital \$400,000. John S. Bioren, president; J. P. Smith, Jr., secretary.

DELAWARE INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1879-1910. The insurance department of this state was established by act of the legislation March 24, 1879. The insurance commissioner is elected by the people and commissioned by the Governor for a term of four years. The commissioners have been:

Henry C. Douglas, . . .	1884-1885	Peter K. Meredith, . . .	1893-1897
John R. McFee, . . .	1879-1884	Edward Fowler, . . .	1897-1901
Nathan Pratt, . . .	1885-1889	George W. Marshall, . .	1901-1909
Isaac N. Fooks, . . .	1889-1893		

Charles H. Maull is the present commissioner and assumed office January 5, 1909.

DE LEON, EDWIN WARREN, president and a director of the Casualty Company of America, New York, is a native of South Carolina and was born in Charleston, August 6, 1868. He received a private school and college education, graduating from Randolph-Macon College, Virginia in the class of 1886 with degree of A.B. and graduated from Columbia College Law School New York in 1889 with degree of LL.B. He was admitted to the bar in that year and practised law until 1892, when he entered the casualty insurance field, being appointed assistant manager for New York State in the liability department of the Travelers Insurance Company. A year later he became manager of the company's liability department for New York and New Jersey, and continued in this position until 1898, when he resigned to accept

the management of the Maryland Casualty Company for the States of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut. In 1903 he resigned this position to assist in the organization of the Casualty Company of America, the formation of which was conceived by him, and which began business October 1, 1903. He was first vice-president and general manager of the company to April, 1909, when he was elected president of the company. He is a member of the executive committee of the International Association of Accident Underwriters; chairman of the editorial Board of the International Insurance Encyclopedia; author of the Law of Liability, 1899; editor of the Casualty Insurance Section of the Insurance Year Book; editor of the Manual of Liability Insurance; author of Casualty Insurance, in the Encyclopedia Americana; editor of Liability Insurance, in the Cyclopedic of Law and Procedure, member of American Statistical Association; member of Civic Federation of New York; member of American Association for Labor Legislation, and member of the National Child Labor Committee regulating the employment of children in factories and mercantile establishments.

DEMING, WILLIAM HENRY, secretary of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, is a native of that city, in which he was born September 22, 1857. He has been in the service of the company ever since he left the Hartford High School, was appointed assistant secretary in 1897, and elected secretary, March 23, 1906.

DEPOSITS, SPECIAL, REQUIRED BY STATES. The following is a statement of the special deposits required by certain states from insurance companies of other states or countries doing business therein:

Arizona—Every company must give bond of \$15,000, but may make deposit of like amount in territorial bonds.

Arkansas—All fire, life, and casualty companies must give bond of \$20,000; guarantee and surety companies bond of \$50,000, or deposit of like amount in cash, United States, or Arkansas Loughborough bonds.

Delaware—By surety and guarantee companies, \$10,000.

Georgia—By fire companies, \$10,000; Georgia life, \$100,000; assessment life, \$20,000; surety companies, \$25,000, before being accepted on bonds of municipal officers.

Idaho—By fidelity and surety companies, \$25,000.

Louisiana—Guaranty, fidelity, surety, and bond companies, \$50,000.

Missouri—By domestic life companies, \$100,000 in notes or bonds; industrial companies, \$10,000.

New Mexico—By fire insurance companies, \$10,000, in United States money, or in territorial or county bonds, or real estate in the territory of that value must be owned.

New York—By fire and marine companies of other countries, \$200,000; life and casualty companies, \$200,000; by domestic life companies, \$100,000; by domestic casualty and guarantee credit companies to an amount not less than \$100,000 nor more than \$250,000. Domestic fire companies and all insurance companies of other states are not required to make deposits except in the case of the latter under retaliatory laws.

North Carolina—By fire insurance having a capital of \$500,000 or less, \$10,000; capital of more than \$500,000 and not over \$1,000,000, \$20,000; companies with a capital in excess of \$1,000,000, \$25,000 in United States bonds or bonds of North Carolina or of the cities of the state.

Oklahoma—By surety companies, \$50,000.

South Carolina—By surety companies bonding state and county officers, \$25,000.

South Dakota—Domestic fire, 80 per cent. of capital; domestic life, \$100,000; all surety, burglary, and liability companies, \$20,000.

Texas—Fidelity companies, \$50,000.

Virginia—By all companies (except those doing a marine business exclusively in the state) 5 per cent. of their capital in bonds of Virginia or the United States, or the cities or counties of Virginia, such deposits to be not less than \$10,000, nor more than \$50,000, and no single bond to be over \$10,000.

West Virginia—By foreign and other state surety companies 20 per cent. of their capital stock (capital stock must be \$150,000, same as for domestic companies), except that the deposit need not exceed \$75,000 in any one case.

Wisconsin—By casualty and surety companies \$50,000 for each additional class of business, if the company desires to transact more than one of the different kinds of business coming under the head of guarantee, casualty, or surety business. Life companies organized under foreign governments, an amount equal to the net value of all policies written on lives of residents of the state.

Surety companies are required by several states, particularly Alabama, New Jersey, and Utah, and some cities to make special deposits, not enumerated above.

Many states require deposits by other state companies if they have not made deposits in their home states, and by companies of other countries, if they have not made deposits in some other state of the United States. Most of the states make the provisions of the reciprocal law apply to deposits. Some states require domestic life companies to deposit an amount equal to the legal reserve on policies.

In states having reciprocal or retaliatory laws the fire insurance companies of Georgia, Oregon, and Virginia, the life and other insurance companies of Virginia, and the surety companies of South Carolina, if any, are required to make the same deposits as the last-named states exact of like companies of the first-named states.

DE ROODE, HOLGER, western fire underwriter, is descended from a noble Dutch family, and was born at Rotterdam, Holland, October 22, 1853. He came to this country at an early age and received his education principally at St. Francis Xavier's College in Cincinnati, Ohio. Mr. de Roode went into a fire insurance office in Cincinnati when less than sixteen years old, and has been continuously in the fire insurance business over thirty years, and in the local business in Chicago over twenty-five years. Meanwhile, he was general manager at Chicago for the Clinton Fire of New York, the Southern California and Providence-Washington insurance companies. He was the pioneer in the co-insurance movement and chairman of the first committee on the subject of the Western Union. Mr. de Roode is a prominent member of the Chicago Society for Ethical Culture and a Trustee of the Holland Society of Chicago, and has been a frequent contributor to the insurance press and the proceedings of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Northwest and the National Association of Local Fire Insurance Agents. He is now the head of the firm of H. de Roode & Company, conducting a general insurance and investment agency in Chicago.

representing principally the Hanover, Firemen's (Newark), Hudson Underwriters, Lumber and Adirondack (New York) Fire Insurance Companies, and being general agent of the Hudson Underwriters. In 1902 Mr. de Roode published and copyrighted a pamphlet entitled "Some Facts for Investors in Fire Insurance Shares," which has been accepted as an authority in insurance and financial circles.

DES MOINES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Des Moines, Ia. Organized 1881; paid-up capital, \$100,000. George G. Hunter, president; C. S. Hunter, secretary.

DES MOINES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Des Moines, Ia. Organized 1885; reincorporated 1900; capital, \$100,000. C. E. Rawson, president; Wilmot A. Harbach, secretary.

DETROIT CONFERENCE. An organization of accident and sick benefit associations was organized in July, 1902, with D. E. Thomas of the National Protective Society president, and V. D. Cliff of the United States Health and Accident Insurance Company secretary. The objects of the conference are the promotion of friendly feeling and welfare of the business through association, and any company transacting accident and sickness insurance is eligible to membership, although provision is made for membership of companies transacting only an accident business. Meetings are held in February, May, August, and November, when different phases of the business are discussed. The present officers elected at the annual meeting held at Niagara Falls, N. Y., in August, 1909, are: President, Louis H. Fibel, Great Eastern Casualty; vice-president, L. O. Chatfield, Phoenix Preferred; second vice-president, F. L. Miner, Bankers Accident; secretary, W. H. Howland, Fidelity Accident and Protective Society, Saginaw, Mich.; treasurer, D. E. Stevens, Commonwealth Casualty; executive committee: J. B. Pitcher, chairman; H. G. B. Alexander, V. D. Cliff, W. H. Jones, C. H. Boyer, A. E. Forrest, Reinhold R. Koch. Papers were read as follows: "The History of Accident and Health Insurance," by J. B. Boyer, General Accident Assurance Corporation; "Blessings in Disguise," by Reinhold R. Koch, American Assurance Company; "Industrial Accident Insurance in Its Relation to the State," by George W. Hatch, editor *Insurance Age*; "The Banker versus the Barber as a Collector," E. C. Budlong, Bankers Accident Insurance Company.

DETROIT FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY of Detroit, Mich. Organized 1866; capital, \$500,000. E. H. Butler, president; A. H. McDonell, secretary.

DETROIT FIRE UNDERWRITERS' CLUB. This Michigan organization was formed in 1891 for social as well as business purposes. At its annual meeting in January, 1910, the following officers were elected: President, Joseph Goodrich; vice-president, Leo

K. Hennes; secretary, Alfred Bunclark; treasurer, Harry B. Page; executive committee: H. R. Verner, Fred Guenther and W. A. Eldridge.

DETROIT LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION was organized in 1886 as the Michigan Life Underwriters' Association, and re-organized as above in 1906. The following are the officers elected at the annual meeting in February, 1910: President, D. A. Johnson, Union Central; vice-president, Geo. L. Bahl, Penn Mutual; second vice-president, Nathaniel Reese, Provident Life & Trust; secretary and treasurer, Thomas P. Diamond, State Mutual Life of Worcester; executive committee: A. S. Boda, A. R. Thompson, H. Wibert Spence, William Van Sickie and M. W. Marshall.

DeWITT, CARROLL L., general agent at Chicago of the Newark Fire Insurance Company, was born at Findlay, Ohio, July 2, 1863. He was educated at Indianapolis and began his insurance career there in 1880. After serving for ten years in a local agency he went with the North British in 1890 and was appointed special agent of the Glens Falls in 1891. He served that company until 1904, when he was appointed to his present position as western general agent of the Newark Fire at Chicago. He is an active member of several underwriting associations, and was elected president of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Northwest at the annual meeting in 1907.

DICKSON, ROBERT, fire underwriter, was born in Scotland in 1845 and came to this country twenty-one years thereafter, entering the service of the commercial house of Cross & Company, where he remained until 1877, when he was appointed, in association with the late Sir William Lane Booker, manager for the Imperial, London, Northern, and Queen Insurance Companies, to which was added a few years later the Connecticut Fire of Hartford. Sir William retired in 1882, leaving to Mr. Dickson the sole management of the companies. In 1891 he was made United States manager for the Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation, and in 1898 he severed his connection with his other companies and removed to New York. After six years representation there, he resigned the management of the Royal Exchange and was elected president of the Armenia Insurance Company of Pittsburg, followed shortly thereafter by his election as president of the Southern Insurance Company of New Orleans. In 1906, on the consolidation of the Armenia with the Conestoga Insurance Company, under the name of the Guardian Fire, Mr. Dickson was elected president of the consolidated company, and remained as such until the retirement of the company.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN. Supervision of insurance in the District of Columbia vested formerly in the office of the district assessor, but in 1901 Congress amended the insurance laws of the district, and by sub-chapter 5 of

the District Code created a distinct insurance department. Thomas E. Drake, formerly deputy superintendent of the Ohio department, was appointed commissioner and took office January 1, 1902. The department is under the direction of the commissioners of the district, who are authorized to appoint a superintendent of insurance.

DIXIE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Greensboro, N. C. Organized 1906; capital \$500,000. Ashley Horn, president; H. R. Bush, vice-president; F. M. Garner, secretary.

DOBBS, CHARLES, insurance journalist, was born in Lexington, Ky., January 1, 1871, and his ancestors were among the early English settlers in Virginia. He is a graduate of Bethel College, Russellville, Ky., class of 1889, since when he has been engaged in newspaper work. From June 1893 to 1903 was an editorial writer, city editor, and dramatic critic on Louisville papers. For the two following years he was connected with the editorial departments of the *New York Times* and *World*, and in January, 1905, accepted his present position of associate editor of the *Insurance Field*, and is also editor of the *Life Insurance Educator*. He is a member of the Tavern Club and secretary of the Audubon Country Club, both of Louisville, and is also Kentucky member of the national committee of the Socialist party.

DOBBINS, EDWARD L., vice-president of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, was born at Mount Holly, N. J., July 29, 1838. He was reared on a farm, but received his elementary education at the Pennington Seminary in New Jersey and studied law at the Albany (N. Y.) Law School. He went to the war in 1862 with the Army of the Potomac, and on his return home was admitted to the Newark bar, and practiced his profession until 1871. In that year he accepted the appointment of assistant secretary of the Mutual Benefit. In 1880 he was appointed its secretary, and in 1889 its secretary and treasurer, and elected vice-president in 1905. He is a member of its board of directors. Mr. Dobbins was for a number of years president of the Newark Board of Education.

DODD, AMZI, ex-president of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, was born at Bloomfield, N. J., March 2, 1823. He was graduated at Princeton College in 1841, and admitted to the Newark bar in 1848. He practiced law with Frederick T. Frelinghuysen and alone until 1871, when he was appointed vice-chancellor of New Jersey. He resigned that office in 1875, was reappointed in 1881, and at the close of the year again resigned to become president of the Mutual Benefit. In 1902, after a service of twenty years, Mr. Dodd retired from the presidency, but continued in the directorate. He has been for many years one of the riparian commissioners of New Jersey, has been in the state legislature, a justice of the Court of Errors and Appeals, etc. He brought to the service of the Mutual Benefit a special knowledge of the mathematics

of the business, having been the mathematician of the company since 1863, and having given a great deal of study to life insurance matters both here and in England. He received the degree of LL.D. from Princeton College in 1874.

DOLPH, JOHN, ex-president of the National Association of Life Underwriters, was born in Ontario, Canada, August 13, 1859. His early life was spent on a farm, and he received a public and high school education, and subsequently taught school for a number of years. He was superintendent of the Clifton district for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company at Cincinnati until 1908 when he was appointed superintendent of the Baltimore, Md., district. He was elected president of the National Association of Life Underwriters at its Indianapolis meeting in 1904.

DORNIN, GEORGE W., manager for the Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company for the Pacific coast, is the son of the late George D. Dornin, and was born in Grass Valley, Nevada county, Cal., in December, 1854. After a term in the University of California he entered the mechanical department of the Central Pacific Railroad. Three years later he joined the office force of the Fireman's Fund, the elder Dornin then being its secretary. He accompanied his father into the service of the Lion Fire in 1881 as chief clerk, and on the dissolution of the alliance between the National, Lion, and Imperial he was appointed assistant manager for the National Fire, but resigned in 1906. Was appointed manager of the Pacific Department of the Springfield in August, 1907, to fill the vacancy created by the death of the father the previous month. He was elected president of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Pacific for 1901, and councilman-at-large for the city of Oakland, Cal., for 1901-1902; was re-elected to the latter office for the years 1903-1904, serving as president of that body for two years.

DORNIN, JOHN C., assistant manager for the Pacific department of the Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Springfield, was born in North San Juan, Nevada county, Cal., July 10, 1865. He graduated from the College of Mines, University of California, in 1889, and spent two seasons with the United States Geodetic Survey on the coast of Alaska (before the Klondyke excitement), subsequently located in the new town of Everett, on Puget Sound, as local insurance agent, then as special agent covering Washington and Montana.

DOWNING, JEROME F., manager of the western department of the Insurance Company of North America, and of the Philadelphia Underwriters, with headquarters at Erie, Pa., was born at Enfield, Mass., March 24, 1827. He was reared on a farm, and reaching manhood entered journalism in his native state, and subsequently was editor-in-chief of the Troy (N. Y.) *Daily Post*. Having decided to abandon journalism for the law, he became principal of the high school in Carlisle, Pa., studying law while occupy-

ing that position, and was admitted to the bar of that place in 1855, removing the same year to Erie. Here he acquired a lucrative practice and was district attorney of the county. In 1864 he was offered the western management of the North America, which, being disinclined to give up his profession, he accepted with hesitation, and with the stipulation that the headquarters of the company should be at Erie. The management of the Pennsylvania Fire was added in 1872. The connection of these two companies in the west under the direction of Mr. Downing continued until January 1, 1895, when the Pennsylvania Fire withdrew and established an independent western department, and the Philadelphia Underwriters, composed of the Insurance Company of North America and the Fire Association of Philadelphia, "the strongest combine of the kind in the world," took the place of the Pennsylvania Fire. Mr. Downing is classed with the greater of the western underwriters, and has achieved marked success in his field of effort. On May 1, 1910, the office of the Western Department of the Insurance Company of North America was removed to Chicago, Mr. Downing retiring as manager, after an unbroken service of forty-six years, but he continues as manager of the western department of the Philadelphia Underwriters, with headquarters at Erie, Pa.

DOX, CHARLES EDWARD, manager of the western department of the Orient Insurance Company, and of the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company of Liverpool, England, was born of German parentage at Terre Haute, Ind., December 11, 1861. He was educated in the common schools and high school of that city, and, after having engaged in the wholesale and retail book business, he began his insurance career with the Continental Insurance Company in the south; was next employed by the Phenix of Brooklyn, and later was special agent in the south for the Norwich Union. On the transfer of the control of the Orient of Hartford to the London and Lancashire he was elected secretary of the Orient, and soon after was appointed to his present position.

DRAKE, THOMAS E., superintendent of insurance of the District of Columbia, was born near Waldo, O., July 22, 1852. He received his education in the public schools, a private school for boys at Delaware, O., and the Smithville Institute. For a time he taught school and was a clerk in the office of the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company at Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1877 he became sole manager and financial agent of the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., for Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, and West Virginia. He resigned this position in 1883 to become president of the Martell Manufacturing Company of Chicago, Ill., continuing at the head of that concern for ten years, when he re-entered the life insurance business, becoming connected with the agency department of the Provident Savings, with headquarters at Chicago. Later he became associate manager for the Ætna Life for Minnesota, North and South Dakota, and Iowa, and for a time was manager for northern Ohio for the New England Mutual Life. He

was superintendent of agencies of the John Hancock Mutual Life for Ohio and West Virginia, and for several years was general field agent for the same company, with headquarters at Boston. He resigned the latter position to become deputy superintendent of insurance of Ohio in June, 1900. When the new department of insurance in the District of Columbia was created in 1901 the district commissioners sought out Mr. Drake and appointed him to the office.

DREW, ALFRED ADAMS, superintendent of agencies of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, was born in St. Louis, Mo., September 10, 1866. He received a public school education, and began his business career in the general passenger office of the Pennsylvania Railroad in St. Louis at the age of fifteen. He remained in railroad service for fourteen years, filling many positions, and finally resigning as chief clerk in the general passenger department of the Texas and Pacific Railway to enter the life insurance business; engaging in field work for the Fidelity Mutual Life and after three years becoming general agent of the company in St. Louis. He was elected assistant secretary of the Life Insurance Clearing Company, but resigned the position and engaged with the Mutual Benefit Life as a solicitor in St. Louis. Later he was appointed general agent of the Prudential at Dayton, O., from whence he was soon after transferred by the company to the home office to assume the duties of Assistant Manager of the ordinary department, a position he filled for three years and a half. On January 1, 1903, he entered the service of the Mutual Benefit as editor of *The Pelican*, the company's paper, and was appointed to his present position in 1907.

DREW, CYRUS K., insurance journalist, was born at Evansville, Ind., January 28, 1870. He entered the insurance business in his father's local agency at the age of 14. In 1886 he was appointed clerk in the office of the New Orleans compact, managed by J. B. Bennett. He served in this office six years, afterwards taking a thorough course in general agency work and in life insurance soliciting. In 1897 Colonel Young E. Allison prevailed on Mr. Drew to enter insurance journalism, and for the succeeding five years he served as managing editor of the *Insurance Herald* and the *Insurance Field*. In January, 1902, Mr. Drew bought an interest in the *Insurance Report* of Denver, of which he is now editor and manager.

DREWRY, LUCIUS DEMARIUS, was born at Griffin, Spalding county, Ga., May 9, 1861. His father was a Virginian, and on his mother's side he is descended from General Israel Putnam of the Revolution. He was educated at the high school at Griffin, and at the age of seventeen entered the fire insurance office of his uncle, Israel Putnam, at Atlanta. He was solicitor in Georgia four years for the Northwestern Mutual Life, leaving that company October 1, 1887, to enter the service of the Mutual Benefit Life. In .

March, 1896, he was called to the home office of the company at Newark, to look after the company's agency business, at the same time retaining the Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi general agency. In January, 1897, he was appointed superintendent of agencies, an office created for the purpose of relieving Vice-President Pearson of a part of the duties of his department. For several years Mr. Drewry was a member of the executive committee of the National Association of Life Underwriters, and at the annual meeting of 1895 was elected secretary of the association, holding the position until the next year, when he declined a re-election. Preferring agency work, he resigned the superintendency of agencies on September 1, 1897, and was made state agent for Ohio, with offices in Cincinnati, this in addition to the agency for Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi, which he had retained while at the home office of his company.

DRIGGS, MARSHALL S., president of the Williamsburgh City Fire Insurance Company of Brooklyn, N. Y., was born in the city of New York, January 9, 1834. He was educated at Redding Institute, Connecticut, and entered the service of the Williamsburgh City as policy clerk on March 22, 1853. He resigned the assistant secretaryship in 1857 to begin the business of warehouseman on his own account. He was elected a director of the insurance company in 1868 and chairman of the finance committee in 1883, and succeeded his father on his death, in August, 1889, as president. Mr. Driggs was vice-president of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters in 1900 and 1901, and was elected president of that body in 1902 and re-elected in 1903. He is a member of the Automobile Club of America, the New England Society, and the Chamber of Commerce of New York, a director in the First National Bank of Brooklyn, N. Y., a director of the National Surety Company, the Williamsburgh Trust Company, the Empire State Surety Company, of New York, and the Casualty Company of America.

DRYDEN, FORREST FAIRCHILD, second vice-president and director of the Prudential Insurance Company, was born in Ohio, December 26, 1864. He received his education at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and began his business career with the Prudential. He was elected to his present position in January, 1906. He is a director of the South Jersey Gas, Electric and Traction Company, and a director of the Fidelity Trust Company, and a director of the Union National Bank.

DRYDEN, JOHN F., president of the Prudential Insurance Company of America, and former United States senator from the state of New Jersey, is justly entitled to rank as the father of industrial insurance in America. Born near Farmington, Me., August 7, 1839, he removed with his parents to Massachusetts when he was in his seventh year. With the intention of following the legal profession he entered Yale College, but before fully completing his

course his health broke down and he was obliged to leave the university. He was later restored to the full privileges of his class, however, and is entered on the college records as a regularly graduated student. This is an honor which is rarely bestowed by Yale. During the period in which he was compelled to rest he became interested in the subject of life insurance, and read with avidity everything he could find relating to it. From the field of theory he entered the field of practice, and became regularly engaged in the life insurance business. About the year 1865 his attention was attracted by a report made by Elizur Wright to the Massachusetts legislature referring to industrial insurance as it was then operated in England. Mr. Wright doubted if such a plan could be successfully applied and operated in this country. Mr. Dryden thought the matter out and became convinced to the contrary. He made an exhaustive study of the whole subject, "devoured," as he said himself, every scrap of literature that he could obtain relating to it. Next he prepared a table of rates and matured a plan which he believed could be applied and successfully operated in America. He went to Newark, N. J., in 1873, and there, with the assistance of citizens of that place, organized a friendly society modeled on the English plan, meanwhile having obtained from the New Jersey legislature an act authorizing the formation of a company such as he had in view. The friendly society was merely experimental. It did no business to speak of, but it served to thoroughly convince Mr. Dryden and his friends of the complete feasibility of his plan. On October 13, 1875, the Prudential was organized. Its history and success are familiar to everyone. Mr. Dryden is one of the leading financiers of the country, and has large interests in many prominent financial institutions. On January 29, 1902, the legislature of New Jersey conferred upon him the honor of representing that state in the United States Senate to succeed Senator William J. Sewell, deceased, and served one term.

DUBUQUE FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Dubuque, Ia. Organized 1883; capital, \$200,000. John Ellwanger, president; N. J. Schrup, secretary.

DUDLEY, WALTER W., fire underwriter. [See Death Roll.]

DUGAN, A. G., general agent of the western department for the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, was born in Louisville, March 14, 1861. He received a public school education, spending his boyhood days on a farm, and at the age of eighteen entered the fire insurance business with the Queen Insurance Company at Louisville. Later he was appointed special agent in Kentucky and Tennessee for the Springfield Fire and Marine, being later transferred to the Pacific coast, and managed the company's Pacific coast business until the department was discontinued. In 1895 he was appointed special agent for Kentucky, West Virginia, and southern Ohio for the Hartford, a position he retained until ap-

pointed assistant western general agent. He was appointed to his present position in 1910. Mr. Dugan was president of the Kentucky and Tennessee Board in 1889.

DUNHAM, SYLVESTER CLARK, president of the Travelers Insurance Company, was born in 1846 in Mansfield, Conn. He was brought up in Ohio, educated in the public schools and in Mount Union College. He returned to Connecticut in 1865, engaged two years in teaching, afterwards studied law in New Britain with the Hon. Charles E. Mitchell, was meantime clerk of the police court and editor of the New Britain *Record*, was admitted to the Hartford county bar in 1871, a year later entered the law office of Hon. Henry C. Robinson of Hartford, and practiced law until 1883. For two years thereafter he gave his attention to special practice, being engaged much of the time in mining litigation in Utah, Arizona, and California, for eastern clients having interests there. In 1885, at the request of the late President Batterson, he devoted himself to the legal affairs of The Travelers Insurance Company, conducting with counsel in Colorado its important litigation involving title to about 70,000 acres of land and four important irrigation enterprises in that state. Upon the settlement of the Colorado interests, which required all his attention for four years, he continued to act as the company's general counsel at its home office, having supervision of its legal department, including investments, and became intimately acquainted with the company's affairs at home and abroad. He was elected a director of The Travelers in January, 1897; vice-president in January, 1899, and president by unanimous vote of the board October 14, 1901. Mr. Dunham has held several important positions in the city government of Hartford, is vice-president of the National Exchange Bank, a director in the Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, the American Hardware Company, The American Surety Company, and the Metropolitan Bank of New York, and a number of other corporations, treasurer of the Colorado Valley Land Company, and of other Colorado corporations, and a member of several societies and clubs, including the Union League Club of New York, the New England Society of Mayflower Descendants and the Connecticut Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. He is also president of the Travelers Indemnity Company.

DUNLOP, C. D., vice-president and director of the Providence-Washington Insurance Company, Providence, R. I., was born in Missouri and entered the insurance business in Denver, Colorado, in 1882. He was appointed manager of the mountain department of the Providence-Washington Insurance Company in 1891, and removed to Chicago as manager of the western department in 1895. He was elected to his present office in 1904.

DUTCHESS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Organized 1906; capital, \$200,000. L. H. Vail, president; J. J. Graham, secretary.

DUTTON, WILLIAM J., president of the Fireman's Fund Insurance Company of San Francisco, was born at Bangor, Me., January 23, 1847. His father was one of the pioneers in California, an incorporator of the Fireman's Fund, and served for some years as its vice-president. Mr. Dutton entered the service of the Fireman's Fund in 1867, when it established its marine department, as marine clerk. In 1869 he was appointed marine secretary of the company, in 1873 assistant secretary, and in 1880, secretary. In 1890 he was elected vice-president and manager, and, upon the retirement of D. J. Staples in January, 1900, he was elected president of the company. He has been active in the councils of the Board of Fire Underwriters of the Pacific, was chairman of its executive committee for the four years following its organization in 1883, and was one year its president and nine years vice-president during the first ten years of its existence. He is also an expert in marine underwriting, and was president of the San Francisco Board of Marine Underwriters for 21 years, from 1888 to 1909, when he declined re-election.

DUVAL, W. S., was born at Middletown, Conn., in 1847, and was educated in the School of Mines of Columbia College, New York. He went to California in 1868, and was engaged in practical mining many years. In 1885 he became an employe of the Pacific Insurance Union, serving as surveyor in different places within its jurisdiction. In 1890 he was appointed general manager. This position he resigned in August, 1893, to accept the Pacific coast managership of the Continental. On the removal of the Continental Pacific coast branch office to Chicago in 1895, he organized the Alameda County Board of Fire Underwriters, taking its management, entering the service of the Board of Fire Underwriters of the Pacific as surveyor upon its assuming jurisdiction over the entire coast. In 1897 he was elected manager (now district secretary) of District B. of the Board of Fire Underwriters of the Pacific, comprising middle, northern California, Nevada, and Alaska.

DYER, W. H., general agent of the Berkshire Life Insurance Company at Boston, began his insurance experience in September, 1867, as agent of the Washington Life Insurance Company at Cincinnati, O. He afterward became general traveling agent of the Union Central Life Insurance Company and also superintendent of agents of the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company of Maine. He became connected with the Berkshire in 1877 as superintendent of agencies, which position he held till May 1, 1904, when he assumed in partnership the general agency of the Berkshire at Boston, Mass., under the firm name of Dyer & Foss. This partnership was dissolved January 1, 1909.

E

EASTERN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of Atlantic City, N. J. Organized 1902; capital, \$207,066.66. A. H. Phillips, president; J. Haines Lippincott, secretary.

EASTERN UNION [See Fire Underwriters' Union.]

EATON, HENRY W., manager in New York of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company, is a native of London, England, and entered the service of that company in 1866. He represented it at Bristol, England, in 1876 as resident secretary of the west of England branch, and came to New York in 1878 as assistant manager of the New York branch under Mr. Pulsford. Upon the retirement of that gentleman, in 1887, he became resident manager. Mr. Eaton is an associate member of the Institute of Actuaries of England. In 1897 he was elected president of the National Board of Fire Underwriters of the United States.

EDDY, HENRY CLAY, resident secretary of the western department of the Commercial Union of London and Palatine of London, is a native of Providence, R. I., where he was born May 9, 1848. He received his higher education at the Highland Military Academy at Worcester, Mass. When sixteen years old he entered the office of a local insurance agency at Providence, from which in 1867 he transferred his services to the Home Insurance Company of New York as a clerk. Following this, in 1871, Mr. Eddy became special agent for the German-American and Phenix of New York, and in 1883 he accepted the post at Chicago which he now occupies. Mr. Eddy was president of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the northwest in 1890-91.

EDMONDS, J. FRANK, resident secretary of the northwestern department of the Commercial Union Assurance Company and Palatine Insurance Company, at Denver, Col., was born at Woodstock, Ontario, Canada, June 11, 1855. He was educated in the high school in Rochelle, Ill., and began his business career in mercantile pursuits at Deadwood, South Dakota. He entered the fire insurance business as local agent in 1889, at Deadwood, South Dakota and was appointed special agent of the Commercial Union Assurance Company in 1892. He was appointed to his present position in March, 1899.

EDWARDS, GEORGE B., vice-president of the Germania Fire Insurance Company of New York, was born in the United States and educated partly in Germany and England. After eight

years' business education in a New York, China, and South American importing house, Mr. Edwards entered, in 1874, the employ of the Germania Fire Insurance Company as a clerk, and gradually advanced to the position of special agent in the eastern field. After seventeen years' experience in the field he was promoted, in April, 1892, to the second vice-presidency, and in 1897, to the vice-presidency of the company.

EDWARDS, LEMUEL BLUFORD, Pacific coast manager, is a native of Indiana, where he was born December 17, 1843. He served as a private soldier three years in the civil war, and at the early age of 23 years was sheriff of Boone county, Ind., his term covering two years. Afterwards he went into the insurance business, and was a local fire insurance agent eight years, and a general agent of a life insurance company four years. For thirteen years he was on the road as a special agent, general agent, and superintendent of agencies of fire insurance companies. He was four years Pacific coast manager of the American of Newark, Caledonian of Edinburgh, and the Manchester Fire. He is now associated with Charles Christensen and Benjamin Goodwin in the Pacific coast management of the American Central of St. Louis, St. Paul Fire and Marine of St. Paul, and Mercantile Fire and Marine of Boston. Mr. Edwards was a member of the California legislature in 1881-82.

EGLESTON, THOMAS, general agent of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company at Atlanta, was born at Charleston, S. C., January 14, 1856, educated at private schools at that city, and removed to Atlanta, Ga., in 1872, entering the fire insurance agency office of James H. Low & Co. In 1875-76 he was superintendent of agencies for this firm. He was appointed local agent at Atlanta for the Hartford Fire in 1877, special agent and adjuster in 1883, and general agent for Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana in 1885. Mr. Egleston is also senior member of the firm of Egleston & Prescott, Atlanta, Ga., managers of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, and the Citizens Insurance Company of St. Louis for the southern states. From 1884 to 1894 he was a member of the executive committee of the South Eastern Tariff Association. In the latter year he was elected president of the association, and declined a re-election in 1896. Mr. Egleston was elected a member of the Georgia legislature in 1901 and appointed a member of the depot commission for the state of Georgia. Since 1905, Mr. Egleston has been the resident chairman of the Sprinklered Risk Committee of the South Eastern Tariff Association, and in 1906 he was elected chairman of the Cotton Insurance Association.

ELDRIDGE, GEORGE DYRE, insurance journalist and consulting actuary, was born at Mattapoisett, Mass., August 22, 1848, from a New England colonial ancestry. He had a common school and partial college education, and went into insurance journalism

in Cincinnati in 1869 as editor of the *Insurance Chronicle*, which connection he continued until he joined the *Index* in 1873, and removed with it to Boston, where its name was changed to the *Standard*. Mr. Eldridge established in Boston in 1883 the *Guardian*, a monthly journal, later known as *Notes and Comments* and devoted to the interests of life insurance. In 1886 he removed to Washington to take charge of the National Life-Maturity Insurance Company, as secretary and general manager. In May, 1894, he resigned these positions (retaining, however, his place on the board of directors), and connected himself with the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, afterwards reorganized as the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company, of which he was vice-president and actuary, and is now engaged as an independent consulting actuary. While a resident of Massachusetts, Mr. Eldridge was a member of the Newton city council and of the state legislature. He is the author of the novel "I Will Repay," published in 1902; "The Millbank Case," published in 1905, and "In the Potter's House," published in 1908.

ELECTRICITY AND FIRE INSURANCE. [See Underwriters' National Electric Association.]

ELLISON, EUGENE L., president of the Insurance Company of North America, and president of the Alliance Insurance Company of Philadelphia, was born in the state of Delaware and was educated in the public schools and academy at Newark, Del. Previous to his connection with his present company he was clerk in mercantile and banking houses, general agent of the Enterprise Insurance Company of Philadelphia, and assistant manager of the Philadelphia clearing house.

EMPIRE CASUALTY COMPANY, Parkersburg, W. Va. Organized 1905; capital \$250,000. The company was placed in a receiver's hands in 1910.

EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, New York city. Organized 1850; capital, \$200,000. D. J. Burtis, president; Ernest L. Allen, secretary.

EMPIRE STATE SURETY COMPANY of New York, N. Y., Organized 1901; capital, \$500,000. Wm. M. Tomlins, Jr., president; Geo. L. Smith, secretary.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD., of London, England. Incorporated October, 1880, with an authorized capital of \$5,000,000, now fully subscribed; paid up, \$500,000, which in 1892 was increased to \$750,000 and in 1906 to \$1,000,000. Its present total available resources amount to over \$10,000,000. Its charter covers the transaction of all classes of casualty insurance. The corporation was organized immediately following the enactment of the famous employers' liability act in England in 1880, and it is acknowledged to be the pioneer in liability insurance in the world. The officers of the company are:

Lord Claud Hamilton, chairman; S. Stanley Brown, general manager; W. E. Gray, secretary. General office of the company, Hamilton House, Victoria Embankment, London, E. C. Branch agencies are maintained in Holland, Sweden, the South African Republic, New South Wales, South Australia, Canada, and in the United States, where business was commenced in July, 1886, and at the present time it has a thoroughly established system of agencies in nearly every state in the Union. The United States branch officials are: Frank G. Webster, John Lowell, and William D. Mandell, trustees; Wm. Allen Butler, Jr., Gen. Francis V. Greene, Wm. D. Baldwin, advisory board; Henry M. Rogers, John B. Thomas, Charles Francis Adams, 2d, and Chas. F. Edgar, executive committee; Samuel Appleton, manager United States branch, Employers' Liability Building, 33 Broad Street, Boston, Mass. A deposit of over \$4,400,000 is at present maintained in various state insurance departments and in the hands of the United States trustees for the benefit and protection of its policy-holders. The annual premium income of the United States branch aggregates \$3,500,000. The prudent management of the corporation has established for it an enviable reputation as being financially provident and conservative, and yet liberal, in all its dealings with the public.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY INSURANCE. This class of insurance, which originated in Great Britain, was first written in the United States in 1866 as a regular business by the Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation of London. About 1889 both American and foreign companies authorized to do a casualty business, or organized for the purpose, began to compete for this kind of insurance. In its primary form it is the insurance of employers against liability for injuries happening to their employees when actually engaged in their services; but the business has been extended to cover liability to persons other than employees (technically public liability) and various forms embracing both features have been devised; as, for example, General Liability insurance, Elevator insurance, and Teams insurance. Collective insurance, giving direct indemnity to employees for accidents, whether due to negligence of employees or otherwise, is also issued as one of the liability lines. The largest risks written are manufacturing concerns and contractors. Employers' Liability has largely grown in volume since 1889. At the close of 1902 the premium income had grown to \$11,521,250.

In March, 1896, the most conservative liability managers, being impressed with the fact that liability insurance is perhaps the most difficult of all forms of casualty underwriting, and the most deceptive and misleading in the results of its earlier years, and realizing also that the individual experience of the several companies was too brief and too narrow to serve as a safe guide in the making of rates, met in conference and agreed to combine their loss experience with a view to the determination of right rates and proper methods.

This was the beginning of what is now known as the Liability Conference. The conference, as now existing, is of a purely educational and advisory character. From time to time the associated companies report their loss statistics to the conference actuary, who combines and collates the experience and reports the indicated necessary rates to the conference, who then, as they may elect, adopt them individually as recommended, or with such modifications as the exigencies of the business may seem to demand. On this basis the conference corrected and harmonized the rates in 1896, and again in 1897, 1898, and 1901, and in various classes several times since. Several companies withdrew from the conference in 1904, and the conference is now maintained by a few companies, which consider the work of the bureau too valuable to lose entirely. The following is a statement of employers' liability business transacted in 1909:

Companies.	Premiums Written	Losses Paid
Etna,	\$3,197,842	\$1,881,477
American Casualty,	42,275	7,369
American Fidelity,	396,123	116,186
Casualty Company of America,	953,004	555,354
Empire State Surety,	223,646	84,198
Employers' Indemnity,	336,592	128,517
Employers' Liability,	2,887,294	1,263,317
Fidelity and Casualty,	1,987,009	1,090,337
Frankfort Marine and Accident,	838,770	546,614
General Accident,	940,304	318,765
Home Accident,	267,628	138,947
London Guarantee and Accident,	1,718,754	922,972
Maryland Casualty,	1,930,884	918,087
New Amsterdam Casualty,	348,701	200,960
Ocean Accident and Guarantee,	1,491,320	787,361
Pacific Coast Casualty,	263,860	80,813
Pennsylvania Casualty,	274,614	120,332
Peoples Surety,	142,599	50,017
Philadelphia Casualty,	468,397	157,506
Standard,	926,023	482,501
Travelers,	4,605,274	2,886,946
Travelers Ind.,	259	.....
United States Casualty,	745,039	326,650
 Totals,	 \$24,986,210	 \$13,064,326

ENDOWMENT INSURANCE. Endowment insurance is almost unknown in the United States, except as coupled with life insurance, policies being made payable at a certain time, or at death, if that occurs before the expiration of the endowment period. In the business of companies reporting to the New York department, about one-fourth of the amount insured is combined life and endowment, and three-fourths is classed as "whole-life." In England pure endowments have been written to a considerable extent, and for a long time, mainly as provision for children.

ENGINEERS, FIRE, INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF. [See International Association of Fire Engineers.]

ENGLISH-AMERICAN UNDERWRITERS, policy issued by the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.

ENGLISH, JOEL L., vice-president of the *Aetna* Life Insurance Company, is a native of Woodstock, Vt. In 1867 he entered the Hartford office of the *Aetna* Life as clerk, and his entire business life has been passed there. He was appointed secretary in February, 1872, and vice-president in February, 1905.

ENTERPRISE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Providence, R. I. Organized 1874. John R. Freeman, president; Theodore P. Bogert, secretary.

EQUITABLE ACCIDENT COMPANY, Boston, Mass. Organized 1892; capital, \$100,000. Albert C. Smith, president; David T. Montague, secretary; Wm. H. Jones, general manager.

EQUITABLE FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Providence, R. I. Organized 1859; capital, \$400,000. F. W. Arnold, president; Samuel G. Howe, secretary.

EQUITABLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Charleston, S. C. Organized 1895; capital, \$168,500. David Huguenin, president; William G. Mazyck, secretary and treasurer.

EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, THE, OF THE UNITED STATES, New York. Organized 1859. Paul Morton, president; William Alexander, secretary.

EQUITABLE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF IOWA, Des Moines, Ia. Organized 1867; capital, \$300,000. Cyrus Kirk, president; J. C. Cummins, secretary.

EQUITABLE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, Washington, D. C. Organized 1885; capital, \$100,000. J. S. Swormstedt, president; Allen C. Clark, secretary.

ERIE ASSOCIATION OF LIFE UNDERWRITERS of Erie, Pa., was organized in June, 1903, and the following officers elected: President, John F. Brown, Penn Mutual; first vice-president, James M. Dickey, Mutual Life; second vice-president, C. D. W. Brown, Northwestern Mutual; secretary and treasurer, George L. Davenport, Security Trust and Life. At the annual meeting held in February, 1910, officers were elected as follows: President, James M. Dickey, Mutual Life; vice-president, J. R. O'Keefe, Metropolitan; secretary, L. B. Hindman, Equitable; treasurer, C. F. Austin, Mutual Life.

ESTEE, JAMES B., second vice-president of the National Life Insurance Company of Vermont, was born in Wisconsin in 1856, and was educated in the common schools of Illinois and the State Normal University at Bloomington in that state. He studied law in Milwaukee in 1883. He removed to South Dakota, where, during his residence of several years, he was president of the Citizens Bank

of Woonsocket, U. S. commissioner for the Second Judicial District, and a member of the state Republican Central Committee. He entered the service of the Equitable Life in 1882, and was superintendent of agents of the Iowa Life from 1888 to 1891. In the latter year he was appointed general manager for the National Life of Vermont for Wisconsin. He became the company's superintendent of agents in 1898, and was elected second vice-president April 8, 1902. As second vice-president he has charge of the agency force of the company. He is a speaker of force and fluency.

EUREKA FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Cincinnati, Ohio. Organized 1864; capital, \$100,000. F. A. Rothier, president; Adam Benus, secretary.

EUSTIS, TRUMAN W. [See death roll.]

EVANS, HENRY, president of the Continental Insurance Company of New York, was born at Houston, Tex., April 14, 1860. Some time after the close of the war he went to New York, where he was educated, finally leaving Columbia College School of Mines to enter the service of the Continental in March, 1878, as a junior clerk. For several years he worked at most of the desks in the office connected with the agency department. He succeeded the late Mr. Townsend as secretary of the agency department May 10, 1888; was elected second vice-president, retaining the agency department secretaryship in 1889, and vice-president January 14, 1892, and president January 15, 1903, after a service of nearly twenty-five years. Since Mr. Evans has been an officer of the Continental Insurance Company he has done a great deal of field work for it all over the United States. In March 1904, he assumed the chairmanship of the committee of twenty on congested districts of cities of the National Board of Fire Underwriters. In June, 1906, he formed the Fidelity Fire Insurance Company of which he is president and a director. In December, 1909, he was requested by the directors to take control of the Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn, which company was in trouble because of irregularities in its administration, and succeeded in saving the Phenix's agency plant. On March 1, 1910, the company was merged with the Fidelity Fire Insurance Company, under the title of the Fidelity-Phenix Fire Insurance Company, and Mr. Evans was elected president of the merged company.

EXCESS POLICY. A class of policies written to cover property in excess of other insurance. They do not apply until specific insurance is exhausted. Usually it is stipulated that a certain amount of specific insurance shall be carried, the rates for excess insurance being lower than the specific rate.

EXPECTATION OF LIFE. As employed in connection with insurance, it is the mean number of future years which individuals at any specified age may be expected to live.

F

FACKLER, DAVID PARKS, actuary, was born in Virginia April 4, 1841, and is a great-grandson of a Revolutionary officer of that surname. He completed his collegiate career in 1859, taking the gold medal for mathematics, and entered the office of the Mutual Life, where he remained until 1865, when he resigned, to become consulting actuary for a number of companies. He suggested the principle on which the contribution dividend plan was based, and aided Mr. Sheppard Homans in its application. He was one of the organizers of the Actuarial Society of America and its president from 1891 to 1893. Mr. Fackler has written much on insurance subjects, and is a frequent contributor to the periodical press. He has done business solely as an independent actuary with separate office and clerks since 1865, and on several critical occasions has been asked to give opinions for publication. Many actuaries of companies have graduated from his office. He has had several offers of positions in the oldest companies, but has preferred to remain independent. In 1898 he succeeded Mr. Homans as corresponding member of the Institute of Actuaries of London.

FACTORS AND TRADERS INSURANCE COMPANY, Mobile, Ala. Organized 1870; capital, \$150,000. Ferdinand Forcheimer, president; Joseph F. Bullock, secretary.

FACTORS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Memphis, Tenn. Organized 1882; capital, \$100,000. N. Fontaine, president; J. E. Beasley, secretary.

FACTORY INSURANCE ASSOCIATION. This organization in the eastern, middle, and southeastern states is composed of the following companies: Ætna of Hartford, Atlas of London, Commercial Union of London, Fire Association of Philadelphia, Firemen's Fund of San Francisco, German-American of New York, Hanover Fire, Hartford Fire, Home of New York, Liverpool and London and Globe, London and Lancashire, National Fire of Hartford, Niagara of New York, North British and Mercantile, Northern Assurance, Norwich Union, Phoenix of London, Phoenix of Hartford, Providence-Washington, Royal, Scottish Union and National, Sun of England, and Western of Toronto. Henry W. Eaton of the Liverpool and London and Globe, is president; E. H. A. Correa of the Home, vice-president; T. C. Temple of the Phoenix of Hartford is treasurer, and J. H. Brewster of the Scottish Union and National,

secretary. The manager is H. L. Phillips. The headquarters of the association are in Hartford. The executive committee is: H. A. Smith, chairman, vice-president, National Fire; R. M. Bissell, vice-president, Hartford Fire; C. G. Smith, secretary, German-American; G. W. Babb, manager, Northern Assurance; H. E. Rees, secretary, Ætna Fire; A. G. McIlwaine, Jr., manager, London and Lancashire, and the officers ex-officio.

FACTORY INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, WESTERN.
[See Western Factory Insurance Association.]

FAILURES OF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES IN 1909.
[See Reinsured and Failed Fire Insurance Companies.]

FALL RIVER MANUFACTURERS' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY. Fall River, Mass. Organized 1870. Charles S. Waring, president; Thomas E. Brayton, vice-president; James W. Brigham, secretary.

FARMERS AND MERCHANTS INSURANCE COMPANY, Lincoln, Neb. Organized 1885; capital, \$200,000. George W. Montgomery, president; S. A. Barclay, secretary.

FARMERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, York, Pa. Organized 1853. Mutual doing business on the stock plan. William H. Miller, president; E. K. McConkey, secretary.

FARMERS INSURANCE COMPANY, Cedar Rapids, Ia. Organized 1860; capital, \$200,000. J. H. Smith, president; Ed. H. Smith, secretary.

FARNUM, HENRY W., assistant secretary of the Insurance Company of North America, is a native of Philadelphia, and was born of American parentage September 29, 1868. He has been connected with the Insurance Company of North America sometime, and was elected to his present position in 1908.

FAXON, WALTER COLLYER, vice-president of the Ætna Life Insurance Company's accident and liability department, was born at Hartford, Conn., July 18, 1856. He was educated in the district and public high schools of Hartford, and graduated from the latter in 1874. In that year he began his insurance career in the office of the Travelers Insurance Company, where he remained until 1891, when he accepted a position with the Ætna Life. He was elected assistant secretary in 1895, secretary in 1902, and to his present position in 1905. In 1908 he was elected vice-president and a director of the Ætna Accident and Liability Company. He is a member of the Society of Mayflower Descendants in the state of Connecticut, a member of the Board of Managers of the Sons of the Revolution in the state of Connecticut; also a member of the Order of the Descendants of Colonial Governors and of the Order of the Founders and Patriots of America.

FAYMONVILLE, BERNARD, vice-president of the Fireman's Fund Insurance Company of San Francisco, was born in a

suburb of Chicago, Ill., and passed his early years on an Illinois farm. He went into a real estate and insurance office in Chicago in 1874, and in 1877 migrated to California, settling at Fresno, where he secured the local agency of forty-three insurance companies. He was appointed a special agent by the Fireman's Fund in 1881, assistant secretary in 1887, secretary in 1890, second vice-president in 1893, and first vice-president in 1900. Mr. Faymonville is also vice-president of the Board of Fire Underwriters of the Pacific, president of the Fire Underwriters' Inspection Bureau, president of the San Francisco Fire Patrol, and has served as president of the Board of Fire Commissioners for San Francisco.

FEDERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, Jersey City, N. J. Organized 1901; capital, \$1,000,000. Percy Chubb, president; Max Grundner, secretary.

FEDERAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill. Organized 1900; capital, \$150,000. Isaac M. Hamilton, president; T. W. Appleby, secretary; W. E. Brimstin, assistant secretary and actuary.

FEDERAL UNION INSURANCE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill. Organized 1907; capital, \$100,000. V. F. Mashek, president; F. H. Osborn, secretary.

FEDERAL UNION SURETY COMPANY, Indianapolis, Ind. Organized 1901; capital, \$300,000. W. T. Durbin, president; Chas. E. Schick, secretary.

FERRIS, HENRY J., assistant secretary of the Home Insurance Company of New York, was born in Stamford, Conn., of American parentage, August 18, 1844. He was educated in a private school in Stamford, and after spending three years in a dry goods jobbing house in New York entered the service of the Home in April, 1863.

FIBEL, LOUIS H., president Great Eastern Casualty Company, New York, was born in New York city, of English parentage, April 17, 1862. He was educated in the public schools and the College of the City of New York, and began his business career in mercantile pursuits. He is president of the Detroit Conference, acting chairman of the executive committee of the International Association of Accident Underwriters, and a member of important committees of other underwriting associations.

FIDELITY AND CASUALTY COMPANY OF NEW YORK. THE. Organized 1876; capital, \$1,000,000. George F. Seward, president; Robert J. Hillas, vice-president, secretary, and treasurer.

FIDELITY AND DEPOSIT COMPANY OF MARYLAND, Baltimore, Md. Organized 1890; capital, \$2,000,000. Edwin Warfield, president; H. Nicodemus, secretary.

FIDELITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Des Moines, Ia. Organized 1893; capital, \$100,000. M. Carr, president; A. A. Clark secretary.

FIDELITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of New York. This company was consolidated with the Phenix Fire Insurance Company in 1910 (see Fidelity-Phenix Fire Insurance Company).

FIDELITY MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, Philadelphia, Pa. Incorporated under laws of Pennsylvania, 1878. Chartered to do a mutual life business. Founded by L. G. Fouse, president, and W. S. Campbell, secretary and solicitor since company's organization. Insurance in force, \$124,666,815; losses and claims paid, \$20,616,350.30; assets, \$19,502,070.14; liabilities, \$18,-501,886.67. Every approved claim was paid by January 1, 1910.

FIDELITY-PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of New York. (A consolidation of the Fidelity Fire Insurance Company of New York and Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn.) Capital, \$2,500,000. Henry Evans, president; George E. Kline, Henry E. Hess, vice-presidents; J. E. Lopez, second vice-president and secretary; James A. Swinnerton, Charles R. Tuttle and Hugh Rankin, secretaries.

FIELD CLUB OF CALIFORNIA was organized in January, 1909, and its membership is composed of special agents and adjusters in California and Nevada. Its objects are social and to promote the interests of and good practices in fire underwriting. Officers were elected as follows: President, Amos Sewell; vice-president, F. P. Wilson; secretary, Geo. C. Codding, San Francisco. The present officers, elected in January, 1910, are: President, F. P. Wilson; vice-president, Guy Francis; secretary and treasurer, George C. Codding; executive committee, F. P. Wilson, Guy Francis, W. O. Morgan, G. W. Dearborn, A. C. Thornton, R. H. Roundtree and George C. Codding.

FIELD, GEORGE PRENTICE, of Field & Cowles, Boston managers Royal Insurance Company for New England, was born in Searsmont, Maine, October 17, 1844. His family very shortly after moved to Belfast, Maine, where Mr. Field was educated in the public schools of that city, and after his graduation from the high school he entered his father's insurance agency as a clerk, where he remained until the inauguration of the draft system in the northern states during the Civil War. Upon the first establishment of the provost marshal's department in the Fifth District of Maine, he was appointed second permanent clerk, later chief clerk, and shortly after deputy provost marshal, which position he held until the offices were abolished, after the close of the war and the surrender at Richmond. He was then for a time deputy collector of customs in the Belfast custom house, which position he resigned in 1866 and became assistant secretary of the National Insurance

Company of Bangor, Maine. The next year he became connected with the First National Fire Insurance Company of Worcester, Mass., first as general agent, and later as secretary, and was with that company during the Boston fire of 1872; the First National being the only Worcester stock company that survived that disaster. In July, 1873, he was appointed special agent of the Royal Insurance Company, with headquarters in Boston, the managers at that time being Foster & Scull. In that office he became successively general agent, superintendent of agencies, and finally a member of the firm in 1866. Mr. Field was president of the New England Insurance Exchange in 1885, chairman of the Bureau of United Inspection from 1888 to 1893, and president of the Boston Protective Department during the same years. He was president of the Insurance Library Association of Boston from 1900 to 1906. He was again elected a director of the Boston Protective Department in 1900, retiring in 1906, and in 1905 was elected president of the Boston Board of Fire Underwriters, which position he held for three years. He is Chairman of the executive committee of the Underwriters' Bureau of New England, and resident vice-president of the American Surety Company of New York.

FIRE ASSOCIATION OF PHILADELPHIA. Chartered in 1817 and in 1871 organized as a stock company; capital, \$750,000. E. C. Irvin, president; M. G. Garrigues, secretary.

FIRE ENGINEERS, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF. [See National Association of Fire Engineers.]

FIRE INSURANCE CLUB OF CHICAGO. The membership of the club includes many of the employees of the general and local fire insurance agencies of the city, and was organized on February 6, 1901. As stated in its constitution, the club's object is "to assist its members in becoming thoroughly conversant with the technique of fire insurance in all its departments, and to further the social intercourse of its members." All male fire insurance employees over eighteen are eligible for membership. The present officers are: President, Thomas Cooper; vice-president, Edward A. Bremner; treasurer, William P. Regan; secretary, Newton L. Sample; librarian, Ed Sargentin; directors, A. S. Jacobs, E. S. Thompson, E. W. Case, E. W. Jewell.

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES FAILED IN 1909. [See Reinsured and Failed Companies.]

FIRE INSURANCE IN THE COURTS. [See Legal Decisions Affecting Insurance.]

FIRE INSURANCE POLICY. [See Policy, Standard Fire; also other policy forms.]

FIRE INSURANCE RESULTS in 1909. [See Results of Fire Underwriting in 1909.]

FIRE INSURANCE SALVAGE CORPS OF BROOKLYN, N. Y. This organization was authorized by act of the legislature of New York of 1895, to be maintained by a tax upon the premiums of fire insurance companies doing business in Brooklyn. The first meeting of the companies comprising the corporation was held June 28, 1895, and the following officers were elected: George M. Coit, president; Hugo Schumann, vice-president; William T. Lane, treasurer; Britton C. Thorn, secretary. Britton C. Thorn was appointed superintendent, and the corps went into service December 16, 1895. There are three stations. The portion of Brooklyn protected by the three stations is bounded as follows: Beginning at Newtown Creek and East River and extending along the shore front of Newtown Creek to the old city line of Brooklyn (prior to consolidation), thence southeasterly along city line to the Cemetery of the Evergreens, and along the westerly side of the cemetery grounds to Bushwick Avenue, thence southerly along Bushwick Avenue to and along Pennsylvania Avenue to New Lots Road, thence westerly along New Lots Road and Clarkson Street to Nostrand Avenue, thence southerly along Nostrand Avenue to Newkirk Avenue, thence westerly along Newkirk Avenue to Ocean Avenue, thence northerly along Ocean Avenue to and along Flatbush Avenue to Prospect Park West, thence southerly along Prospect Park West to 9th Street, thence westerly along 9th Street to Gowanus Canal, following the westerly bank of Gowanus Canal to New York Bay, and thence following the shore line to Newtown Creek and East River, the place of beginning, covering both sides of said streets, avenues, and places above named. The present officers and directors are: President, E. E. Pearce; vice-president, J. G. Hilliard; treasurer, T. A. Ralston; secretary, John H. Kelly; directors, Marshall S. Driggs, George B. Edwards, Charles A. Hull, M. J. Ennis, John M. Whiton, Howard Hampton, A. H. Wray, E. G. Snow, Charles H. Post, F. O. Affeld and the officers.

FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA. The society was organized to aid members in studying questions arising in connection with insurance, and fire protection and prevention. The officers elected at the annual meeting in January, 1910 are: President, Edgar A. Law; vice-presidents, Miles C. Young, Albert C. Rommel; secretary, Fred W. Neuber; treasurer, Charles R. Jones; executive committee: Thomas T. Nelson, Richard Cross, Joseph Doyle, Edward Manevre.

FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY of San Francisco. Organized May, 1863. Its present officers are: W. J. Dutton, president; Bernard Faymonville, vice-president; J. B. Levison, second vice-president and marine secretary; Louis Weinmann, secretary; Herbert P. Blanchard, assistant secretary; Thos. M. Gardiner, treasurer. Its capital was originally \$200,000, increased in 1865 to \$500,000. In the Chicago and Boston fires the company paid about three-quarters of a million dollars, at which time its capital was temporarily reduced to \$300,000, but increased in 1880 to \$750,000, and

again increased in 1886 to \$1,000,000. On January 10, 1907, the paid up capital was increased to \$1,600,000 and in January, 1909 reduced to \$1,500,000. Its assets January 1, 1910, were \$7,431,401.75, with a reinsurance reserve of \$3,180,066.25, and a net surplus of \$2,014,856.91.

FIRE MARSHAL LAWS. Laws establishing the office of state fire marshal were adopted in Massachusetts and Maryland in 1894, in Ohio in 1900, and in Connecticut and Washington in 1901, and the Massachusetts law was amended in 1902 so as to transfer its administration to the department of district police. Bills to enact laws requiring the official investigation of fires were introduced in the legislature of Vermont in 1894, and in those of Michigan and Pennsylvania in 1895. The Vermont and Michigan bills failed, and that in Pennsylvania became a law. A bill in the California legislature of 1895, empowering the insurance commissioner to investigate the causes of fires, was not passed, but a bill in the Maine legislature of 1895, imposing this duty on municipal officers, became a law. An effort in 1901 to repeal the law failed. There was an effort made in the Maryland legislature of 1890 to repeal the fire marshal law and impose the duty of investigating fires upon the insurance department, but it did not succeed. The attempt again failed in 1900 and in 1902. The effort to establish a state fire marshal in Vermont was again made in 1896 in the legislature of that state, and was again unsuccessful. Alabama in 1897 provided for the investigation of fires. Bills on this subject were before the legislatures of Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, and Minnesota in 1897, of Michigan, Missouri, and Tennessee in 1899, of Rhode Island in 1900, of Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, and Texas in 1901, of South Carolina in 1902, and Louisiana, Indiana, Michigan, South Carolina, and Kansas in 1903, but were not passed. North Carolina passed an incendiary fire investigation law in 1899, which was amended in 1901 and 1903, and the Ohio law was amended in 1902. South Carolina, Louisiana, and Mississippi in 1904 provided for the investigation of the causes of fires. Minnesota enacted the fire marshal law in 1905, and bills in the North Dakota, Kansas, Missouri, Wisconsin, and Tennessee legislatures failed of passage. Kentucky enacted a fire marshal law in 1906. Tennessee, South Dakota, and Wisconsin enacted fire marshal laws in 1907, and bills before the legislatures of Florida and Georgia failed of passage. Bills were before the legislatures of Rhode Island and Oklahoma in 1908, but failed of passage. Bills were before the legislatures of Kansas, Oregon, Illinois, Connecticut, West Virginia, Iowa, Indiana, Minnesota and Tennessee in 1909, either to create the office or amend existing laws. Nebraska and West Virginia were the only states in which laws were enacted in 1909.

The Massachusetts law of 1894 authorized the governor, with the consent of the council, to appoint a state fire marshal for a term of five years, at an annual salary of \$5,000, and, upon the

recommendation of the fire marshal, a deputy marshal also. The fire marshal in Boston and the board of fire engineers in every other city and town was required to investigate "the cause, origin, and circumstance of every fire occurring" therein and shall make "special investigation as to whether such fire was the result of carelessness or design." Provision was made for the reports of these investigations to the state fire marshal and for the keeping of an official record thereof, and the marshal and his deputy were invested with all the judicial powers necessary to examine into the charges of arson against individuals, and to turn them over, if presumably guilty, to the proper district attorney for prosecution. The salaries and expenses of the bureau were to be paid out of the moneys received for taxes from the fire insurance companies doing business in the state. The following provision, authorizing the fire marshal or his representatives to enter any building containing combustible or inflammable material, and, if, in his judgment, it was dangerous to the safety of the premises, cause it to be removed at the expense of the owner, was one of the most important of the law:

Section 5. The fire marshal, the fire commissioners of the city of Boston, the board of engineers in all towns and cities where such board is established, and the mayor and aldermen in cities and the selectmen in towns where no board of fire engineers exists, shall have the right at all reasonable hours, for the purpose of examination, to enter in and upon all buildings and premises within their jurisdiction. Whenever any of these officers shall find in any building or upon any premises combustible material or inflammable conditions dangerous to the safety of such buildings or premises, they shall order the same to be removed or remedied, and such order shall be forthwith complied with by the owner or occupant of said building or premises; provided, however, that if the said owner or occupant shall deem himself aggrieved, the mayor and aldermen or selectmen, as aforesaid shall make an immediate investigation as to the presence of combustible material or the existence of inflammable conditions in any building or upon any premises under their jurisdiction upon complaint of any person having an interest in said buildings premises or property adjacent thereto. Any owner or occupant of buildings or premises failing to comply with the orders of the authorities heretofore indicated shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$50 for each day's neglect.

In 1902 an act [Chapter 142, Approved March 4th] was passed abolishing the office of state fire marshal and all offices thereunder, and creating a new department of the district police, with the powers and duties heretofore conferred upon the state fire marshal and his assistants. The department was to be known as the fire marshal's department of the district police, to be under the control of a deputy chief of the district police, to be appointed by the governor for a term of three years at an annual salary of \$2,400. He was to have a chief aid at \$1,500 a year and six additional aids at \$1,000 a year each. The deputy chief shall submit the annual report of his official action to the chief of the district police, who shall transmit the same to the insurance commissioner.

Under the Maryland law the state fire marshal is appointed by the governor and confirmed by the State Senate, holds office for two years at an annual salary of \$2,500, and may appoint a chief

clerk at not exceeding \$1,500 per annum. He is directed to make personal investigation into the origin of all fires occurring in the state, has judicial powers, can cause the arrest and examination of any supposed incendiary, and present the evidence to the prosecuting attorney, and must make an annual report to the governor. The Maryland law also has this feature:

It shall be the duty of each fire insurance company or association doing business in this State, within ten days after the adjustment of any loss sustained by it, to report to the fire marshal, upon blanks by him furnished, such information regarding the amount of insurance, the value of the property insured, and the amount of claim as adjusted, as in the judgment of said fire marshal it is necessary for him to know.

The Maine law to provide for the investigation of the causes of fires, and the publication of statistics relating to the same, requires that all fires shall be investigated by the municipal officers of cities and towns, and the result of the investigation reported to the city or town clerk, who shall keep a record thereof and within fifteen days from the first day of July and January of each year transmit to the insurance commissioner a copy of his record. The insurance commissioner is required to furnish the necessary books and blanks to carry out the provisions of the act, and to classify, tabulate, and publish in his annual report the statistics thus obtained.

The Pennsylvania law of 1895 provided for "the creation of the office of fire marshal in cities of the third class." The councils of such cities may create the office of fire marshal, to be appointed by the mayor with the approval of the select council biennially. The fire marshal is authorized to enter any premises where a fire has occurred and make an investigation, and the mayor can subpoena witnesses to attend and give evidence thereat.

The Ohio law of 1900 as amended in 1902 authorizes the governor to appoint a state fire marshal whose term shall be two years, and he is empowered to appoint an assistant fire marshal and two deputies. The following sections of the original act define the scope of the law:

Sec. 2. The state fire marshal and the chief of the fire department of every city or village in which a fire department is established, and the mayor of every incorporated village or town in which no fire department exists, and the township clerk of every organized township within the limits of any organized village or city, shall investigate the cause, origin, and circumstance of every fire occurring in such city, village, town, or township by which property has been destroyed or damaged, and shall especially make investigation as to whether such fire was the result of carelessness or design. Such investigation shall be begun within two days, not including the Lord's Day, of the occurrence of such fire, and the fire marshal shall have the right to supervise and direct such investigation whenever he deems it expedient or necessary. The officer making such investigation of fires occurring in cities, villages, towns, or townships shall forthwith notify said fire marshal, and shall within one week of the occurrence of the fire, furnish to the said fire marshal a written statement of all the facts relating to the cause and origin of the fire, and such other information as may be called for by the blanks provided by the said fire marshal. The State fire marshal shall keep in his office a record of all fires occurring in the State, together with all facts, statistics, and circumstances, including the origin of the fires, which may be determined by the investigations provided in

this act; such record shall at all times be open to the public inspection, and such portions of it as the insurance commissioner may deem necessary shall be transcribed and forwarded to him within fifteen days from the first day of January.

Sec. 3. The said State fire marshal shall, when in his opinion further investigation is necessary, take or cause to be taken the testimony on oath of all persons supposed to be cognizant of any facts or to have means of knowledge in relation to the matter as to which an examination is herein required to be made, and shall cause the same to be reduced to writing; and if he shall be of the opinion that there is evidence sufficient to charge any person with the crime of arson, he shall cause such person to be arrested and charged with such offense, and shall furnish to the proper prosecuting attorney all such evidence, together with the names of witnesses and all the information obtained by him, including a copy of all pertinent and material testimony taken in the case; and shall report to the insurance commissioner, as often as such commissioner shall require, his proceedings and the progress made in all prosecutions for arson, and the results of all cases which are finally disposed of.

The remaining sections of the law provide for the investigation of the causes of fires, giving the fire marshal and his deputies the power of trial justices to summon witnesses and administer oaths. They shall have the authority to enter upon and examine any building where a fire has occurred, and to order the removal of combustible material where found.

For maintaining the cost of the department, every fire insurance company doing business in Ohio shall pay to the superintendent in the month of November annually, in addition to the taxes already required by law, one-half of one per cent. on the gross premium receipts of such companies on-all business done in Ohio the year next preceding.

The Connecticut law of 1901 provided for the appointment of a state fire marshal by the governor, with the advice of the Senate, for four years at an annual salary of \$2,500, and said state fire marshal shall appoint a deputy for four years with an annual salary of \$1,500. The duties of the state fire marshal were prescribed by Section 6 of the act, which is as follows:

Section 6. It shall be the duty of said state fire marshal thoroughly to examine or cause examination to be made into the cause, circumstances, and origin of all fires occurring within the state to which his attention has been called in accordance with the provisions of Section 7 of this act, by which property is accidentally or unlawfully burned, destroyed, or damaged, and especially to examine and decide whether the fire was the result of carelessness or the act of an incendiary. He shall, when in his judgment such proceedings are necessary, take or cause to be taken the testimony, under oath, of all persons supposed to be cognizant of any facts or to have means of knowledge in relation to the matters as to which an examination is herein required to be made, and shall cause the same to be reduced to writing, and filed in his office; and if he shall be of opinion that there is sufficient evidence to warrant that any person be charged with the crime of arson, he shall forthwith submit said evidence, together with the names of the witnesses, and all other information obtained by him, to the proper prosecuting officer, to the end that such person may be properly prosecuted. He shall have, in the examination herein provided for, all of the powers of a justice of the peace for the purposes of submitting and compelling the attendance of witnesses before him to testify in relation to any matter which, by the provisions of this act, may be a subject of inquiry and investigation. He may administer oaths or affirmations to persons appearing as witnesses before him, and false swearing in any matter or proceeding aforesaid shall be deemed perjury, and shall be punishable as such. He shall have authority, at all times of the day

or night, in the performance of his duties, to enter into and upon premises or buildings where any fire has occurred, and other premises or buildings adjacent thereto; and whenever it shall come to his knowledge that there exists in any building or upon any premises combustible material or inflammable conditions dangerous to the safety of said building or premises, he shall order the same to be removed or remedied, and such order shall be forthwith complied with by the owner or occupant of said buildings or premises, and on failure to comply with said order, such owner or occupant shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars, and in addition thereto shall suffer a penalty of ten dollars a day for each day of neglect, to be recovered in a proper action in the name of the state.

Section 7 of the act provides for the investigation of fires by local fire marshals, and is as follows:

Section 7. The city fire marshal of every city having such an officer, the chief of the fire department of every city, borough, or fire district having a fire department and not having a local fire marshal, and the warden of every borough and the first selectman of every town having no local fire marshal or chief of a fire department, shall be known as local fire marshals, and it shall be their duty, within two days, not including Sunday, of the occurrence of any fire within their respective jurisdictions by which property has been destroyed or damaged, to investigate the cause, origin, and circumstances of such fire, and especially to investigate whether such fire was the result of carelessness or design, and for the purpose of such investigation may enter into and upon the premises where the fire occurred and the premises adjacent thereto, and duly examine the same; and the state fire marshal shall have the right to supervise and direct such investigation whenever he deems it expedient or necessary. The local fire marshal making such investigation shall forthwith notify said state fire marshal and shall, within ten days of the occurrence of the fire, furnish to said state fire marshal a written statement, subscribed by him, of all the facts relating to the cause and origin of said fire and the kind, value, and ownership of the property destroyed or damaged, and such other or further information as may be called for by the blanks furnished by said state fire marshal. Whenever said local fire marshal shall be informed or believe that there exists in any building or upon any premises within his jurisdiction combustible materials or inflammable conditions dangerous to the safety of said buildings or premises, he shall forthwith notify the state fire marshal of all the facts of the case of which he has the knowledge or belief.

In 1903 the legislature passed an act transferring the duties of the office to the department of state police; the act taking effect July 1, 1905. The office of fire marshal was abolished, but all powers and duties conferred on the fire marshal by the original act are conferred on the superintendent of the state police, to whom the city or town authorities mentioned in Section 7 as above are required to report.

The fire marshal law of the state of Washington, enacted in 1901, is similar in its provisions to that of the other states, but the support of the service is paid out of the state treasury and not by the insurance companies. The deputy insurance commissioner is made state fire marshal *ex officio*. Section 2 of the act reads as follows:

Section 2. The chief of the fire department of every city having a paid or organized volunteer fire department, the city marshal or chief of police of every incorporated town or city having no paid or organized volunteer fire department, and the justices of the peace outside of incorporated towns or cities shall be *ex officio* deputy state fire marshals within their respective jurisdictions. They shall investigate the cause, origin, and circumstances of every fire occurring within their respective jurisdictions by which property has been

destroyed or damaged, and especially make investigation as to whether such fire was the result of carelessness or design. Such investigation shall be begun within two days, not including Sunday, of the occurrence of such fire, and the fire marshal shall have the right to supervise and direct such investigation whenever he deems it expedient or necessary. The officer making such investigation of fires shall forthwith notify said fire marshal, and shall within one week of the occurrence of the fire furnish to the said fire marshal a written statement of all the facts relating to the cause and origin of the fire, the value of the property destroyed, and the amount of insurance, if any, carried thereon, and such other information as may be called for by the blanks provided by the said fire marshal. The state fire marshal shall keep in his office a record of all fires occurring in the state, together with all facts, statistics, and circumstances, including the origin of the fires, which may be determined by the investigation provided by this act. Such record shall at all times be open to the public inspection.

Power as trial justices is given the state fire marshal and deputy fire marshals, and they are authorized to enter upon and examine premises in pursuance of their duties, and owners or occupants thereof are subject to fines for neglecting to comply with their orders for the removal of combustible material and remedying dangerous conditions. Deputy fire marshals receive \$2.50 per diem for time actually spent in making investigations.

The new insurance law of Mississippi, enacted in 1902 (Sections 91 and 95 inclusive), does not create a state fire marshal, but directs the insurance commissioner to act in a similar capacity. He shall, with the chiefs of fire departments, or marshals in cities, towns, and villages under his direction, make investigation as to the causes of all fires. He shall keep a record of his investigations, and is empowered to try all charges of arson, and to enter dangerous buildings, and take proper proceedings to insure their safety from fire. The act was amended in 1904, and is almost the same in its terms as the Louisiana law, although it still directs the insurance commissioner to act as fire marshal. A tax of one-fifth of one per cent. on gross premiums of fire insurance companies doing business in the state is levied to defray any expenses incurred by the insurance commissioner in the discharge of the duties imposed by the act.

Rhode Island has a law authorizing the appointment of a fire marshal by any city or town and providing for the investigation of fires by special jury.

New Hampshire has a law, Chapter 115 Public Statutes, making it the duty of the "board of firewards or engineers of towns having such officers, and of selectmen of other towns, to make investigation of the cause, circumstances, and origin thereof and especially to examine whether it was the result of carelessness or design." The act gives the town officers the powers of justices of the peace to compel the attendance of witnesses, and requires them to report to the town clerk, who shall make a transcript of such record and report to the insurance commissioner.

Alabama in 1897 enacted a law for the investigation of fires. The law is Section 2608, Chapter 63, and directs that the sheriff of each county shall, when required by the insurance commissioner, appoint a competent jury of not to exceed three persons, residents of the county where the fire occurs, to investigate the cause, origin,

and circumstances of every fire occurring or threatened in such county, in which insured property has been destroyed or damaged by fire. The sheriff is given the powers of a justice of the peace for the purposes of summoning witnesses. Members of fire and police departments of incorporated cities, towns, or villages are required to render every assistance, and the chiefs of the departments are also authorized to enter premises for the purpose of examination, and they may cause the removal of all combustible conditions and inflammable material dangerous to the safety of such buildings.

North Carolina passed a law in 1899, which was amended in 1901 and 1903, entitled "An Act to Provide for the Investigation of Incendiary Fires." It authorizes the insurance commissioner and chiefs of fire departments, or chiefs of police where there are no fire departments, or sheriffs of counties, as the case may be, to "investigate the cause, origin, and circumstances of any fire occurring in such cities, or towns, or counties in which property has been destroyed or damaged, and shall especially make investigation whether such fire was the result of carelessness or design." The investigation must be made within three days after the occurrence of the fire, and the officer making it shall furnish a written statement of the facts to the insurance commissioner within a week. If the evidence is sufficient, in the opinion of the insurance commissioner, to charge any person with the crime of arson, he shall cause such person to be arrested and furnish the solicitor of the district with the necessary testimony for his prosecution. The act confers on the insurance commissioner the powers of a magistrate for the purpose of calling witnesses, and authority is given him or his deputy to enter upon and examine buildings for the purposes of investigation. He or the other officials above named shall have the authority to order any combustible or inflammable material dangerous to safety found on any premises within their jurisdiction to be removed. The owner of the premises may appeal to the insurance commissioner and have his complaint investigated. The expenses of carrying out this act shall be defrayed by the tax of one-fifth of 1 per cent. on the gross premium receipts of fire insurance companies doing business in the state. The insurance commissioner shall make annual reports of his official action under this act.

In 1904 the South Carolina legislature passed an act, which is nearly a copy of that of North Carolina; the principal differences being that the tax levied on fire insurance companies is one-tenth instead of one-fifth of one per cent. on gross premiums, as in North Carolina, and the comptroller-general is made the official to supervise and report upon the investigations into the cause of fires in the state.

Louisiana passed a law in 1904 creating the office of a state fire marshal. The marshal is appointed by the governor, at a salary of \$3,000 a year, and his term of office expires at the same time as the term of the governor appointing him. Section 2 of the act authorizes the chief of the fire department or marshal or sheriffs in cities, towns, and villages to investigate, under the direction of the fire marshal,

the cause, origin, and circumstances of every fire occurring in such cities and towns in which property has been destroyed or damaged, and specially make investigation whether such fire was the result of carelessness or design. The investigation shall be begun within three days of the occurrence of the fire, and the fire marshal shall direct and supervise the investigation whenever he deems it expedient or necessary, and the officer making investigation of fires shall forthwith notify the fire marshal, and within one week shall furnish to the fire marshal a written statement of all facts relating to the cause and origin of the fire, the kind, value, and ownership of the property destroyed or damaged. The fire marshal shall keep a record of all fires occurring in the state, together with all facts, statistics, and circumstances, including the origin of the fires which may be determined by the investigations. Section 3 of the act reads as follows:

Be it further enacted, etc., that it shall be the duty of the fire marshal to examine or cause examinations to be made in accordance with the provisions of Section 2 of this Act, into the cause, circumstances, and origin of all fires occurring within the State to which his attention has been called by which property is accidentally or unlawfully burned, destroyed, or damaged, whenever in his judgment the evidence is sufficient and to specially examine and decide whether the fire was the result of carelessness or the act of an incendiary. The fire marshal shall, when he deems it necessary, take, or cause to be taken the testimony on oath of all persons supposed to be cognizant of any fact, or to have means of knowledge in relation to the matters as to which an examination is herein required to be made, and shall cause the same to be reduced to writing; and if he shall be of the opinion that there is evidence sufficient to charge any person with the crime of arson or incendiarism, he shall cause such person to be arrested and charged with such offense and shall furnish to the district attorney of the district all such evidence, together with the names of witnesses and all the information obtained by him, including a copy of all pertinent and material testimony taken in the case.

The act further provides that the fire marshal, or his authorized representative shall have the power of a committing magistrate for the purpose of summoning witnesses, administering oaths, and otherwise pursuing such investigations. The marshal or his authorized representatives may make affidavit before a justice of the peace in the district where the fire occurs, that he believes, or has reason to believe, that a search of certain premises will show the origin of the fire to have been incendiary, and upon such affidavit, the justice of the peace shall issue a warrant to search such premises. Section 5 of the act provides that whenever the fire marshal or his authorized representative shall find in any building or upon any premises, combustible or inflammable material, or conditions dangerous to the safety of such building or to neighboring buildings or premises, he may take proper proceedings to have same removed or remedied, and he shall keep a record of the facts. Section 6 makes any city, town, or village officer mentioned in the act who neglects or refuses to comply with any provisions of the act guilty of a misdemeanor, and punishable by a fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$200. The expenses of the office are defrayed by a tax of one-fifth of one per cent. on the gross annual premium receipts in the state. The fire marshal is required to submit to the governor not later than April 1, a full and complete report of his official actions.

The legislature of Minnesota in 1905 enacted a fire marshal law. The act is Chapter 331, and is entitled, "An Act to Prevent Unjust Discrimination in the Fixing of Fire Insurance Premiums, to Provide for the Appointment of a Fire Marshal and Defining his Duties, etc." The marshal is appointed by the governor and his salary is \$2,500 per annum. The following sections define the scope of the law and the powers of the marshal:

Section 4. Investigation of Fires—Upon the request of the mayor of any city or village, or of the chief of a fire department thereof, or of the clerk of any town, or of any fire insurance company or its general agent, the State Fire Marshal shall forthwith investigate the origin, cause, and circumstances of any fire occurring within the State, whereby property has been destroyed or damaged, and shall ascertain if possible whether the same was the result of carelessness or design.

Section 5. The chief of every organized fire department shall immediately report to said fire marshal, upon blanks furnished by him for that purpose, the facts concerning the origin, cause, and circumstances of any fire occurring within the district to which the duties of such chief relate. And said fire marshal shall keep in his office a record, open to public inspection, of all fires so reported and of all obtainable facts and statistics pertinent thereto, and such records and data concerning premiums collected by fire insurance companies as the commissioner of insurance may require.

Section 6. Buildings May Be Entered, Rates Investigated, etc.—Said fire marshal shall have power to administer oaths, take testimony, compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents, and to enter, at any time, any buildings or premises where a fire is in progress, or any place contiguous thereto, for the purpose of investigating the origin and character of such fire. He shall upon request of the commissioner of insurance investigate any complaint of discrimination in premiums made against any fire insurance company, officer, or general agent. And he may enter and examine any building for the purpose of ascertaining the fire risks to which it is exposed, and may require the owner or occupant to remove combustible material improperly placed therein, and to remedy any unnecessary exposure to fire risks found therein. If any such owner or occupant shall neglect for the space of ten days to comply with any lawful direction of the fire marshal, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Section 5 of the Minnesota law requires the chief of every organized fire department to report the facts concerning the origin, cause, and circumstances of any fire occurring within the district to which the duties of such chief relate, and requires the marshal to keep a record of all fires reported, and all obtainable facts and statistics relating thereto. The marshal is also directed to prosecute when he is satisfied that there is sufficient evidence to charge any person with the crime of arson. The act imposes upon all companies, except town mutuals, a tax equal to one-fourth of one per cent. upon the net premiums collected on property in the state, to defray the expenses of the department. The Minnesota act also contains this feature, which is Section 8 of the act:

Investigation by Another — Expenses, How Paid—If, for any reason, the marshal is unable to make a particular investigation in person, he may designate some suitable person to act thereon in his place; but the compensation of such substitute shall be paid by the marshal. The necessary expenses of all investigations shall be paid as follows: If it be made

1. At the request of a mayor, town clerk, or chief of fire department, by the city, village, or town in which the fire occurred;
2. At the request of an insurance company, by such company;
3. Without request, by the State.

The marshal shall report monthly to the insurance commissioner a detailed account of all charges and collections made by him for expenses incurred under this act, with the names of the persons paying the several items of such charges. And a summary of such charges and collections shall be given in the annual report of the commissioner.

Kentucky in 1906 enacted a law for the investigation of fires. The act provides for the appointment of a deputy commissioner of insurance, to be designated fire marshal of the state of Kentucky, and Sections 1 and 4 of the act define the scope of the act and powers of the marshal, and are as follows:

Section 1. The insurance commissioner and the chief of the fire department, or chief of police (where no chief of fire department), in cities and towns, and the sheriff of counties where such fire occurs outside of an incorporated city or town, are hereby authorized to investigate the cause, origin, and circumstances of every fire occurring in such cities or towns or counties in which property has been destroyed or damaged, and shall especially make investigation whether such fire was the result of carelessness or design. A preliminary investigation shall be made by the chief of fire department or chief of police (where no chief of fire department), in incorporated cities and towns, and by the sheriff of the county where such fire occurs outside of an incorporated city or town, and shall be begun within three days, not including the Lord's Day, of the occurrence of such fire, and the insurance commissioner shall have the right to supervise and direct such investigation whenever he deems it expedient or necessary. The officer making such investigation of fires shall forthwith notify said insurance commissioner, and shall within thirty days of the occurrence of the fire furnish to the said insurance commissioner a written statement of all the facts relating to the cause and origin of the fire, the kind, value, and ownership of the property destroyed, and such other information as may be called for by the blanks provided by the insurance commissioner. The insurance commissioner shall keep in his office a record of all fires occurring in the state, together with all facts, statistics, and circumstances, including the origin of the fires, which may be determined by the investigations provided for by this act; such record shall at all times be open to public inspection.

Section 4. The insurance commissioner, or the chief of the fire department, or chief of police where no chief of fire department, or local inspector of buildings in cities and towns where such officer is elected or appointed, shall have the right at all reasonable hours, for the purpose of examination, to enter into and upon all buildings and premises within their jurisdiction. It shall be the duty of the insurance commissioner to require in all incorporated cities and towns of the state, and the said officers shall make in their respective cities and towns annual inspections of the buildings in said cities and towns and quarterly inspection of all premises within the fire limits and report in detail the results of their inspection to the insurance commissioner upon blanks furnished by him. Whenever any of said officers shall find in any building or upon any premises combustible material or inflammable conditions dangerous to the safety of such buildings or premises they shall order the same to be removed or remedied, and such order shall be forthwith complied with by the owner or occupant of said building or premises; Provided, however, That if the said owner or occupant shall deem himself aggrieved by such order he may, within twenty-four hours, appeal to the insurance commissioner, and the cause of complaint shall be at once investigated by the direction of the latter, and unless by his authority the order of the officer above named is revoked, such order shall remain in force and be forthwith complied with by said owner or occupant. The insurance commissioner, fire chief, or fire committee as aforesaid shall make an immediate investigation as to the presence of combustible material or the existence of inflammable conditions in any building or upon any premises under their jurisdiction upon complaint of any person having an interest in said building or premises or property adjacent thereto. The insurance commissioner may, in person or by deputy, visit any city or incorporated town and make such inspections alone or in company with the local officer. The local inspector shall be paid, by the city or town, a reasonable salary, or proper fees to be fixed by the

governing board of said city or town. Any owner or occupant of buildings or premises failing to comply with the orders of the authorities above specified shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars for each day's neglect.

Section 2 of the act requires the commissioner to examine or cause examination to be made into the cause, circumstances, and origin of all fires occurring in the state to which his attention has been called, in accordance with the provisions of Section 1, and especially to examine and decide whether the fire was the result of carelessness or the act of an incendiary, and if he be satisfied that the evidence is sufficient to charge any person with the crime of arson or willful burning he shall cause such person to be arrested. Section 3 confers all the powers of a trial justice on the commissioner, or his deputy, in all matters which by the terms of the act are subjects of inquiry and investigation. Any officer referred to in the act who neglects or refuses to comply with the provisions of the act is subject to a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars.

The act imposes a tax of one-third of one per cent. on the gross premium receipts of all companies doing business in the state. The salary of the marshal, who is appointed by the insurance commissioner, is \$3,600 per year.

The legislature of Virginia in 1906 enacted a law creating a bureau of insurance, and providing, among other duties of the commissioner, for the investigation of fires in the state. Section 17 of the act provides that the commissioner shall keep a record of all fires occurring in the state, together with all facts, statistics, and circumstances, including origin of fires, which may be determined by the investigations provided for in the act, and Sections 18 and 19 provide:

Section 18. It shall be the duty of the chief or other head officer of the fire department of each city or town, within five days after the occurrence of any fire within their jurisdiction, and of the sheriff of each county within five days after it shall come to his knowledge that a fire has occurred within his county, in which property has been destroyed or damaged, to make report thereof, in writing, to the commissioner of insurance, stating therein the location and character of the property destroyed or damaged; the date of the fire; the name of the reputed owner of the property, and such other information as the officer furnishing said report shall deem pertinent.

Section 19. The commissioner of insurance shall examine, or cause examination to be made, into the origin and circumstances of all fires occurring in this State, which may be brought to his attention by official report, or otherwise, and for that purpose shall have authority to call for and demand of the chief, or other head officer of the fire department, and the chief, or other head officer of the police department, of any city or town, and the sheriff, coroner, or any constable of any county, for any information or assistance he may require in making or furthering such examination: provided, that when such examination is made on the application of any fire insurance company, the necessary expenses attending the same shall be paid by such company.

The act confers on the commissioner, or such person as he may appoint, authority to enter any premises where a fire has occurred or adjoining premises for the purpose of investigation, with power to require the removal of conditions dangerous to property, and also gives the commissioner the powers of a trial justice to summon and

compel the attendance of witnesses in any matter which is by the terms of the act a subject of inquiry or investigation. The expenses of the "bureau of insurance" are provided for by an assessment of one-tenth of one per cent. on gross premiums of all companies, except fraternal societies, collected in the state. The act took effect July 1, 1906.

South Dakota passed an act in 1907 which is in scope and the powers conferred practically a copy of the Kentucky law (which see *ante*), except that it is required that the investigation shall be begun within five days of the occurrence of the fire, and the right of appeal from the order of the commissioner, granted in Section 4 of the Kentucky law, is not granted in the South Dakota act, which provides that the officer shall institute proceedings in abatement according to law for the abatement of a nuisance. The other sections of the law are practically identical with the Kentucky law, except as to penalty for violation and the tax for maintaining the department. Any officer failing to comply with the duties of the South Dakota law is subject to a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, and any witness who refuses or fails to comply with any lawful order of the commissioner under the act may be summarily punished as for contempt by the commissioner by a fine not exceeding \$100, or be committed to the county jail until such time as such witness may be willing to comply with any order of the commissioner or his deputy made under the act.

A tax of one-half of one per cent. on the gross premium receipts on South Dakota business is imposed on companies to defray the expenses of enforcing the provisions of the law.

Tennessee enacted a law in 1907 (Chapter 460) and Section 1 of the act reads as follows:

That the insurance commissioner and the sheriff are hereby authorized to investigate the cause, origin, and circumstances of every fire occurring in the state, by which property has been destroyed or damaged, and shall specially make investigation as to whether such fire was the result of carelessness or design.

Whenever such fire occurs it shall be the duty of the sheriff to notify the insurance commissioner as early as practicable thereafter of the occurrence of such fire. It shall be a sufficient compliance with this requirement to send said notice as aforesaid by registered mail, addressed to the Insurance Commissioner at Nashville.

A preliminary investigation of all fires shall be made by the sheriff, and shall be begun within three days, not including Sunday, of the occurrence of such fire, if he is informed of the occurrence of such fire within three days thereafter, and, if not, then as soon as practicable after he has such information; and the insurance commissioner shall have the right to supervise and direct such investigation whenever he deems it necessary or expedient. The officer making such investigation of fires shall within one week of the occurrence of the fire (if the preliminary investigation can be concluded in that time, if not, then as soon thereafter as such investigation is concluded) furnish to the said insurance commissioner a written statement of all the facts relating to the cause and origin of the fire, the kind, value and ownership of the property destroyed, and such other information as may be called for by the blanks provided by the insurance commissioner. The insurance commissioner shall keep in his office a record of all fires occurring in the state, together with all facts, statistics and circumstances, including the origin of the fires, which may be developed by the investigation provided for by this act.

Section 2 makes it the duty of the commissioner to examine or cause examination to be made, into the cause, circumstances, and origin of all fires, and especially as to whether said fire was the result of carelessness or the act of an incendiary, and if satisfied that the evidence is sufficient to charge any person with arson or other willful burning, shall cause such person to be prosecuted. The act confers upon the commissioner all powers of a trial justice (Section 3), and the right and authority (Section 4) at all times in performance of duties conferred by the act, to enter upon and examine any premises where a fire has occurred and other building or premises adjoining. Any officer referred to in the act who neglects or refuses to comply therewith on conviction is punishable by a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$250. A tax of one-fifth of one per cent. on the gross premiums collected in the state is imposed to defray the cost of the enforcement of the act.

Wisconsin passed a law in 1907. The act empowers the governor to appoint a marshal, whose term is six years, and the marshal is empowered to appoint one chief assistant marshal and two deputy fire marshals. The first deputy must be an attorney at law. The salary of the marshal is three thousand dollars a year, and is required to give all his time to the duties of the office. Section 1946i refers to the investigation of fires and reads as follows:

Section 1946i. i. The state fire marshal and the chief of the fire department of every city or village in which a fire department is established, and the mayor of every incorporated city, and the president of the village board of every incorporated town or village in which no fire department exists, and the town clerk of every organized township without the limits of any organized city or village shall investigate or cause to be investigated the cause, origin and circumstances of every fire occurring in such city, village, town or township by which property has been destroyed or damaged when the damage exceeds twenty-five dollars, except that all fires of unknown origin shall be reported, and shall especially make investigation as to whether such fire was the result of carelessness, accident or design.

The act requires that the investigation shall be begun within two days of the occurrence of a fire; requires the officers making the investigation to report all facts regarding fires to the marshal within one week of the occurrence of a fire, and the marshal, when of the opinion that further investigation is necessary, is empowered (Section 1946j) to take testimony on oath of all persons supposed to have any knowledge in relation to the subject matter of the investigation. The marshal, his assistant and deputies are given power to summon and compel the attendance of witnesses and to administer oaths, and a penalty is provided for any one who refuses to be sworn or to testify, or who disobeys any lawful order of the marshal or his deputies in connection with any investigation.

Section 1946l gives the marshal and his deputies the right at all reasonable hours to enter into and upon all buildings and premises for the purpose of examination, and sub-division 2 provides as follows:

2. Whenever any of said officers shall find any building or other structure, which for want of repair, or by reason of age or dilapidated condition, or for any other cause is especially liable to fire, and which is so situated as to endanger other buildings and property, and whenever any such officers shall find in any building, or upon any premises, any combustible or explosive material, or inflammable conditions, dangerous to the safety of said buildings or premises, they shall have power to make reasonable orders for the repair or removal of the same, and such order shall be forthwith complied with by the owner or occupant of said premises or building.

A penalty is provided for failure to obey any order as above, and any officer referred to in section 1946i (above) neglecting to comply with any of the requirements of the act is subject to a fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$200. For the maintenance of the office a tax is imposed of one-fourth of one per cent. on the gross premiums collected in the state by fire insurance companies, payable in February, and the tax so collected is maintained as a separate fund for the maintenance of the department, but if a surplus accumulates in the fund sufficient to maintain the department for a year the marshal may, in his discretion, omit the special tax. The marshal is required to file an annual report.

The legislature of Nebraska in 1909 passed a law providing for the investigation of fires and creating a fire commission. The law gives the commission general charge of the inspection of buildings and premises and the investigation of all fires occurring in the state by which property has been destroyed or damaged, and designates the governor as fire commissioner, who shall appoint two deputies; one to be known as the chief deputy fire commissioner, who shall give all his time to the duties of the office. The commissioner may also appoint inspectors who shall have all the powers of other deputies. Sections 2 and 3 of the act, defining the powers of the commission, are the same as the sections of the Ohio law, (which see). The commission is given power to summon and compel the attendance of witnesses, to administer oaths and punish as for contempt any one refusing to obey the orders of the commission or to testify when summoned. The Nebraska law also contains the following section:

SECTION 5. Any building, or other structure, which for want of proper repair, or by reason of age and dilapidated condition, or for any cause, is especially liable to fire, and which is so situated as to endanger other buildings or property; and any combustible or explosive material, or inflammable conditions placed, kept, or existing in or upon any building or premises which is dangerous to the safety of said building or premises, and the same is so situated as to endanger other buildings or property, is hereby deemed and declared to be a nuisance; and any owner or occupant of such building or premises who shall cause, continue or maintain any such nuisances shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, on conviction thereof, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding the sum of \$500.00 and the court shall order said nuisance to be abated.

The state fire commissioner and his subordinates, upon complaint of any person having an interest in any building or property adjacent, and without any complaint, shall have the right at all reasonable hours for the purpose of examination to enter into and upon all buildings and premises within their jurisdiction. Whenever any of said officers shall find any building, or other structure or any material placed, kept or maintained in or upon any buildings

or premises, constitutes a nuisance within the meaning of this section, he shall order said nuisance to be abated, and such order shall be forthwith complied with by the owner or occupant of said building or premises.

The owner or occupant may appeal to the courts from the order of the commission. The salary of the first deputy commissioner is made \$2,000, and of each deputy \$1,500, and for the maintenance of the department a tax of one-fourth of one per cent on the gross premium receipts in the state after deducting cancellations and re-insurances is imposed, and the commissioner is required to make an annual report of his official action.

The legislature also passed an act creating the office of Fire Warden in each city of the metropolitan class, whose duties are to examine and make an inspection of all buildings within the corporate limits of the city, and he shall also inspect fire-escapes, basements and cellars of buildings in business districts, and all places and buildings where explosives are stored or kept for sale. He shall make such order with respect to the improvement of any such building or property as may be necessary to protect from fire, and shall also make such orders as he may deem necessary to make such buildings or property accessible to firemen in case of fire. The intent of the act is stated to be an additional protection against fire, and any person, owner, agent or occupant of such building who shall refuse to comply with the order of the Fire Warden is guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction subject to a fine not to exceed \$50 and imprisonment for not to exceed thirty days.

The West Virginia legislature passed a fire marshal law in 1909, and under the terms of the law the insurance commissioner is directed to appoint the marshal for a term of four years, and also a deputy marshal. The law in powers conferred is practically the same as the sections of the Ohio law (which see), except that the marshal is required to begin the investigation within five days, instead of two as in the Ohio law. The law also contains the provisions of the Nebraska law printed above (which see), as regards inspections and removal of dangerous conditions, except that the penalty for failure to comply with the marshal's orders is made a fine of "not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars for each day's neglect" in the West Virginia law. In respect to other powers, such as administering oaths and compelling testimony, the law is practically the same as the Nebraska law. For the maintenance of the department a tax of one-fourth of one per cent on the gross premiums collected in the state by fire insurance companies is imposed, but it is further provided that whenever there is a surplus accumulated sufficient to maintain the department for one year the special tax may be omitted in the discretion of the marshal.

FIRE MARSHAL'S ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES was organized in 1906 with D. S. Creamer, state fire marshal of Ohio, president, and Edward Peterson, fire marshal of Minnesota, secretary and treasurer. The membership consists of the

fire marshal, fire commissioner or other state officers charged with the duty of investigating fires of the different states, and the objects of the association are the exchange of experiences and statistics, and the promotion of efficiency of office. The annual meeting in 1910 was held in Milwaukee, Wis., May 24 and 25, and officers were elected as follows: President, C. J. Doyle, Illinois; vice-president, John W. Zuber, Ohio; secretary and treasurer, C. A. Allison, West Virginia; executive committee: T. M. Purtell, Wisconsin; F. W. Neikirk, Kentucky; A. Linback, Manitoba, and the officers.

FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, Newark, N. J. Organized 1855; capital, \$1,000,000. Daniel H. Dunham, president; A. H. Hassinger, secretary.

FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, Washington, D. C. Organized 1837; capital, \$200,000. E. G. Davis, president; Wm. M. Hoffman, secretary.

FIRE PATROL, PROTECTIVE DEPARTMENTS, AND SALVAGE CORPS. The fire patrols of the United States are a monument to the enlightened self-interest of the fire underwriters. They have made them what they are, and in nearly all cases they support them. The interest that they have in the preservation of property is certainly a great incentive toward efficiency, and it is probable that, no matter whether city governments undertake the control and maintenance of the salvage corps or not, insurance companies are likely to augment any action of cities toward the preservation of property from fire loss to the fullest extent. New York city was the pioneer in these organizations. In 1839 a number of fire underwriters of New York established a society that was known as the "Fire Police." Although it had no charter the society was recognized by the city authorities as a useful institution, having for its function the protection of property, and in cases of fire its members were given certain police powers. The efficiency of the municipal police, however, soon rendered this part of their activity less important than the protection of property against damage by the elements, and they then gradually became known as the "Insurance Patrol." The act of May 9, 1867, incorporating the New York Board of Fire Underwriters, gave that organization the power to establish the present efficient fire patrol of the city of New York.

These organizations exist in the cities of Albany, N. Y.; Baltimore, Boston, Brooklyn, Cincinnati, Chicago, Cleveland, Dayton, Ohio; Denver, Duluth, Grand Rapids, Kansas City, Janesville, Wis.; Louisville, Lowell, Memphis, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Mobile, Newark, N. J.; New Orleans, New York, Omaha, Philadelphia, Providence, Rochester, San Francisco, St. Louis, St. Paul, and Worcester. They are established by law, and, as a rule, are maintained and controlled by the local organization of fire underwriters. [See Boston Protective Department, New York Fire Patrol, and Fire Insurance Salvage Corps of Brooklyn.]

FIRE IN 1909, PRINCIPAL. During 1909 there were no very large fires, only one fire in which the loss reached a million dollars being reported. The one million dollar fire occurred at Jersey City, N. J., March 19, and destroyed railroad property. There were thirty fires which caused a loss each of \$400,000 or over. These were at Bellingham, Wash., January 4, shingle mill, loss \$400,000; New York city, January 7, wholesale groceries, etc., loss \$500,000; New York city, January 7, show goods, etc., loss \$550,000; Chicago, Ill., January 17, wool and fur warehouse, loss \$450,000; Boston, Mass., January 17, garage, etc., loss \$750,000; North Chelmsford, Mass., January 19, worsted mills, loss \$400,000; Toledo, Ohio, January 20, business buildings, loss \$500,000; Galveston, Texas, January 23, wharfs and sheds, loss \$400,000; St. Paul, Minn., January 29, business buildings, loss \$500,000; Fort Worth, Texas, April 3, conflagration, loss \$800,000; Rochester, N. Y., April 13, conflagration, loss \$500,000; Philadelphia, Pa., April 24, carpet mill, etc., loss \$400,000; Peabody, Mass., April 28, leather plant, loss \$400,000; Chicago, Ill., April 29, grain elevator, loss \$850,000; Akron, Ohio, May 18, business block, loss \$500,000; Fresno, Cal., May 26, fruit canning plant, loss \$400,000; New York city, July 3, business building, loss \$500,000; Tonopah, Nev., July 29, railroad shops, loss \$450,000; Duluth, Minn., July 10, lumber, etc., loss \$450,000; Monticello, N. Y., August 11, thirty-six buildings, loss \$800,000; Decatur, Ill., August 22, business buildings, loss \$800,000; Ludington, Mich., August 25, lumber plant, loss \$850,000; Pittsburgh, Pa., September 1, express and storage, loss \$400,000; Poplar Bluffs, September 5, hotel and stores, loss \$400,000; Narragansett Pier, R. I., October 11, dwelling, loss \$500,000; Stockton, Cal., October 22, winery, loss \$400,000; Baltimore, Md., December 2, business buildings, loss \$500,000; Kalamazoo, Mich., December 9, hotel and stores, loss \$700,000; Racine, Wis., December 12, manufacturing plant, loss \$650,000; Crystal River, Florida, December 24, pencil factory, loss \$500,000. There were fifty-seven fires which caused a loss each of from \$225,000 to \$400,000. The aggregate loss for the year as recorded by the *Standard*, Boston, was \$171,647,000, as compared with \$190,778,000 in 1908; \$180,393,000 in 1907; \$450,751,000 in 1906; \$149,801,000 in 1905; \$190,510,500 in 1904; \$135,126,000 in 1903; \$136,656,400 in 1902; \$152,750,010 in 1901; \$130,028,489 in 1900.

FIRE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION OF THE NORTHWEST. This association had its birth in the city of Dayton, Ohio, February 22, 1871, and was organized as "The Association of State, General, and Adjusting Fire Insurance Agents of the Northwest." [For further information regarding the organization, names of the organizers, and the early meetings, see *Cyclopedia for 1900-1901*.]

The following is a list of the officers of the association since its organization in 1871:

Terms Ending	Presidents.	Vice-Presidents.	Secretaries.
1871	J. S. Reed.	R. L. Douglass.	Charles E. Bliven.
1872	A. C. Blodgett.	Charles W. Marshall.	Charles E. Bliven.
1873	Robert J. Smith.	S. Lumbard.	Charles E. Bliven.
1874	Robert J. Smith.	S. Lumbard.	Charles E. Bliven.
1875	Charles W. Marshall.	J. O. Wilson.	Charles E. Bliven.
1876	J. O. Wilson.	Benjamin Verner.	Charles E. Bliven.
1877	Charles E. Bliven.	P. P. Heywood.	George W. Hayes.
1878	I. S. Blackwelder.	Jasper M. Dresser.	George W. Hayes.
1879	George W. Adams.	William B. Cornell.	George W. Hayes.
1880	Azel W. Spalding.	A. J. Waters.	George W. Hayes.
1881	Jasper M. Dresser.	Edward F. Rice.	George W. Hayes.
1882	William B. Cornell.	J. N. Neuberger.	George W. Hayes.
1883	James M. DeCamp.	C. W. Potter.	George W. Hayes.
1884	Cyrus K. Drew.	T. J. Zollers.	J. C. Griffiths.
1885	J. L. Whitlock.	T. H. Smith.	J. C. Griffiths.
1886	William F. Fox.	A. H. Hobbs.	J. C. Griffiths.
1887	Abram Williams.	W. R. Freeman.	J. C. Griffiths.
1888	Isaac W. Holman.	J. C. Myers.	J. C. Griffiths.
1889	John Howley.	W. T. Clark.	J. C. Griffiths.
1890	Edwin A. Simonds.	Eugene V. Munn.	J. C. Griffiths.
1891	Henry C. Eddy.	Byron G. Stark.	Eugene V. Munn.
1892	Howard P. Gray.	W. P. Harford.	Eugene V. Munn.
1893	Eugene Harbeck.	Ernest L. Allen.	Eugene V. Munn.
1894	H. Clay Stuart.	George M. Lovejoy.	Eugene V. Munn.
1895	W. J. Littlejohn.	H. C. Alverson.	Eugene V. Munn.
1896	Geo. M. Lovejoy.	Henry T. Lamey.	Eugene V. Munn.
1897	George H. Moore.	S. E. Cate.	Eugene V. Munn.
1898	J. H. Lenehan.	John E. Davies.	D. S. Wagner.
1899	Frank H. Whitney.	W. R. Townley.	D. S. Wagner.
1900	Otto E. Greely.	Cyrus Woodbury.	D. S. Wagner.
1901	P. D. McGregor.	George W. Hayes.	D. S. Wagner.
1902	H. N. Wood.	Fred W. Williams.	D. S. Wagner.
1903	John Marshall, Jr.	H. R. Louden.	D. S. Wagner.
1904	H. H. Freidly.	F. W. Bowers.	D. S. Wagner.
1905	T. S. Gallagher.	S. D. Andrus.	Nelson E. Briggs.
1906	Robert S. Odell.	D. W. Andrews.	Nelson E. Briggs.
1907	Wm. L. King.	C. G. Meeker.	Nelson E. Briggs.
1908	Carroll L. De Witt.	W. O. Chamberlain.	Nelson E. Briggs.
1909	H. N. Kelsey.	Neal C. Rowland.	Nelson E. Briggs.

The fortieth annual meeting of the association was held in Chicago, October 7 and 8, 1909. Secretary Briggs reported a membership of 816, which was increased to 930 by the election of new members during the meeting, and Treasurer Townley reported a balance in the treasury of \$6,195.97. President Kelsey presided; and in his address referred briefly to conditions existing in the early days before there was much legislation affecting insurance companies, and noted that present-day legislation and supervision had largely eliminated many of the conditions which were the subject of complaint in those days. Legislation and supervision had not entirely eliminated from the business the irresponsible companies, nor protected the tax-paying companies against the competition of unlicensed companies, inter-insurers, Lloyds and the like which deprive them of business and the states of taxes, as well as hurt the business in other respects. He hoped that the state commissioners would give more consideration to this and advocated full protection

for the American Agency system. The president gave statistics reviewing the companies' business for the years 1870 to 1908, and noted an underwriting loss of .114 per cent for the period, and while he said the figures for some companies showed there was such a thing as underwriting, and the successful showing was not due to luck, yet the results as a whole, showing an underwriting loss and a large increase of surplus, was accounted for largely by the careful investment of company funds. The president referred briefly to harmful laws, criticizing especially valued policy laws, and referring to fire prevention and improved construction and noting the progress that is being made along those lines expressed the hope that cities in planning for the "city beautiful" would also give equal consideration to the permanency of the buildings. President Kelsey closed his address with a reference to the members who had died during the year, and suggested the appointment of a committee to prepare a history of fire underwriting in the United States.

The annual address was delivered by Charles E. Sheldon, of Rockford, Ill., vice-president and western manager of the American Insurance Company of Newark, and his subject was "Fire Insurance—Our Profession." Mr. Sheldon's address covered a wide range of topics, and was in part reminiscent of his early experiences in the business, and a review of present conditions and tendencies in fire underwriting. "Someone," he said, "has termed fire insurance 'the handmaid of commerce,' and truly it has materially aided in the development of trade, the maintenance of commercial credit, of which it is the basis, and has minimized in many thousands of individual cases the disasters of fire and accident. Its beneficence has time and again rebuilt stricken cities, blessing whole communities, and without the safeguards of its protection capital would be paralyzed and commerce restricted." "Such," he added, "is our profession," and he pointed out the duty the officer, manager and field man owes to the stockholder, the assured and the agent, and in conclusion said: "May we be true to the trust reposed in us, and give to it the best of our time, and thought, and strength. Does not a contemplation of our profession, of its lofty place, awaken within us a desire for better ideals; the wish to put away that which is common and low in business methods, and to strive for the mastery on the lines of honest endeavor and high purpose? For success in which, because honorable, there shall be no bitterness."

Other papers read at the meeting were: "Interest of Insurance Companies in the Safe Transportation of Dangerous Articles," by Col. B. W. Dunn, U. S. A.; "State Supervision and How Proper Relations and Understanding Between the Public and the Companies May be Maintained," by T. J. McComb, insurance commissioner of Oklahoma; "Fire Insurance as a Factor in Credit," by Powell Evans; "The Passing of the Frame Terminal Elevator," by A. C. Olds, Chicago; "Waste and Conservation of Structural Mineral Resources," by Herbert M. Wilson, Washington, D. C., chief engineer of the United States Geological Survey; and "Remarks From a Local Agent," by Fred Guenther, president of the National Associa-

tion of Local Fire Insurance Agents. Commissioner McComb in his address said it was the duty of the insurance commissioner to see that proper relations and understanding between the public and the companies are maintained, and he added insurance is a business of such public import and importance that companies may be termed quasi-public corporations and hence require supervision. In conclusion he urged underwriters to familiarize themselves with the statutes, comply with them, advise the commissioners that they propose to do so, declare against wild-cat and unauthorized concerns, offer a hearty co-operation in the enforcement of the law against law-breakers, take hold and solve the question of rate-making instead of waiting for a solution that might be forced upon the business by law, and to deal frankly at all times with the state officials.

Officers were elected as follows: President, Claude G. Deatrick, Ohio state agent of the Home Insurance Company; vice-president, George E. Redfield, Chicago, general agent of the Farmers' Fire Insurance Company; secretary, Nelson E. Briggs, Illinois state agent of the North British and Mercantile; treasurer, George H. Batchelder, Chicago. The directors elected were: H. N. Kelsey, Sun Insurance office, Chicago; H. W. Clayton, Germania Fire, Troy, O.; H. F. Espencheid, National Fire, Chicago; W. J. Haggerty, Fire Association, Minneapolis; George G. Williams, Liverpool and London and Globe, Milwaukee; Howard Hudler, Girard, Chicago; P. J. Heffernan, Scottish Union and National, St. Louis; E. W. Jewell, Atlas, Chicago; George W. Stuck, American of Newark, Peoria.

FIRE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION OF THE NORTHWEST, LIBRARY OF THE. For many years after the formation of the association in 1871 books and pamphlets given to it by members and friends accumulated, but, no money being appropriated for their caretaking, they were stored wherever it might be convenient and were practically inaccessible to members. In time the annually published proceedings of the association meetings, volumes of insurance periodicals, and gifts of their insurance libraries by deceased members were added. Three or four years prior to 1893 these treasures were deposited in the basement of the Woman's Temple in Chicago, under the custodianship of Mr. R. M. Buckman.

In the autumn of 1893 Mr. R. M. Buckman, representing the association made efforts to secure an appropriation and the establishment of a permanent library room, and at the annual meeting of the association that year a committee composed of Messrs. George W. Hayes, H. C. Eddy, and George W. Adams, together with the president and secretary, was appointed with authority to act in the matter. It resulted in the renting, for a term of years, of Room 225 in the Home Insurance Building in Chicago, which was appropriately fitted up with library furniture, and the books and other literary belongings of the association were placed therein.

The library is now open during business hours daily, and has proved a very valuable adjunct to the usefulness of the association.

FIRE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION OF THE PACIFIC, composed of general and special agents, managers, assistant managers, and independent adjusters of fire insurance companies doing business on the Pacific coast and having its headquarters at San Francisco, was organized in 1875. [For an account of the formation of this association see the Cyclopedie of Insurance, 1893-94.]

The thirty-fourth annual meeting of the association was held in San Francisco, January 11, 1910. President Gilliland presided, and in his address referred to the work of the association, and the value of the library, and the importance of insurance clubs and institutes, and he said the necessity for an extensive campaign of education indicated that there had been sins of omission and commission on the part of insurance companies. Many of the troubles incident to the business were not wholly peculiar to insurance alone, as other businesses had their troubles, and in the complex affairs of modern civilized society the prime desideratum was confidence. By publicity enlightenment on all phases of the business, its rights and its wrongs, could be given, but confidence could be gained only by acts. In the development of schedule rating he looked for a steady decrease of antagonism and troubles, and he urged insurance men to take an active part in directing affairs of government. Other papers were read as follows: "Apportionment and Contributions Under Non-concurrent Policies," William Sexton; "Insurance Brokers' Association," D. A. Spencer; "Collections," H. P. Blanchard; "The Education of the Local Agent," R. J. Hyland; "Buildings of Reinforced Concrete," Charles Derleth, Jr.; "Underwriters' Laboratories," George N. Robertson; "Rent, Lease-hold, Use and Occupancy and Profit Insurance," C. C. Kinney; "State Regulation of Insurance Rates," E. A. Stern; "History of the California Standard Form of Fire Insurance Policy," T. C. Coogan; and "Adjusting Fire Losses as a Business," Henry Hall.

Officers and executive committee were elected as follows: President, Frank C. Staniford, Norwich Union; vice-president, T. J. A. Tiedemann; secretary and treasurer, Calvert Meade; assistant secretary and librarian, J. P. Moore; executive committee, F. C. Staniford, Adam Gilliland, A. W. Thornton, Louis Weinmann and Rolla V. Watt.

FIRE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATIONS, GENERAL, SECTIONAL AND STATE. The following is a list of the various general organizations of fire underwriters. The list does not include local associations or boards.

SUPERVISING AND RATING ORGANIZATIONS.

New England Insurance Exchange (covering the New England States, except New Hampshire).

Fire Underwriters' Union, known as the Eastern Union (covering all territory east of the Mississippi River, except the states under the jurisdiction of the Western Union, and Texas and Arkansas).

Underwriters' Association of the Middle Department (covering New Jersey in part, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and the District of Columbia).

South-Eastern Underwriters' Association (covering Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, and Alabama—Mississippi, and Louisiana being anti-compact states).

The Union (covering Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Nebraska, Kentucky, and Tennessee, and jointly in Colorado, Wyoming, and New Mexico, with companies doing business therein, which are managed from the Pacific coast).

Board of Fire Underwriters of the Pacific (covering California, Washington, Oregon, Arizona, Alaska, Idaho, Nevada, Montana, and Utah).

Underwriters' National Electrical Association.

National Fire Protection Association.

New Hampshire Board of Underwriters.

New England Bureau of United Inspection.

Underwriters' Bureau of New England.

Massachusetts Mutual Fire Insurance Union.

Factory Insurance Association.

Middle States Inspection Bureau.

Underwriters' Bureau of Middle and Southern States.

Underwriters' Association of the State of New York.

Underwriters' Bureau of Fire Protection Engineering (headquarters Chicago).

Ohio Inspection Bureau.

Iowa Inspection Bureau.

Kansas Fire Insurance Inspection Bureau.

Michigan Inspection Bureau.

Nebraska Inspection Bureau.

Texas Inspection Bureau.

Insurance Survey Bureau (headquarters, Chicago, Ill.).

Suburban Underwriters' Association of Boston.

Indiana Association of Fire Underwriters (Union companies).

Indiana League of Fire Underwriters (non-Union companies).

Illinois State Board of Fire Underwriters.

Illinois Field Club (non-Union companies).

Illinois Association of Mutual Fire Insurance Companies.

Iowa Mutual Insurance Association.

Iowa State Association of Fire Underwriters.

Minnesota and Dakota Fire Underwriters.

Kentucky Association of Fire Underwriters.

Rocky Mountain Fire Underwriters' Association.

Western Factory Insurance Association.

Western Railway Fire Underwriters of Chicago.

Association of Fire Underwriters of Oklahoma and Indian Territories.

In consequence of the existence of anti-compact laws in Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, Ohio, Michigan, Kansas, South Dakota, and Wisconsin, the State association formerly active in those States are dead or dormant. In New Hampshire the prohibition of a compact does not apply to local companies and accordingly a New Hampshire Board of Underwriters, representing local companies, is in force and makes rates, and these are generally observed by the non-State companies through the New England Insurance Exchange.

State inspection bureaus exist in Michigan, Ohio, Iowa, Nebraska, Louisiana, Missouri, which make inspections of risks and to which application can be made by individual companies for advisory rates.

The large Eastern cities, such as Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, etc., are "excepted" from the jurisdiction of the general or State associations and are governed by their own local associations.

The National Board of Fire Underwriters, formerly a rating organization, covering the entire Union, makes direct rates no longer, but acts in an advisory capacity thereto, offers rewards for the detection of incendiaries and maintains an inspector of fire departments and waterworks, whose recommendations are usually adopted by the companies composing the board. It

keeps a statistical record of fire insurance, watches the course of insurance legislation, and generally acts as a moral force for the well-being of fire underwriting.

AUXILIARY AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS.

Fire Underwriters' Association of the Northwest.

Fire Underwriters' Association of the Pacific.

National Association of Local Fire Insurance Agents. [Auxiliary associations have been organized in forty states and territories and four district associations have been organized in the state of New York.]

National Association of Co-operative Insurance Companies. [Mutual fire insurance companies.]

New York State Association of Supervising and Adjusting Agents.

Insurance Society of New York (New York city).

Insurance Library Association of Boston.

Wisconsin Fieldmen's Club.

Fire Insurance Society of Philadelphia.

New Jersey Association of Fire Underwriters.

Fire Underwriters' Field Club of Ohio.

Washington Insurance Association (general agents engaged in business in the State of Washington).

Nebraska Field Club.

Ohio Fire Prevention Association.

Texas Fire Prevention Association.

Kansas Fire Prevention Association.

Missouri Fire Prevention Association.

Michigan Fire Prevention Association.

Indiana Fire Prevention Association.

Illinois Fire Prevention Association.

Iowa Fire Prevention Association.

Connecticut Fire Prevention Association.

Association of Minnesota, Dakota, and Wisconsin Fieldmen (Min-Dako-Wis.).

Special Agents' Association of the Northwest.

Ancient and Honorable Order of the Blue Goose.

FIRE UNDERWRITERS' FIELD CLUB OF OHIO. (See Ohio Field Club).

FIRE UNDERWRITERS' INSPECTION BUREAU OF SAN FRANCISCO. This association was organized in November, 1885, with the election of the following officers and directors: Charles A. Laton, president; Robert Dickson, vice-president; Wm. J. Landers, secretary and treasurer; William Macdonald, Rudolph Herold, Jr., George Easton, E. E. Potter, and the officers, directors. The present officers, are: President, Bernard Faymonville; vice-president, C. Mason Kinne; secretary and treasurer, Clinton Folger. F. H. Porter is the chief inspector of the bureau.

FIRE UNDERWRITERS, NATIONAL BOARD OF. [See National Board.]

FIRE UNDERWRITERS' UNIFORMITY ASSOCIATION was organized in 1906 as the National Association for Uniform Inspection Reports, and adopted the present name at the annual meeting in 1907. The purposes of the association are to assist companies in securing uniform inspection reports. The first officers elected were: President, Wm. A. Stoney, New York; vice-president, H. C. Henley, St. Louis; secretary and treasurer, R. Walter Hilliard, Boston. The present officers, elected at the annual meet-

ing in New York in May, 1910, are: President, Gorham Dana, Boston; vice-president, C. H. Patten, Cleveland; secretary and treasurer, G. H. Spooner, Boston, Mass.; executive committee: W. D. Matthews, Chicago, chairman; F. B. Sellers, Columbus, Ohio; Wm. A. Stoney, New York; M. D. Pierce, E. A. Northev, Boston; A. P. Stradling, Philadelphia. The office of the secretary is at 71 Kilby Street, Boston.

FIRE UNDERWRITERS' UNION (known also as the Eastern Union) was organized in the city of New York in November, 1893, by agency fire insurance companies, to exercise jurisdiction over the states east of the Mississippi River (excepting those within jurisdiction of the Western Union), on lines similar to those of the Western Union. Only executive officers or managers (in charge of not less than one state) are members of the organization, and there are several district advisory committees. The headquarters of the Fire Underwriters' Union are at the rooms of the National Board of Fire Underwriters in the city of New York (the Mutual Life Building, 32 Nassau Street). The transactions of the organization are confidential.

The states covered by the Fire Underwriters' Union are Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas, with the District of Columbia.

FIRST RUSSIAN INSURANCE COMPANY, St. Petersburg, Russia. Paul E. Rasor, United States manager, New York.

FISHER, WALTER I., formerly secretary and rater of the Minnesota and Dakota Fire Underwriters, and special agent for the American Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia, was born at Menasha, Wis., July 28, 1862. He was educated in the public schools and college, and for a time followed the vocation of farming. He then became a local fire insurance agent afterward special agent, and still later was appointed to his present position. He resigned the position of secretary May 1, 1908, after 14 years service and immediately assumed personal charge of inspection and rating work in Minnesota and North and South Dakota, and on July 1, 1908, the Bureau district embracing the cities St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth and Winona came under his personal charge.

FISKE, HALEY, vice-president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York, was born at New Brunswick, N. J., March 18, 1852. He was prepared at that place for Rutgers College, which he entered in 1867, and from which he was graduated in 1871, at the age of nineteen years. His first vocation after graduation was journalism, which he abandoned for the law. He studied in the office of Arnoux, Ritch & Woodford, with whom he subsequently became a partner. He practiced his profession, appearing in many important cases, until his election in 1891 to the

vice-presidency of the Metropolitan Life, of which he had for some time been counsel. Mr. Fiske has devoted himself assiduously to the interests of this great and beneficial institution since he became its second officer. He is a member of the Bar Association.

FLITCRAFT, ALLEN J., life insurance author and publisher, was born at Woodstown, N. J., May 14, 1854, of Quaker parentage. He was educated at Bacon Academy, the Friends' School at Woodstown, and began teaching school when seventeen years of age. He continued in this vocation until 1878, when he became agent for the Provident Life and Trust Company at the home office at Philadelphia. In 1882 he established the Chicago branch of the company as Illinois general agent. He has published a number of works on insurance, one of which, the "Life Insurance Manual," is issued annually. He also issues the *Life Insurance Courant*, a regular monthly publication.

FLORIDA ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS was organized at a meeting held in Tampa in November, 1905. Officers were elected as follows: President, Walker Anderson, Pensacola; secretary and treasurer, Marion Prince, Tampa. The present officers elected at the annual meeting in April, 1910, are: President, Knowles Hyer, Pensacola; vice-president, D. W. Davis; second vice-president, J. H. Norton; third vice-president, S. Y. Way; secretary and treasurer, Walker Anderson, Pensacola; executive committee: J. A. Norton, W. G. Brown, G. P. Morris, Charles Murray, Jr., L. S. Brown, W. W. Nelson, S. Y. Way, W. O. Stanley and W. C. Battey.

FLORIDA HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, Marianna, Florida. Organized 1906; capital, \$120,000. J. H. Carter, president; H. P. Mulkey, secretary.

FLORIDA, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1873-1910. The laws of Florida designate the state treasurer, comptroller, and attorney-general, who are elected by the people for four years, as the board of insurance commissioners. No extra compensation is allowed, except a fee of \$5 to the state treasurer for the license issued to each insurance company authorized to transact business in the state.

The state treasurers since the passage of the law have been:

C. H. Foster,	1873-1877	Eduardo J. Triay,	1891-1893
W. Gwynn,	1877-1881	Clarence B. Collins,	1893-1897
H. A. L. Engle,	1881-1885	James B. Whitfield,	1897-1903
E. S. Crill,	1885-1889	William V. Knott,	1903-
F. I. Pons,	1889-1891		

Mr. Whitfield was re-elected for a further term, beginning with 1901, but resigned in February, 1903, and was succeeded by William V. Knott, who is the present state treasurer.

FLORIDA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Jacksonville, Florida. Organized 1906; capital, \$200,000. M. D. Johnson, presi-

dent; W. P. Douglass, secretary. Assets, \$262,170.61; liabilities, \$247,832.92.

FOLGER, HERBERT, assistant general agent of the German-American, and Phoenix of Hartford for the Pacific coast at San Francisco, is the son of Nantucket parents, but was born at San Francisco, Cal., December 5, 1858. He was educated in that city, and in 1875 entered a large shipping house there. He continued in mercantile pursuits, principally in connection with the New Zealand trade, until July, 1888, when he was appointed manager of the New Zealand Insurance Company for the Pacific northwest, with headquarters at Portland. In November, 1896, Mr. Folger resigned his position of manager to become assistant manager of the Aachen and Munich Fire in San Francisco, and in May, 1898, was appointed manager of the Phoenix upon the resignation of Mr. Arthur E. Magill. He was appointed manager for the New Hampshire Fire in March, 1900. In 1901 he was appointed assistant general agent for the German-American, German Alliance, Phoenix of Hartford, and New Hampshire Fire when the department offices of these companies were consolidated under the management of George H. Tyson. Mr. Folger has taken a very active part in the affairs of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Pacific, and has been chairman of the classification, library, and executive committees, and, at the annual meeting of the association in February, 1896, was elected its president.

FOLK, REAU E., state treasurer and *ex officio* insurance commissioner of Tennessee, was born at Brownsville, Tenn., September 21, 1865. He was educated at Wake Forest College, North Carolina, and his first business venture was in the field of journalism. For eight years previous to his election to his present position he was clerk of the house of representatives of Tennessee. He was elected state treasurer in 1901, was again elected in 1903, in 1905 1907 and 1909.

FOREIGN BUSINESS OF AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The following is a statement of business transacted in foreign countries in 1909 by life insurance companies of the United States reported to the Cyclopedias of Insurance:

Companies.	Premiums Received.	Claims Paid.	Policies in Force, 1909.		Increase in 1909.	
			No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
Equitable, ...	\$ .....	\$ .....	.....	\$ .....	'.....	\$ .....
Germania, ...	2,687,101	1,639,884	35,767	57,972,946	* 525	1,856,308
Mutual,	8,955,371	4,939,336	* 105,033	* 234,265,498	* 2,782	* 8,384,278
New York, ...	21,736,543	7,253,935	206,345	492,455,347	1,365	5,074,550
Totals, ..	\$33,379,015	\$13,833,155	\$347,145	\$784,693,791		

* Decrease.

FOREIGN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES—RECEIPTS FROM AND REMITTANCES TO HOME OFFICES IN 1909.
[See Receipts from and Remittances to Home Offices of Foreign Fire Insurance Companies.]

FOREST CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, Rockford, Ill. Organized 1874; capital, \$200,000. W. F. Barnes, president; A. H. Sherratt, secretary and manager.

FORREST, ALFRED EDGAR, vice-president and secretary of the North American Accident Insurance Company, Chicago, was born in Northumberland county, Canada, April 22, 1863, of Scotch and English parentage. He received a common and high school education. His boyhood days were spent on a farm, and at the age of twenty he entered the insurance business. He is the author of the present Casualty Law of Illinois, passed in 1899, organized the North American Accident Insurance Company of Chicago, and is also a member of the executive committees of the International Association of Accident Underwriters and of the Detroit Conference.

FOSTER, ALFRED DWIGHT, president of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, was born at Worcester, Mass., April 27, 1852, was graduated from Harvard University in 1873, and from the law school of the Boston University in 1875. He practiced law at Boston and acted as counsel for the New England Mutual Life until January, 1893, when he was elected vice-president. He was elected president in 1908.

FOUSE, L. G., president of the Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia, was born in Blair county, Pennsylvania, October 21, 1850. In 1870 he entered the life insurance business in the capacity of solicitor. He organized the Fidelity Mutual Life in 1878, and is now and has always been its president. Mr. Fouse is the author of numerous publications on life insurance, and has served in a number of companies as consulting actuary. He was the first in this country to formulate a plan adapted to the conditions as they exist in the United States, based on the actual experience of British offices, for insuring under-average or impaired lives, and was the first to compile tables from the records of the War Department of the United States Government of the army officers' mortality experience (1828 to 1893), including and excluding war hazards. He is a member of a number of scientific organizations, through which he has contributed articles of special interest with reference to the economic and ethical features of life insurance. Mr. Fouse is also a member of the executive committee of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents. [See Cyclopedias for 1898-9 and 1899-1900.]

FOWLER, EDGAR C., superintendent of agencies of the State Mutual Life Insurance Company, Worcester, Mass., began his business career in life insurance, and after receiving a public school education accepted a position in the office of the Hartford Life Insur-

ance Company in 1889. He was born in Hartford, Conn., April 16, 1873. The field offering larger opportunity to him than office work he became a solicitor in 1895, and in 1899 he entered the service of the Connecticut General Life Insurance Company as home office special agent. Four years later the company appointed him general agent for Western New York with headquarters at Buffalo. He has been an officer of the Buffalo Association of Life Underwriters and active in its affairs, and was also a member of the committee representing the Life Underwriters' Associations of New York state before the Armstrong investigating committee. He was elected to his present position in November, 1908.

FOWLER, JOHN A., insurance journalist, is a native of the city of Baltimore, Md., and began his career in insurance journalism in his youth, in 1856, as associate editor of *Tucket's Monthly Insurance Journal*, the first regular insurance periodical published in the United States, its place of issue being Philadelphia, which has been the home of Mr. Fowler since that time. He founded the *American Exchange and Review* in 1862 as a journal of finance, insurance, manufactures, etc., but in the course of a few years limited its scope to insurance economics, of which it has been for a quarter of a century a leading exponent. Associated with him during the greater part of that time was the late J. H. C. Whiting as publisher. Mr. Fowler is the author of several valuable works on insurance, among which may be mentioned the "Pennsylvania Insurance Handbook," published in 1860, and the "Pennsylvania Insurance Digest," published in 1868. But his *magnum opus* is his "History of Insurance in Philadelphia for Two Centuries," published in 1888, which is substantially a history of insurance in the United States, a work of great research and erudition. Mr. Fowler retired from active journalism January 1, 1909.

FRANKEL, LEE K., assistant secretary of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company and manager of its industrial department, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., August 13, 1867. He was educated in the public schools and Rugby Academy, and the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in 1887, and engaged in the practice of chemistry. He was appointed manager of the industrial department of Metropolitan Life in 1909, and elected assistant secretary in March, 1910. He is a member of the board of estimates and the commission on teachers' salaries, New York city; manager of the United Hebrew charities, and was appointed by the Russell Sage Foundation to study workingmen's insurance in Europe.

FRANKFORT MARINE, ACCIDENT, AND PLATE GLASS INSURANCE COMPANY of Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany. C. H. Franklin, United States manager, New York.

FRANKLAND, FREDERICK W., F. I. A., the associate actuary of the New York Life Insurance Company, was born April 18, 1854, at Manchester, England, and is the son of the late Sir Edward

Frankland, K. C. B., of the British Government School of Mines and of the Royal Institution of Great Britain and Ireland. Mr. Frankland was educated at University College, London, and was private assistant in his father's chemical laboratory in the science and art department at South Kensington. He entered the New Zealand civil service as a cadet in 1876, was actuary of the New Zealand Friendly Societies' Registry office, 1878 to 1890; actuary of the New Zealand Government Insurance Department, 1884; government actuary and statist, 1886; government insurance commissioner of New Zealand, 1889; assistant actuary of the Atlas Assurance Company of London, 1890; New Zealand Government delegate to the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography at London, 1891. Was appointed associate actuary of the New York Life in 1893. Having inherited a substantial fortune from his father, he resigned his appointment in 1902 and returned to live in New Zealand, where he is engaged in studying the new labor laws and labor conditions of that colony, and also on original researches in connection with the philosophical foundations of mathematics. Mr. Frankland is a member of the Institute of Actuaries and the Actuarial Society of America, and a fellow of the Royal Statistical Society of London.

FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of Philadelphia. Chartered 1829; capital, \$500,000. Alfred E. Duncan, president; Edgar P. Luce, secretary.

FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Washington, D. C. Organized 1818; capital, \$200,000. John A. Kelly, president; W. P. Young, secretary.

FRANKLIN INSURANCE COMPANY, Wheeling, W. Va. Organized, 1862; reorganized 1883; capital, \$200,000. J. N. Vance, president; Alfred Paull, secretary.

FRANKLIN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Springfield, Ill. Organized 1884. Edgar S. Scott, president; Henry Abels, secretary.

FRATERNAL BENEFICIARY ORDERS. [For a description of their general plans and purposes see CYCLOPEDIA OF INSURANCE for 1897-98.] These organizations are in theory formed and carried on for the sole benefit of their members and their beneficiaries, and not for profit. They have a lodge system, with ritualistic work and representative form of government. They make provision for payment of benefits in case of death by assessments or dues collected from their members. Some also provide for the payment of benefits in case of sickness, or temporary physical disability as a result either of disease, accident, or old age.

The principle of co-operation is the corner-stone of these organizations. In its simplest expression it involved the collection on the death of a member of a uniform sum from each of the survivors, and the payment of the total thus gathered to the beneficiary

of the deceased. The labor of making the collection was given as a fraternal act by a brother chosen for the office. The election of a new member to fill the place of the deceased was supposed to be sufficient to secure a uniform benefit, and perpetuate the life of the order. The principle found expression in the guilds or confraternities of Europe as early as the eleventh century. But this primitive form, though holding the basic principle of all fraternalism, was long since outgrown. The principle, however, is of abiding value to mankind. It found congenial soil in the Masonic organizations and in the order of Odd Fellows before it was developed into the fraternal beneficiary orders of the present day.

The first man who recognized the possibilities of its broader application, and embodied it in a fraternal order, was John Jordan Upchurch, who founded upon it in 1868 the Ancient Order of United Workmen. It was he who adapted the lodge system and ritualistic work to co-operative relief on a large scale. Since he blazed the way many orders have appeared, differing somewhat in the amount of benefit and rate of assessment and in the method of collecting and disbursing the funds, but retaining the lodge system and social or fraternal features.

During the decade from 1880 to 1890 the multiplication of these orders in the United States was most prolific. The eleventh census reported that on December 31, 1889, there were in the United States 298 orders with 40,342 subordinate branches or lodges.

The number of these orders afterwards decreased. Of the survivors nearly all of the oldest and most vigorous now belong to the National Fraternal Congress, which numbered at the annual meeting at Buffalo, N. Y., in August, 1909, fifty-five separate orders, with a total membership at the close of 1908 of 3,296,590. These orders during the year 1908 paid benefits of \$48,521,623.84. They had at the close of that year \$4,121,017.495 in force. The membership in the Associated Fraternities of America, representing the younger orders, at the close of 1908, had a total membership of 1,343,247. These orders during 1908 paid benefits of \$15,045,022.75, and had \$1,518,482,414 in force.

Nearly all the orders organized prior to 1895, on the old assessment lines, having found that with growing mortality their original rates were inadequate, have made radical changes in their methods. No uniform plan prevails with all, but the general principle adopted is the collection of greater rates, the advance being made each successive year according to age, or at longer stated periods. The post mortem mode of collecting premiums has also been abandoned by many, and payments at the beginning of the policy year substituted. The National Fraternal Congress in 1899 adopted the form of a legislative act, the purpose of which was to enforce rates and rules that will enable the orders to meet their engagements with members at maturity. This act has been introduced in a number of state legislatures, and has been adopted in several. During 1904, 1905, 1906 and 1907, a number of the orders revised their rates, or took steps to that end, but the question of a table of mortality on

which to base adequate rates is still a question of debate among the orders, and the question of proper legislative measures to regulate fraternals has been a matter of discussion between representatives of the orders and a committee of the insurance commissioners' convention at various times.

FRATERNAL BENEFICIARY ORDERS, STATES REQUIRING STATEMENTS FROM. The fraternal orders are required to return annual statements in the following states:

Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin, Wyoming, Louisiana, West Virginia, Utah.

In the following states fraternal orders are exempted from rendering statements to the authorities:

California, Florida, Kentucky, Oregon, Rhode Island.

FRATERNAL BENEFICIARY SOCIETIES AND ORDERS.

The following are the principal organizations of this class and the latest reported number of their members in the United States and Canada:

Odd Fellows,	\$1,441,403
Free Masons,	1,309,697
Modern Woodmen of America,	1,952,673
Knights of Pythias,	703,804
Ancient Order of United Workman,	210,000
Knights of the Maccabees,	283,998
Improved Order of Red Men,	475,450
Royal Arcanum,	241,812
Foresters of America,	231,996
Independent Order of Foresters,	239,716
Woodmen of the World,	439,285
Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks,	304,899
Ancient Order of Hibernians,	250,000
Ladies of the Maccabees,	152,909
Junior Order of United American Mechanics,	201,897
Knights of the Modern Maccabees,	107,737
Knights of Columbus,	227,723
Ladies Catholic Benevolent Association,	111,099
Knights and Ladies of Honor,	91,000
Knights of the Golden Eagle,	86,668
Tribe of Ben Hur,	107,903
National Union,	62,442
Order of Eagles,	312,847
Court of Honor,	64,224
Catholic Mutual Benevolent Association,	60,267
Improved Order of Ileptasophs,	76,787
Protected Home Circle,	66,940
Knights of Honor,	41,116
United Order of American Mechanics,	31,850
Brith Abraham Order,	61,389
Ancient Order of Foresters,	41,116
Brotherhood of American Yeoman,	104,175
Order of Gleaners,	60,686
Sons of Temperance,	34,879
New England Order of Protection,	57,137

Independent Order of B'nai B'rith,	.	.	.	.	.	.	35,164
Knights of Malta,	.	.	.	.	.	.	30,000
Independent Order of Rechabites,	.	.	.	.	.	.	491,000
Eastern Star, Order of	.	.	.	.	.	.	402,379
Smaller organizations,	.	.	.	.	.	.	414,058
Total,	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$11,720,215

FREEHOLDERS INSURANCE COMPANY, Topeka, Kansas. Organized 1904; capital, \$200,000. Thomas Page, president; G. A. Bailey, secretary.

FRELINGHUYSEN, FREDERICK, president of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, is a native of Newark, N. J., where he was born in 1849, and is the son of Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, secretary of state of the United States in President Arthur's cabinet. He was graduated from Rutgers College, N. J., in 1868, and practiced law in Newark until elected president of the Howard Saving Institution of Newark in 1887, and has been prominently connected with large financial affairs in New Jersey. Mr. Frelinghuysen became a director of the Mutual Benefit Life in 1890, and was elected president on the resignation of Amzi Dodd in 1902.

FRICKE, WILLIAM A., M.D., ex-commissioner of insurance of Wisconsin, was born in the city of New York, May 15, 1857. He had a college education and is a graduate in medicine, and has also practiced law, and is a Fellow of the American Institute of Actuaries. Dr. Fricke was the candidate for commissioner of insurance on the Republican state ticket in 1894, was elected to succeed Commissioner Root in January, 1895, and was re-elected in 1896. He was the first commissioner to adopt the Gain and Loss Exhibit in 1895 and published such Exhibit, for that year and for each year while in office, in the Wisconsin Reports of all Companies transacting business in that state. He was appointed by the legislature of Wisconsin, in 1895, chairman of the commission to revise the insurance laws of the state. In this revision appeared the first demand for an annual apportionment and accounting of deferred dividend accumulations. In October, 1898, a few months before the conclusion of his term of office of insurance commissioner, he resigned to accept the New York metropolitan general agency of the Union Central Life Insurance Company of Cincinnati. As a result of the National Convention of Insurance Commissioners held in Milwaukee in September, 1898, which was arranged by, and of which he was vice-president, Dr. Fricke early in 1899 issued "Insurance: a Text-book," being a compilation of the essays delivered at the convention. He has also written and delivered many addresses on correct methods in life insurance and supervision; some of which favorable mention has been made are: "The Limitations of Assessment Life Insurance," "There is but One System of Life Insurance," "The Discretionary Powers of an Insurance Commissioner," and "Success in the Life Insurance Field." In 1902 he wrote an extensive treatise

on "The Law of Distribution of Surplus of Life Insurance Companies," which was widely discussed. At the National Convention of Insurance Commissioners in 1899 the commissioners elected him an honorary member. He was president of the Wisconsin Society of New York, 1902-1903. He resigned the New York general agency of the Union Central Life in 1905, and was engaged as counsel before the Wisconsin Legislative Insurance Committee in 1906 and 1907, and in 1909 was elected vice-president and general manager of the Great Northern Life Insurance Company of Wausau, Wisconsin.

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GAGE, WILLIAM T., general agent for Michigan of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, was born in the state of New York March 16, 1844. He is a graduate of Dartmouth College, and while still an undergraduate served in the army, returning after the term of his enlistment expired and completing his course. After graduation he followed teaching as his profession until 1883. He was successively president of the Highland University, professor in the State University of Kansas, and principal of the Hartford Female Seminary. He entered the life insurance business as general agent of the Aetna Life for Michigan, and this position he held until 1889, when he resigned to accept the general agency for the Northwestern Mutual in the state of Michigan. He was president of the Michigan Life Insurance Agents Association in 1890-91.

GALACAR, CHARLES E., vice-president of the Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company, is a native of Boston, Mass., where he was born September 17, 1845. He was educated at the grammar and high schools of Boston, and his first business connection was with a Boston and New York East India importing house. He entered the fire insurance business as special agent of the National Fire of New York, and traveled for the company in the eastern and middle states. On June 1, 1881, he became special agent of the Phoenix of Hartford for eastern New England, with headquarters at Boston. On March 10, 1888, Mr. Galacar was made assistant secretary of the company and removed to Hartford. He was elected second vice-president February 2, 1891, and continued with the Phoenix in that capacity until he retired from its service October 1, 1896, to take the vice-presidency of the Springfield Fire and Marine.

GALLAGHER, THOMAS E., general agent of the western department of the Aetna Insurance Company, Chicago, was born at Dansville, N. Y., July 31, 1848. He was educated in the common schools, and began his business career in mercantile pursuits. He was a local agent at Elmira, N. Y., in the early eighties, and in 1886 became special agent for New York state for the Washington Fire and Marine Insurance Company. Two years later he was appointed special agent for the Continental in New York state and subsequently general agent. In 1894 he was appointed special agent for the Aetna Insurance Company in New York state, and in 1897 he became associated with N. E. Keeler as general agent for the western department of the Aetna, with headquarters at Cincinnati.

Ohio. He was elected president of the Fire Underwriters Association of the Northwest at the meeting in 1904, and was president of the Underwriters' Association of New York state in 1891-92, and vice-president of the Western Union in 1906-07. January 1, 1908, he succeeded Keeler & Gallagher as general agent, western branch, Aetna Insurance Company, which was on June 1, 1908, removed to Chicago.

GAMMONS, CHARLES W., life underwriter, was born at Cohasset, Mass., in 1865. He was educated in the public schools and is a graduate of the English High School, Boston. In 1883 he entered the service of James T. Phelps, general agent for Boston of the National Life of Montpelier, as a clerk. He was admitted on October 1, 1897, to partnership with Mr. Phelps and J. Howard Edwards, under the firm name of James T. Phelps & Co., state agents of the National Life. He has been a member of the executive committee of the Boston Life Underwriters' Association for several years, was vice-president in 1899, and president in 1900, and is vice-president of the Cohasset Savings Bank, a director of the United States Trust Company of Boston, and a director of the National Life Insurance Company of Montpelier, Vt.

GANSE, FRANKLIN W., Agency vice-president of The Columbian National Life Insurance Company of Boston, is a native of New York city, where he was born May 31, 1859. He was educated in the New York public schools, St. Louis high school, and St. Louis law school, and engaged in the practice of law in Chicago. He was Chicago manager and supervisor of the central department of the Columbian National Life when appointed to his present position in 1905.

GARDNER, WILLIAM J., vice-president and general manager, Commercial Casualty company of Newark, N. J., is a native of Wisconsin, where he was born, of American parentage, August 14, 1869. He was educated in the public and high schools, and studied law. He began his insurance career with the Fidelity and Casualty Company in Chicago in 1898, and three years later was appointed resident manager at Chicago for the New Amsterdam Casualty Company. In 1904 he received the appointment of manager of the western department of the Aetna Life with headquarters at San Francisco, and retained that position until 1906, when he was appointed resident secretary of the accident and liability department of the Aetna Life in New York city, and resigned January 1, 1910, to accept his present position.

GASTON, GEORGE H., second vice-president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York, was born at Newark, N. J., April 11, 1858. After a public school education he entered, at the age of sixteen, the service of the Prudential of Newark, where he learned the industrial system of life insurance. He became identified with the Metropolitan Life as office clerk in 1879, was pro-

moted to head clerk, was elected secretary in January, 1891, was elected a director at the annual meeting of the stockholders, April 12, 1892, and at the next regular meeting of the board of directors on April 26, 1892, was elected second vice-president. He was then thirty-four years old. Holding the offices of secretary and second vice-president until May 17, 1894, he then resigned the secretaryship, and has since continued as second vice-president.

GAY, EDWARD S., southern manager for the Insurance Company of North America, the Philadelphia Underwriters, and Alliance Insurance Company, with headquarters at Atlanta, was born in 1846, and while a mere boy, the war breaking out, entered the Confederate service. He came out of the war with a captain's commission, being then only eighteen years of age. He turned his attention to insurance, and, in 1869, went to Dallas, Texas, where he did a successful business as a local agent and adjuster. In 1872 he was appointed Texas state agent for the Insurance Company of North America. Remaining there until 1875, he was called by the company to Atlanta to take charge of its business in the south as general manager. In 1897 he was appointed southern manager of the Philadelphia Underwriters, and in 1905 southern manager for the Alliance Insurance Company of Philadelphia. Captain Gay was one of the originators of the South Eastern Tariff Association, of which organization he was elected president in 1898, and re-elected in 1899. He is an orator of unusual gifts, and has taken an active part in the discussion of insurance matters in the south.

GELDERT, HOWARD, managing editor of the *Insurance Herald* of Atlanta, Ga., is a native of Windsor, Nova Scotia, and is of English descent. He was born on December 9, 1866, and received his education in the public schools of his home town. In April, 1886, he came to the United States and for nearly fifteen years was engaged in manufacturing and mercantile lines in Boston, Mass. He entered insurance journalism in January, 1901, becoming associated with his brother, Louis N. Geldert, on the *Insurance Herald*, and on the removal of the *Herald* to Atlanta, in November of the same year, was made business manager. Upon the retirement of Louis N. Geldert from active management of the *Herald*, in January, 1907, Howard Geldert was placed in direct charge of the Atlanta office.

GENERAL ACCIDENT, FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LIMITED, of Perth, Scotland. Organized in 1891; entered the United States in 1899. Franklin J. Moore, United States manager; C. H. Boyer, industrial department manager; Walter E. Hoag, liability department manager.

GENERAL ADJUSTMENT BUREAU was organized at a meeting of company officers held in New York in November, 1905. It is an incorporated body, and its purposes are to adjust losses and to have general charge over adjustment of losses in the larger

eastern cities. Frank Lock, manager of the Atlas, was elected president, and C. D. Dunlop, vice-president of the Providence-Washington, vice-president. An executive committee was also elected as follows: E. H. A. Correa, Home, chairman; Henry Evans, Continental; Edward Milligan, Phoenix; Henry W. Eaton, Liverpool and London and Globe, and C. F. Shallcross, Royal. W. J. Greer is manager of the bureau, with headquarters in New York. At the annual meeting in 1910, E. H. A. Correa, of the Home, was elected president, and C. D. Dunlop of the Providence-Washington was re-elected vice-president; N. B. Bassett is secretary. The board of directors elected was as follows: A. H. Wray, C. D. Dunlop, Edward Milligan, Henry Evans, E. H. A. Correa, G. B. Edwards, Henry W. Eaton, E. C. Irvin and Cecil F. Shallcross.

GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, THE (marine), of Dresden, Saxony. Jacob Bertschmann, attorney, New York.

GENERAL MANAGERS' ASSOCIATION OF THE PHENIX MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY was organized in May, 1904, and Jules Girardin was elected president, James S. Norris, vice-president, and Will A. Waite, Detroit, secretary. At the annual meeting held in Chicago in June, 1909, officers were elected as follows: President, H. H. Kohn, Albany, N. Y.; vice-president George L. McDonald, Louisville; secretary-treasurer, Will A. Waite, Detroit. The association had not held a meeting in 1910 and the above officers hold over.

GEORGIA ASSOCIATION OF LIFE INSURERS was organized by life insurance agents at Atlanta, October 12, 1892. Thomas Peters was the first president, and Clarence Angier the first secretary. The present officers and executive committee, who were elected at the annual meeting in March, 1910, are: President, J. M. Skinner, Prudential; vice-president, Alfred C. Newell, Columbian National; secretary and treasurer, George M. Hope, National Life of Vermont; executive committee: W. E. Hawkins, R. F. Shedd, R. L. Foreman, Oscar Palmour and H. M. Willet.

GEORGIA LOCAL UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION was organized in March, 1898, with F. W. Cole, president, and W. P. Calloway, secretary. At the annual meeting, held in Augusta, in May, 1910, the following officers were elected: President, Morris Harris, Macon; vice-president, W. M. Fulcher; second vice-president, D. I. MacIntyre; secretary-treasurer, F. B. West, Macon; executive committee: W. L. Wilson, A. D. Tobin, F. G. Lumpkin, E. J. Blackshear, W. V. Bell, Mr. Ticknor, C. C. Hatcher.

GEORGIA HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, Columbus, Ga. Organized 1859; capital, \$300,000. Rhodes Browne, president; William C. Coart, secretary.

GEORGIA, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1869-1910. The act creating an insurance department in Georgia was approved March 19, 1869, the comptroller-general being charged with the

duties of supervision as insurance commissioner *ex officio*. The officials, who are elected by the people for a term of four years, have been: Madison Bell, 1869-1873; W. L. Goldsmith, 1873; William A. Wright, appointed September 20, 1873, to fill vacancy, and elected for full term October, 1880, and re-elected for each term since.

GERMAN ALLIANCE INSURANCE COMPANY of New York was organized in May, 1896. The officers are: William N. Kremer, president; Charles G. Smith, secretary; Charles H. Coffin and Edwin M. Cragin, assistant secretaries. W. H. Sage is the manager of the western department at Chicago, J. C. Ingram assistant manager, W. L. Lerch second assistant manager. George H. Tyson is general agent of the Pacific department at San Francisco, Herbert Folger assistant general agent. The company does agency business throughout the United States. Capital \$400,000, and net surplus, December 31, 1909, \$630,830. The directors are: Charles F. Ackermann, John Claflin, Ralph L. Cutler, Louis F. Dommerich, Otto L. Dommerich, Eustis L. Hopkins, William N. Kremer, Woodbury Langdon, Lowell Lincoln, George W. Perkins, Henry C. Ward, Louis Windmüller.

GERMAN-AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Washington, D. C. Organized 1873; capital, \$100,000. Herman Gasch, president; H. H. Bergmann, secretary.

GERMAN-AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Baltimore, Md. Organized 1880; capital, \$200,000. M. Meyerdierck, president; T. H. Manson, secretary.

GERMAN AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY of New York was organized March 7, 1872. Capital stock, \$1,500,000; net surplus December 31, 1909, \$6,440,211. Under the New York law providing for a special reserve fund and guarantee surplus fund the company has \$750,000 deposited with the insurance department. The officers are: William N. Kremer, president; Louis F. Dommerich, vice-president; Charles G. Smith, secretary. Charles H. Coffin and Edwin M. Cragin, assistant secretaries. The western department office is at Chicago, W. H. Sage manager, J. C. Ingram assistant manager, and W. L. Lerch second assistant manager. The Pacific coast office is at San Francisco, George H. Tyson general agent, Herbert Folger, assistant general agent. The directors are Charles F. Ackermann, Joseph H. Choate, John Claflin, Ralph L. Cutter, Louis F. Dommerich, William N. Kremer, Woodbury Langdon, Lowell Lincoln, George W. Perkins, Julius A. Sturberg, Henry C. Ward, Louis Windmüller, William Wood.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY, Pittsburgh, Pa. Organized 1873; capital, \$200,000. J. H. Aufderheide, president; W. J. Patterson, secretary and treasurer.

GERMAN COMMERCIAL ACCIDENT COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa. Organized 1908; paid-in capital, \$100,000. Author-

ized, \$300,000. Albert H. Ladner, president; Horace B. Meininger, secretary and general manager.

GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Baltimore, Md. Organized 1865; capital, \$500,000. C. H. Koppelman, president; John P. Lauber, vice-president and secretary.

GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Indianapolis, Ind. Organized 1854 as German Mutual; reorganized 1896; capital, \$100,000. Theodore Stein, president; Lorenz Schmidt, secretary.

GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Peoria, Ill. Organized 1876; capital, \$200,000. B. Cremer, president; C. Cremer, secretary.

GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Pittsburg, Pa. Organized 1862; capital, \$300,000. A. E. Succop, president; A. H. Eckert, secretary and treasurer.

GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Wheeling, W. Va. Organized 1867; capital, \$200,000. W. F. Stifel, president; F. Riester, secretary.

GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, New York. Organized 1859; capital, \$1,000,000. Hugo Schumann, president; Gustav Kehr, secretary.

GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, New York. Organized 1860; capital, \$200,000. Cornelius Doremus, president; Carl Heye, secretary.

GERMAN INSURANCE COMPANY, Louisville, Ky. Organized 1854; capital, \$200,00. W. H. Edinger, president; Henry C. Walbeck, secretary.

GERMAN MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Covington, Ky. Organized 1874. Charles Mahlmann, president; W. F. Schild, secretary.

GERMAN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, Cincinnati, Ohio. Organized 1858. Leonard Schreiber, president; H. A. Ratterman, secretary.

GERMAN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, St. Louis, Mo. Organized 1857. N. Guerdan, president; Wm. C. Uhri, vice-president; Edwin J. Meyer, secretary. Assets, \$696,032.31; liabilities, \$555,904.09; surplus, \$140,038.22.

GERMAN SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY, Louisville, Ky. Organized 1867; capital, \$100,000. J. S. Barret, president; Ben Fries, secretary.

GIDDINGS, THERON F., general superintendent of agencies of the Michigan Mutual Life Insurance Company, was born at Kalamazoo, Mich., December 25, 1843. He was educated at Kalamazoo College; was a hardware merchant for twenty years, clerk of the Circuit Court of Kalamazoo county for twelve years, and receiver of the National City Bank of Marshall, Mich., in 1891. From 1893 to 1897 he was commissioner of insurance of Michigan. Since the latter year Mr. Giddings has been a member of the executive staff of the Michigan Mutual Life.

GIFFIN, JOHN HENRY, second vice-president of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company, was born in the city of New York, July 2, 1848. He was educated in the public schools of that city and was one year in the College of the City of New York. After leaving college he was with the Niagara Fire Insurance Company for a short time, then with C. C. Warren & Co., wholesale boot and shoe dealers, and later was connected with S. H. Benoist & Co., a banking and brokerage firm in Wall Street. He joined the forces of the Manhattan Life in 1866, and in 1890 was appointed assistant secretary, and in 1900 secretary of the company. He was appointed second vice-president in 1905. He is one of the trustees of Enoch Morgan's Sons Co., New York city.

GILBERT, CHARLES E., secretary of the Ætna Life Insurance Company, is a native of Wallingford, Conn. He entered the office of the Ætna Life in August, 1868, and has served as bookkeeper, cashier, assistant secretary, and secretary, having been elected to the last named office in February, 1905.

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa. Organized 1853; capital, \$500,000. Henry M. Gratz, president; Edward J. Thomason, secretary.

GIRARD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa. Organized 1907; capital full paid, \$419,040. Nathan T. Folwell, president; Albert Short, secretary.

GLADWIN, ELLIS W., vice-president and secretary of the Home Life Insurance Company of New York, was born in 1858 at Middletown, Conn., and was educated at the Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, and in Europe. He was engaged in the banking and brokerage business in Wall Street from 1879 to 1892, being a member of the firm of Gladwin & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange. He was appointed secretary of the Home Life in 1892, and vice-president and secretary in 1905.

GLENS FALLS INSURANCE COMPANY, Glens Falls, N. Y. Organized 1849; capital, \$200,000. J. L. Cunningham, president; R. A. Little, vice-president; E. W. West, secretary.

GLIDDEN, H. H., manager of the Chicago Board of Underwriters, has been in the insurance business since 1875, when he

became a local agent at Springfield, Ill. In 1882 he went into the service of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company as a special agent, and subsequently became successively assistant superintendent of the western department and resident secretary at Chicago. In August, 1894, he was elected manager of the Chicago Underwriters' Association, being re-elected annually, and was elected manager of the Chicago Board of Underwriters when the association disbanded in January, 1906.

GLOBE AND RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of New York. Organized 1899; capital, \$400,000. E. C. Jameson, president; Lyman Candee, vice-president; W. H. Paulison, and J. T. Gordon, secretaries.

GODDARD, CHRISTOPHER M., secretary and electrician of the New England Insurance Exchange, was born at Claremont, N. H., April 16, 1856, and was educated at the public schools of that place and the Episcopal Academy of Cheshire, Conn. He was graduated from the Chandler Scientific School of Dartmouth College, second in his class, in 1877. For three years he was instructor of the higher mathematics and natural science at the Episcopal Academy, of which he had been a student, and four years he was a clerk in the banking house of Hatch & Foote in New York city. In the year 1890 he accepted the position of electrical inspector for the New England Insurance Exchange. The following year he was appointed secretary of the organization, with the general supervision of its electrical department. Mr. Goddard was the originator of the movement which resulted in the organization of the Underwriters' National Electric Association, and is its secretary. He is also a member of the consulting engineers of the National Board of Fire Underwriters and president of the National Fire Protection Association, a member of the executive committee of the National Conference on Standard Electrical Rules, and a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and of the American Electrochemical Society, also a director of the Underwriters Laboratories Corporation of Chicago.

GOING, JAMES W., vice-president and manager of the Shawnee Fire Insurance Company of Topeka, Kansas, was born in Rolla, Missouri, October 19, 1862. He was educated in the public schools of Salina, Kansas, and in the Kansas State University, and after leaving college entered the fire insurance business as local agent. He organized the Shawnee Fire insurance company in 1882, and is vice-president and manager of the company. He is also president of the Kansas State Fair Association.

GOODING, JOHN M., was born in Pownal, Me., September 18, 1857. When eight years of age he removed to Yarmouth, Me., with his parents, where he received his education, and where he was for many years engaged in the retail grocery business. In 1888 he moved to Portland, where he became general agent of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company. He remained with this

company ten years, and in 1898 accepted the management for the state of Maine of the Union Central Life of Cincinnati. In May, 1900, he accepted an appointment with the Mutual Life insurance company of New York as Special Agent for Maine.

GOODWIN, WARREN F., of Hall & Henshaw, was born at Boston, Mass., in 1857. He graduated from the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute in 1873, and at once engaged in the fire insurance business, entering the New York office of the London Assurance, then managed by Frame, Hare & Lockwood. He remained there till October, 1882, when Henry H. Hall, United States manager of the Northern of London, offered him a position in the agency department, which he accepted. January 1, 1887, he was appointed manager of the central department, with headquarters at Cincinnati. His territory included the states of Ohio, Indiana, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Arkansas. This position he retained until July 1, 1893; when the central and northwestern departments were consolidated into the western department, with headquarters at Chicago. Mr. Goodwin and W. D. Crooke were appointed associate managers. In March, 1894, the Union of London established a western department at Chicago, to be managed by Mr. Goodwin in association with Hall & Henshaw, the United States managers at New York. In 1901 the western department was consolidated with the general office at New York, and Mr. Goodwin removed to that city. He is a member of the firm of Hall & Henshaw.

GRANITE STATE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Portsmouth, N. H. Organized 1885; capital, \$200,000. Calvin Page, president; Alfred F. Howard, secretary.

GRANT, LEROY, state auditor of Wyoming, having supervision of insurance, was born at Columbia, Herkimer county, N. Y., September 7, 1847. He is a graduate of Whitesboro College of the class of 1867. He was a merchant for many years, and removing to Wyoming continued the business there. Among the public offices held by Mr. Grant were those of receiver of public moneys, member of the Wyoming legislature five terms, and mayor of the city of Laramie one term. He was elected state auditor in 1898 for the term beginning in 1899, and was re-elected for the term beginning in 1903.

GRAY, EDWARD, secretary of the Prudential Insurance Company was born in England February 16, 1861, and received a private school education. He entered the service of the Prudential in April, 1883, and served the company in various capacities in office and field. He was elected to his present position in January, 1903.

GRAY, HENRY WEEDON, vice-president and secretary of the Orient, and agency secretary of the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn., was born in Louisville, Ky., of American parentage, May 25, 1864. He was educated in private

schools and at Burlington College, and began his business life in fire insurance. He was elected secretary of the Orient Insurance Company in 1907, and made its vice-president as well in 1909.

GREAT EASTERN CASUALTY COMPANY, New York. Organized 1892; capital, \$250,000. Louis H. Fibel, president; Thomas H. Darling, secretary.

GREAT WESTERN ACCIDENT ASSOCIATION of Des Moines, Ia. Organized 1901. H. B. Hawley, president and general manager; R. D. Emery, secretary.

GREELY, OTTO ETHAN, fire underwriter, was born in Bangor, Me., May 24, 1853. He was educated in the Minneapolis public schools and the State University, and read law with Judge Atwater of Minneapolis from 1870 to 1873, then went into the local agency of Gale & Co., and was admitted as a partner in 1877. He became special agent of the Phenix of Brooklyn in 1878, and in 1884 sold his interest in this agency to become adjuster for the same company. He was president of the Minnesota and Dakota Fire Underwriters in 1898 and 1899, and president of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Northwest in 1900. He was elected secretary and manager of the Calumet Insurance Company, Chicago, on January 1, 1909.

GREENE, JACOB HUMPHREY, second secretary of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, was born in Pittsfield, Mass., June 10, 1868. He was educated in the Hartford public schools, St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., and Trinity College, which he left after two years in 1889. He has been in the employ successively of the Michigan Central Railroad, Hartford *Courant*, and in the real estate business. He is an ex-member of the Hartford Common Council.

GRIFFITHS, JOSEPH CHARLES, fire underwriter, was born at Gloucester, England, his father being of Welsh and his mother of Anglo-French descent. He came to this country at a very early age, and received his education in the common schools and commercial colleges. Although too young at the outbreak of the Civil War to take an active part in the fighting, he still saw service as paymaster's clerk in the Mississippi River squadron under Commodore Porter. His entrance into the insurance business was as a cashier and bookkeeper for the Republic Fire Insurance Company of Chicago in 1868, and after the great fire he accepted a similar position in the office of Arthur C. Ducat. In June, 1880, Mr. Griffiths was appointed Wisconsin state agent of the Home and filled that position until December 31, 1890. In January, 1891 he assumed the Milwaukee resident secretaryship of the North British and Mercantile, and on July 1, 1894, he was appointed associate manager of the western department, which had been established at Chicago. He was general agent of the Milwaukee Mechanics from 1898 to 1902, when he resigned, and became Cook county

Illinois, manager for the London Assurance Corporation. Mr. Griffiths was secretary and treasurer of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the northwest seven years, 1884 to 1890, inclusive.

GUARANTEE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, THE, Montreal. Edward Rawlings, president; Richard B. Scott, secretary.

GUILE, JOHN J., resident manager for the United States of the Sun Insurance Office of London, was born in Liverpool, England, May, 5, 1854, residing in that city until his removal to London in 1882. January, 1872, he became a clerk in the office of the Royal Insurance Company, where he remained until 1882, and then transferred his services to the Sun. In May, 1885, Mr. Guile was appointed secretary of the United States branch of the Sun; in May, 1886, he was made assistant manager, and in December of the same year manager, which position he has since occupied.

GUNN, JOHN W., deputy assistant manager of the Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Company for the Pacific coast, was born in Canada, June 17, 1864. He became a resident of the United States in the year 1888, and a citizen thereof as early as the laws permitted. In early life he learned the printer's trade, and in due time was graduated into reporting and editorial work, which he followed almost constantly until he became interested in fire insurance as a local agent at Snohomish, Wash., in the year 1891, his first companies being the Hartford and the Liverpool & London & Globe. In October, 1897, he was appointed special agent for the latter Company, and on the first of September, 1906, received his present appointment. He is a past president of the Special Agent's Association of the Pacific Northwest, and of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Pacific.

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HAAS, GEORGE ERNST, manager of the western department of the Atlas Assurance Company, Chicago, is of German descent, and was born at Shelbyville, Indiana, October 10, 1874. He received a public school education, and entered the fire insurance business starting with a local agency in Indianapolis. Later he accepted a position in the western department offices of the Atlas, and was appointed to his present position in 1908.

HADLEY, GEORGE F., agent of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, was born in the city of New York, October 20, 1850, of mixed English, Irish, and French ancestry. He received his education in private schools and Gonzaga College, Washington, D. C., was a drummer boy of a New York regiment during the last part of the Civil War, and a hotel clerk and manager during the earlier years of his business life. His connection with life insurance began in 1880 in the Prudential Insurance Company of Newark, in which he remained as inspector, superintendent, and supervisor until 1886, when he entered the service of the Brooklyn Life as agency superintendent. In 1894 he was elected secretary and made a member of the board of directors. In December, 1898, he was selected by the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company to take care of its great interests in New York state, succeeding W. W. Byington, state agent, deceased. Mr. Hadley has been prominent in all life insurance association affairs. He had been treasurer and president of the New York Association, secretary, executive committee chairman, and president of the New Jersey Society, and was secretary of the National Association until appointed secretary of the Brooklyn Life in 1895, which compelled him to decline re-election. In July, 1906, he retired from active managerial work to devote considerable of his time to travel and leisure after twenty-five years successful life insurance work. He however continues in the service of the Mutual Benefit as a large personal writer.

HAILSTORM INSURANCE. The business of insuring growing crops against damage by hail is done by small mutual and township companies in some of the western states, in conjunction with fire and tornado insurance, or independently. As this class of companies, as a rule, do not report their business to state insurance departments, or if they do are not required to distinguish separately the different kinds of business transacted, there are no statistics as yet of hailstorm insurance in the United States.

HALL, ARCHIBALD G., insurance journalist, was born in the city of New York, December 6, 1862, and obtained his education in the public schools and the College of the City of New York. Leaving college he went into the service of the American News Company, and afterward to that of the *American Agriculturist*. His relations with the insurance business began in the office of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of New York, and he was a fire insurance broker and licensed agent three years. Mr. Hall founded in New York *The Surveyor*, and began its issue September 17, 1892. He associated with him in 1893 Mr. Harvey E. Roberts, who retired from the firm on December 3, 1902, to enter the life insurance business and *The Surveyor* is now again conducted by Mr. Hall, as editor and publisher. In 1907 he was elected President of the Insurance Herald Company, which corporation publishes the *Insurance Herald* of Atlanta. He is a member of the Insurance Society of New York, Underwriters Club, New York Press Club, Once-a-Year Club, and the Atlantic Highlands Casino.

HALL, ORVILLE H., manager *Southeastern Underwriter*, was born September 18, 1868, in West Bolton, Vermont, and at the age of ten he began making his own way by working as a farm hand during the summer and attending the public schools and the Essex Classical Institute during the winter, and later became a clerk in a general merchandise store, assisting with the post-office and in the town clerk's office. In 1888 he removed to Dahlonega, Ga., and entered the business department of the North Georgia Agricultural College, from which he later graduated, and after several years' experience in wholesale and jobbing house in Atlanta he engaged in the mercantile, lumber, and gold-mining business as secretary and treasurer of the Frank W. Hall Merchandise Company at Dahlonega, Ga. During this time he became part owner and associate editor of the *Dahlonega Nugget*. In 1898 he returned to Atlanta and purchased a part interest in the *Southeastern Underwriter*, later acquiring full interest, to which he has since given his entire time and attention.

HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, THE. Hamburg, Germany. Organized in 1854, entered the United States in 1858. F. O. Affeld, manager United States branch, New York; Charles E. Mitchell, secretary.

HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. New York. Organized 1852; capital, paid-up, \$200,004. Joseph S. Stout, president; Arthur Leussen, Jr., secretary.

HAMILTON, ISAAC MILLER, president of the Federal Life Insurance Company of Chicago, Ill., was born in Ash Grove, Iroquois county, Ill., September 6, 1864, and was educated in the public schools and under private tutors. He began his business life in general merchandizing and live stock business, and later entered the banking business. He is president of Young's & Hamilton's Bank, and was elected a member of the Illinois Senate in 1896.

He has been president of the Illinois League of Republican Clubs, and also president of the National League of Republican Clubs. He is president of the American Life Convention being elected at the annual meeting in 1909.

HAMMER, CHARLES D., former Boston manager for the Provident Life and Trust of Philadelphia, was born at Baltimore, Md., in 1844. In 1862, when eighteen years of age, he enlisted in the 124th Regiment of Ohio Volunteers, and went into the Civil War, and continued until its close, emerging with the rank of captain. He became interested in life insurance in 1875, entering the service of his present company, and in the course of time representing it at Chicago and Philadelphia, and finally at Boston. He was elected president of the Boston Life Underwriters' Association in 1897. Captain Hammer is a member of the Loyal Legion and several Boston Clubs. Retired July 1, 1906.

HAMMOND, WILLIAM B., special agent of the American Central of St. Louis in the middle department, was born at Philadelphia in 1857. He received his early education at the Moravian School, Bethlehem, Pa., and St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., and entered Lehigh University in the fall of 1875, graduating in the class of 1879. In August, 1880, he went to Harrisburg, Pa., and entered the office of his grandfather, William Buehler, then state central agent of the Insurance Company of North America, Pennsylvania Fire, and Franklin Fire Insurance Companies. After Mr. Buehler's death he became the junior partner of the local agency firm of Buehler & Hammond. Later he associated himself with Edward Bailey, forming the agency of Hammond & Bailey, which still exists. In March, 1887, Mr. Hammond was appointed special agent of the American Central of St. Louis, for the middle department, and in February, 1901, he was made state agent of that company and the Mercantile Fire and Marine of Boston, Mass., for the same territory. He is a member of the Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution, and the Society of Colonial Wars.

HANSON, JOHN SMITH, editor of the *Insurance Observer*, was born of Scotch-Irish parentage in the city of New York, March 27, 1852. He was educated in the New York public schools, the College of the City of New York, and Columbia University Law School, graduating from the latter in 1874. In that year he was admitted to the New York bar as attorney and counsellor. After practicing law four years Mr. Hanson entered upon newspaper work as editorial writer for *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*. He afterwards became editor of the *Wall Street Daily Indicator*, which position he held fifteen years. In 1895 he became editor of the *Chronicle*, but resigned shortly afterwards to establish the *Insurance Observer*, of which he is half owner and editor. Mr. Hanson is financial editor of the Bankers' Magazine, trustee of the Dollar Savings Bank of New York, and president of the Model Building and Loan Association of Mott Haven, N. Y.

HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of New York was organized April 15, 1852, and began business in the same month. The capital was then \$150,000, and is now \$1,000,000. Its charter authorizes fire and tornado insurance, and inland navigation risks, but the latter class is not written at present. Its last financial statement, December 31, 1909, showed assets of \$4,765,-101.95. Its liabilities including capital, were \$3,512,507.48, leaving a net surplus of \$1,252,597.47. The officers are: R. Emory Warfield, president; Joseph McCord, vice-president and secretary; Wm. Morrison, assistant secretary; James W. Howie, general agent.

HARDING, AMOS J., western general manager for the Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company, was born near Gallion, Ohio, May 2, 1839. He was educated at Ohio Central College, and began the fire insurance business in Nebraska in 1858 as a local agent. He enlisted as a private in a Nebraska regiment in 1861, was subsequently transferred to the sixth Missouri Cavalry as first lieutenant, and was mustered out at the close of the war as a captain. Returning to Nebraska he resumed his local agency, and was also for some years special agent for the Home of New York. In 1871 he was appointed special agent and adjuster for the Phenix of Brooklyn for a number of western states, and in 1876 organized the western department of the Springfield, with headquarters at Chicago.

HARDISON, FRANK H., insurance commissioner of Massachusetts, is a native of Boston, where he was born of American parentage, September 3, 1849. He was educated in the common schools and graduated from Dartmouth College in the class of 1876. He engaged in teaching and in newspaper work for a number of years, and in 1896 was appointed examiner in the Massachusetts insurance department. A year later he was appointed deputy commissioner, and was appointed to his present position in 1907 to succeed Commissioner Cutting.

HARE, J. MONTGOMERY, resident United States manager of the Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society Limited of England, and president of the Indemnity Fire Insurance Company of New York, was born at Princeton, N. J., January 20, 1842. His father was the Rev. Dr. George E. Hare, and his mother was a daughter of Bishop Hobart of New York. He began his business life as a clerk in a wholesale commission drygoods house in Philadelphia, but soon after, February 1, 1860, entered the office of the American Fire Insurance Company, and on October 1, 1861, that of the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company. He served one year in the Keystone Battery of Philadelphia in the Civil War. In April, 1864, he removed to New York and became a partner of Charles P. Frame, under the firm name of Frame & Hare. This firm, January 1, 1866, became Frame, Hare & Lockwood, and represented a number of prominent fire insurance companies, and were United States managers of the London Assurance Corporation. On October 1, 1877, the firm was dissolved, Mr. Lockwood withdrawing with the

London Assurance, the remaining partners continuing business in the old name. In May, 1879, the firm became managers of the Norwich Union, and continued so until December 31, 1888, when they dissolved and Mr. Hare became sole manager. He was elected vice-president of the Western Union in 1899, president of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters in 1898 and 1899, and president of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange in 1901 and 1902. He is now president of the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

HARMON, ALBION K. P., General Agent of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, was born at Sacramento, Cal., August 2, 1857. After leaving school he was engaged in the newspaper business seven years. He then became interested in fire insurance and was a special agent on the Pacific coast for four years. In 1890 he was appointed the assistant district superintendent of the Pacific Coast agency of the Connecticut Mutual Life. Mr. Harmon succeeded to his present position, with headquarters at San Francisco, in 1895. In 1907, title was changed to Supervisor of Agents, and February 1, 1909, he received the appointment of General Agent for Northern California, with headquarters at Mills Building, San Francisco.

HARPER, WILLIAM R., formerly vice-president and general manager of the South Atlantic Life Insurance Company, was born at Thomasville, Ga., June 27, 1874. He attended the Georgia School of Technology at Atlanta, Ga., and was for some time manager of a cotton seed oil mill. He was manager for Georgia for the Aetna Life from 1897 to 1901, and was elected third vice-president and general manager of the South Atlantic Life in 1901, and first vice-president in 1903. He resigned in 1904 and accepted a position with the Equitable Life at Philadelphia as general agent. He was appointed manager Philadelphia office, Aetna Life, in June, 1905.

HARRELL, ARTHUR E., was born at Cambridge, N. Y., October 11, 1873. Coming from the daily newspaper business he joined the staff of the *Chronicle* in September, 1895, became editor in 1897, and continued until March, 1903, when he retired from that paper. In September of the same year he took charge of the *Insurance Critic* as its editor and manager, but resigned in 1906, and was for a short time thereafter associated on the *Journalist*. In 1907 he became connected with the United States Casualty Company, and later returned to daily newspaper work. He is at present insurance editor of the *New York Commercial*.

HARRIS, DAN B., manager of the southern department of the Aachen and Munich Fire Insurance Company, and Security Insurance Company of New Haven, Conn., Atlanta, Ga., is a native of Virginia, and was born in Culpepper County, February 22, 1861. He received a public school education, and began his business career in the banking business, later entering the fire insurance

business, and he was for twenty-seven years connected with the southern department of the Insurance Company of North America, and was assistant to Manager Edward S. Gay of that company for five years until appointed to his present position. He is a director and a member of finance committee of the Fourth National Bank, and first vice-president and a director of the Realty Trust Company, Atlanta, and a director and member of the advisory committee, Exposition Cotton Mills. He was elected president of the South Eastern Underwriters' Association at its meeting in 1908, and re-elected in 1909.

HART, WILLIAM H., was born at Evansville, Ind., February 15, 1848. He was graduated from the Evansville high school and learned the printer's trade. He enlisted in the Civil War in 1862, and served in the Sixty-fifth Indiana Regiment, and Twenty-fifth Indiana Battery. President Grant appointed him postmaster of Frankfort, and he was third auditor of the treasury of the United States under President Harrison. He was five years assistant cashier of the Farmer's Bank of Frankfort, Ind., and editor of the Frankfort *Banner* twelve years. He was elected auditor of state of Indiana in 1898, for the term beginning January, 1899, and re-elected in 1900 for two years. At the annual meeting of the National Insurance Convention, composed of the heads of the insurance departments of the several states of the Union, in 1901, Mr. Hart was elected president. He retired from office in January, 1903, and accepted a position with the Equitable Life, at Indianapolis.

HARTFORD BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS was organized at a meeting held February 29, 1864, and the following companies made up the membership: Ætna, Hartford Fire, Connecticut Fire, Phoenix Fire, Charter Oak Fire and Marine, Merchants, North American Fire, New England Fire and City Fire. Officers were elected as follows: President, H. Huntington; vice-president, Thomas A. Alexander; secretary, E. Thomas Lobdell; treasurer, B. W. Green. The present officers elected at the annual meeting in January, 1910, are: President, Charles E. Parker; vice-president, Edwin S. Cowles; secretary, Richard N. Crosby; electrical inspector, Thomas H. Day; treasurer, C. M. Goddard, Boston; executive committee, Silas Chapman, jr., chairman, H. W. Seide, Isaiah Baker, Jr., H. S. Conklin, E. A. Treat. Chester M. Pitkin is secretary of the Board succeeding R. M. Crosby resigned.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. The charter of the company was granted at the May session of the General Assembly in 1810, and the company was organized June 27th of that year, with Nathaniel Terry, president, and Walter Mitchell, secretary. It began business in August of the same year. The charter, a perpetual one, authorized a capital of \$150,000 in \$50 shares. In 1853 the company was authorized to increase its capital to a sum not exceeding \$300,000, and to change the par value of its shares to \$100. By later amendments the authorized capital

was increased to \$3,000,000, and in 1906 the paid up capital was increased to \$2,000,000. Since its organization the Hartford has received in premiums \$226,781,481.58, and has paid in losses \$132,992,-588.44. It has paid since organization \$14,420,329.00 in cash dividends, and \$950,000 in stock.

The present officers are: Chas. E. Chase, president; R. M. Bissell and J. W. G. Cofran, vice-presidents; Frederick Samson and S. E. Locke, secretaries; D. J. Glazier, recording secretary. The Hartford has a Western Department at Chicago, Illinois, A. G. Dugan, General Agent; a Pacific Department at San Francisco, California, Palache & Hewitt, General Agents; a Southern Department at Atlanta, Ga., Egleston & Prescott, General Agents; and a Texas Department at Dallas, Texas, J. B. Hereford, General Agent. C. S. Timberlake, General Agent, is in charge of the Marine and Transportation Department at Hartford, Conn. The Directors of the Hartford, are: Jonathan B. Bunce, James J. Goodwin, Theodore Lyman, George Roberts, William C. Skinner, Meigs H. Whaples, James M. Thomson, Chas. E. Chase and R. M. Bissell. The Hartford does a fire and tornado and inland-marine insurance business.

HARTFORD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, of Hartford, Conn. This company has a special charter from the Connecticut legislature, granted in 1866. It has been in continuous and successful operation since 1867. Its policies are issued upon the legal reserve—Am. Ex. table, 3½%—plan, and are up-to-date in all their features.

Besides the ordinary life, limited payment, and endowment forms, which are issued both as participating and non-participating, the company writes special contracts, such as guaranteed addition policies, five per cent. gold bonds, annually increasing, and pure endowment.

All policies have the installment settlement clause and other liberal features.

Assets, \$4,739,541.14: capital and surplus, \$1,015,164.73; ratio of assets to liabilities, 127 to 100. The Hartford has paid to policy-holders and their beneficiaries more than \$35,450,000.

HARTFORD STEAM BOILER INSPECTION AND INSURANCE COMPANY was incorporated June 30, 1866. Capital, \$1,000,000. The object of the corporation is not simply to indemnify the owners of boilers for loss resulting from explosions, but to prevent such explosions, as far as practicable, by careful periodical inspection of all boilers under its care, made by experts in this special line of business.

The appended figures show the business of the company for 1909.

Year.	Assets.	Liabilities.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Risks in Force.
1909	\$4,714,619.79	\$2,122,117.01	\$1,930,421.21	\$1,252,291.69	\$488,943,118

The present officers are: L. B. Brainerd, president and treasurer; Francis B. Allen, vice-president; C. S. Blake, secretary; and L. F. Middlebrook, assistant secretary; W. R. C. Corson, assistant secretary.

HARVEY, JULIAN C., formerly second vice-president of the National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America, is a son of the late distinguished actuary, Augustus F. Harvey of St. Louis, and was born in Lincoln, Neb., in 1869. He was for seven years assistant secretary of the Covenant Mutual Life of St. Louis, leaving it in 1897 to pursue special studies at the University of Virginia. He received the degree of LL.B. from Washington University, St. Louis, in 1898, and in the same year formed a partnership with his father as consulting actuary, continuing in that profession until he was elected second vice-president of the National Life in March, 1904, which position he resigned in 1906. He is at present in charge of the underwriting department of the German Mutual Life Insurance Company of St. Louis.

HASKELL, WALTER WILLIAMS, Pacific coast general agent for the Travelers Insurance Company, life department, was born at West Gloucester, Mass., January 26, 1846. After a common school education at home he removed, in 1867, to the town of Salina, Kan., being one of the pioneers thereof. The following year he was a resident of Carson City, Nevada, which he left in 1872, and located in California. In 1874 he was one of the San Francisco firm of Brown, Craig & Co. Selling out his interest there, he was appointed city agent of the Travelers Insurance Company of Hartford for San Francisco, and in March, 1885, he superseded Thomas Bennett as general agent of that company.

HASTINGS, GLOVER STREET, superintendent of agents of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, was born in Colebrook, Litchfield county, Conn., March 2, 1864. He received a public school and business college education, and entered the employ of a brass manufacturing company in Waterbury as paymaster. He began his life insurance career in 1888 as a solicitor in Waterbury, Conn., and on January 1, 1898, entered the services of the New England Mutual Life, establishing in connection with E. N. Folsom, a general agency for the company in Connecticut and Rhode Island, with headquarters at Providence. He was elected to his present position on June 3, 1908.

HASTINGS, JAMES FREDERICK, assistant manager of the United States branch of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, was born at Boston, Mass., April 18, 1855. He entered the fire insurance business in 1873 in the Boston office of the Liverpool and London and Globe, and three years later the home office of the Commonwealth Insurance Company of Boston, where he remained until the company retired from business in 1882, when he was appointed special agent of the Boylston for New

England and New York. In 1889 he became New England special agent for the Continental of New York, and in 1890 took a similar position for the Southern New England field with the National Fire of Hartford. In 1892 he was promoted to the position of general agent at the home office of that company, and was appointed to his present position in 1899.

HATCH, GEORGE W., insurance journalist, was born at Plainville, Adams county, Wis., July 2, 1856. He had a common school and university education, graduating from Ripon College, Wisconsin, in 1880, with the degree of bachelor of arts. After graduation he was for some time principal of the graded school at Brownsdale, Minn., and then served as civil engineer on the Northern Pacific Railroad in the Yellowstone Valley. He was editor of the *Western Fireman* of Chicago from 1883 to 1888, and assumed the management of the *Insurance Age* on the first day of the latter year, a position which he continues to hold.

HAVEN, CHARLES D., manager of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company for the Pacific coast, was born in New York city, February 25, 1836, but has been a resident of California since 1859. He was first employed in San Francisco by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and in May, 1865, was elected secretary of the Union Insurance Company of California, a corporation that was organized in that year by leading capitalists of San Francisco with a cash capital of \$750,000. This company transacted fire and marine insurance business and attained a national reputation by paying its losses in the Chicago fire of 1871, amounting to more than \$500,000, in full in cash before the end of the year. In August, 1881, he resigned that position to accept the one he now fills. He was elected secretary of the Board of Fire Underwriters of the Pacific in 1870, holding that position until he was elected president of the same in 1896, which office he yet holds.

HAVENS, FRANK W., has been engaged in the life insurance business for more than a quarter of a century, twenty-three years of which have been spent in the office of the Hartford Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn. During the greater part of that time he has edited and published the company paper, as well as its literature. He was born in Wethersfield, Conn., educated in the Hartford schools and by private tuition. Studied law in early years, but owing to ill health did not apply for admission to the bar. Is prominent in Masonic circles, having been Grand Master and is now Grand Secretary of Connecticut. He is a 32d degree Scottish Rite Mason.

HAWAII, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN. An act designating the territorial treasurer to be insurance commissioner *ex officio*, with supervision over the business of insurance, was passed April 28, 1903. A. N. Kepoikai was treasurer at the time and became insurance commissioner. A. J. Campbell is the present insurance commissioner; G. E. Smithies is deputy commissioner.

HAWES, CHARLES F., special agent of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company. [See Death Roll.]

HAWKEYE INSURANCE COMPANY, Des Moines, Ia. Organized 1865; capital, \$100,000. H. R. Howell, president; W. D. Skinner, secretary.

HAZELDINE, ROBERT G., secretary of the Philadelphia Casualty Company, Philadelphia, Pa., is of English descent, and was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., October 31, 1866. He received a public school education, and entered the employ of the Continental Fire insurance company of New York, and continued in the service of that company until 1905 when he resigned to become assistant treasurer of the Casualty Company of America. Two years later he accepted a position with the Philadelphia Casualty Company, and was elected to his present position in January, 1908.

HEALTH INSURANCE weekly indemnity in case of certain specific diseases is now provided by several casualty companies. Their policies vary as to conditions and diseases covered. The health insurance business by this class of companies is new in the United States, and needs more data as the result of experience. The returns of business done in 1909 by the principal stock companies are as follows:

Companies.	Premiums Received.	Losses Paid.
Etna Life.	\$293,110	\$115,768
American Assurance.	104,933	33,350
American Fidelity.	20,436	7,546
Continental Casualty.	541,335	179,314
Empire State Surety.	37,871	16,402
Employers' Liability.	51,166	18,041
Fidelity and Casualty.	1,116,021	512,260
German Commercial	16,937	3,746
Great Eastern.	136,564	50,690
London Guarantee and Accident.	5,143	1,214
Maryland Casualty.	265,702	110,412
Metropolitan Casualty.	21,086	6,553
New Amsterdam Casualty.	44,271	16,654
Ocean Accident.	50,863	22,996
Pacific Mutual.	134,859	79,069
Pacific Mutual Indemnity.	16,515	3,192
Pennsylvania Casualty.	71,290	27,599
Phoenix Preferred.	56,801	18,883
Philadelphia Casualty.	47,951	18,370
Pittsburgh Casualty.	24,440	3,460
Preferred.	218,046	73,786
Standard Accident.	117,782	44,200
Travelers.	414,685	155,129
Travelers Indemnity.	1,838	80
United States Casualty.	201,079	85,892
United Surety.	422	180
Total.	<hr/> \$4,022,009	<hr/> \$1,604,786
Total 1908.	\$3,354,585	\$1,455,781

The American Casualty, Casualty Company of America, Commonwealth, General Accident of Scotland, National Casualty,

Frankfort Marine, Accident and Plate Glass, Massachusetts Accident, Federal Casualty, North American Accident, United States Health and Accident, Fidelity Accident and Woodmens Casualty companies, and Ridgely Protective Association also do a health insurance business, but do not report it separately from the personal accident business.

HEDGES, SIDNEY M., of Boston, general agent of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, having headquarters at Boston, was born at St. Louis, Mo., September 27, 1844. He received his education in the public schools of Cincinnati, and prior to 1869 was engaged in railroading. In that year his connection with the life insurance business began. He was president of the Boston Life Underwriters' Association, 1892-93.

HEGEMAN, JOHN R., president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., April 18, 1844. He joined the Manhattan Life as an accountant in December, 1866. In June, 1870, he was appointed secretary of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, in October of the same year was elected vice-president, and in October, 1891, was made president. [See Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.]

HEGEMAN, JOHN R., JR., assistant secretary of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, was born in New York city August 10, 1871. He was educated under a private tutor, and began his business career in the office of the Metropolitan Life. He was elected to his present position in 1902. He is major in the Ordinance Department, detailed to the 1st Brigade, General Geo. Moore Smith, commanding.

HENDERSON, ROBERT, assistant actuary of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, was born in Canada, May, 24, 1871. He was educated at St. Catherine's Collegiate Institute, Ontario, and Toronto University. In the latter institution he won the scholarship in mathematics. In 1892 he entered the insurance department of the Dominion government, where he remained five years. He afterwards became attached to the office force of the Equitable Life, and in 1903 was appointed assistant actuary. He is a Fellow of the Actuarial Society of America and a Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries.

HENRY, CARL ALBERT, fire underwriter, San Francisco, is a native of California and was born of American parentage, at San Jose, Cal., May 21, 1872. After completing a public school education he began his insurance career as office boy and acquired an experience in various capacities in office and field. He was appointed general agent of the Pacific Coast department of the Sun Insurance Office in September, 1899, and is also Pacific Coast general agent for the Michigan Fire and Marine insurance company of Detroit, and the Sun insurance company of New Orleans.

He is also a director and stockholder in the Michigan Fire and Marine insurance company, and also a director and stockholder in several San Francisco corporations.

HERNANDO INSURANCE COMPANY, Memphis, Tenn.
Organized 1860; capital, \$100,000. John R. Pepper, president; J. S. Dunscomb, secretary.

HESS, HENRY E., vice-president of the Fidelity-Phenix Fire Insurance Company of New York, was born in Detroit, Mich., in 1851. Entered fire insurance office in Indianapolis at the age of sixteen, and has ever since maintained a connection with the business. Was located at Scranton, Pa., from 1876 to 1881 as an independent adjuster, and during that time read law and was admitted to the bar, incidentally serving on the staff of a daily newspaper, with a side excursion into military life growing out of the labor riots in 1877. In 1881 he took up field work as special agent for the Merchants of New Jersey in the middle department, and in 1882 and 1883 served the Royal, Insurance Company of North America, and Pennsylvania Fire as special agent in New York state, under Manager C. R. Knowles. In 1884 was appointed to the position of special agent for the Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, with headquarters at Boston. Elected president of the New England Insurance Exchange in 1887, and served as vice-president of that organization in 1896 and 1897. During his administration of the Exchange he secured incorporation of the Insurance Library Association, and for twelve years was connected with the conduct of its affairs, first as president, and subsequently as secretary and treasurer. The success of the library is credited by its friends to Mr. Hess, who gave freely of his spare time and labor to building up, arranging, and cataloguing its fine collection of insurance works. In June, 1899, elected manager of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange, serving as such until December, 1909, when elected to his present position.

HEWITT, DIXWELL, associate general agent of the Pacific coast department of the Hartford Fire and Citizens Insurance Company of St. Louis, was born in Middlesex, Penn., July 7, 1863. He is a graduate of Williams College, class of 1886, and began his business career in fire insurance. He has represented various companies in the coast field as special agent, and was also assistant manager of the Phoenix of Hartford. In 1900 he was appointed general agent for the Pacific coast for the Phoenix of London and Providence-Washington, and in 1903 was appointed to his present position.

HEXAMER, CHARLES A., secretary Philadelphia Fire Underwriters' Association, was born at Hoboken, N. J., in 1852. He was graduated from the New York University as civil engineer in 1871. The next three years were spent on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad as civil engineer. A year later he joined E. Hexamer, the map and survey publisher at Philadelphia, and remained

with him until 1883, when he became inspector of the Home, Hartford, and North British and Mercantile. He subsequently confined his services to the Hartford, and continued in that capacity until 1890, when he became a member of the firm of Henry W. Brown & Co., Philadelphia. The partnership dissolved by limitation in January, 1894, and in the fall of the same year he was elected secretary of the Philadelphia local board, and continued in that capacity until December, 1896, when he resigned to accept a position with the Hartford Fire. Mr. Hexamer is also past-president of the National Fire Protection Association, and chairman of the board of consulting engineers of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, and a member of National Advisory Board. He was elected secretary of the Philadelphia association in March, 1904, to succeed Herbert Wilmerding.

HEYE, CARL, secretary of the Germania Life Insurance Company, is a native of Germany, and was born in Quakenbrueck, May 13, 1871. He was educated at the "Real Gymnasium" at Quakenbrueck, where he graduated in 1889. Coming to the United States in September, 1889, he entered the service of the Germania Life, and was appointed secretary in 1902. In 1905, he was graduated from the New York University Law School.

HIGGINS, ERNEST CHESTER, assistant secretary of the *Aetna* Life Insurance Company, liability department, was born at Wellfleet, Mass., May 16, 1880, and received a public and high school education. He began his business career as clerk in a grocery store, and entered the insurance business as a clerk in the Boston office of the Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation of London. In 1902 he accepted a position in the liability department of the *Aetna* Life, and was appointed to his present position in March, 1907.

HIBERNIA INSURANCE COMPANY, New Orleans, La. Organized 1871; capital, \$200,000. W. H. Byrnes, president; P. E. Burke, secretary.

HILLAS, ROBERT J., vice-president and secretary of the Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York, was born in Green Bay, Wis., October 25, 1859. He received a grammar school education, and began his business career in a law office. He entered the service of the Fidelity and Casualty Company as an office boy.

HINE, C. G. AND E. A., sons of the late C. C. Hine and successors to his business interests as proprietors of the *Insurance Monitor* and *Insurance Law Journal*, the business having been incorporated under the name of C. C. Hine's Sons Co. C. G. Hine is also president and E. A. Hine secretary of the Underwriters' Protective Association. Both were trained in their father's office, C. G. Hine having been associated with his father's business some twenty-years.

HINKLEY, GEORGE W., fire underwriter, was born at Boston, Mass., July 4, 1856. He received his education in the grammar and English high schools of Boston, and began business life as a clerk in a Boston insurance agency in 1873. In 1876 he removed to Waterbury, Conn., where he was a clerk for J. W. Smith, insurance agent. From 1885 to 1887 he was New England special agent for the Royal, Pennsylvania Fire, and London and Lancashire, and from 1887 to 1900 was special agent and adjuster of the Phoenix Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn.; from 1900 to 1902 was Boston manager of the Phoenix Insurance Company of Hartford and Citizens Insurance Company of New York, and then on May 13, 1902, was elected president and treasurer of the Citizens Mutual Insurance Company of Boston. Mr. Hinkley has been active in the affairs of the New England Insurance Exchange, of which he served one term as vice-president, and in 1895 was elected president. During his residence at Waterbury, Conn., he served on the board of education, and he was prominent in Odd Fellowship in Connecticut from 1878 to 1885.

HITCHCOCK, CHAMPION INGRAHAM, insurance journalist, was born at Ripon, Wis., September 16, 1868. He was educated in the public schools. He established the first western daily column of insurance in the Chicago *Daily Globe* in 1889, transferred to the *Inter-Ocean* in 1890, and in 1895 inaugurated the insurance department in the *Chicago Times-Herald*, which paper became the *Record-Herald* in 1901. Mr. Hitchcock resigned this position January 19, 1903, to become associate editor of the *Insurance Field*, and secretary and general manager of "The Insurance Field Company," of which he is a stockholder.

HOADLEY, FREDERICK, assistant secretary of the American Insurance company of Newark, N. J., was born in Princeton, N. J., March 13, 1870. He was educated in the public schools of Newark, and was elected to his present position in 1908.

HOADLEY, PHILEMON LYMAN, president of the American Insurance Company of Newark, N. J., was born at Collinsville, Lewis county, N. Y., December 6, 1845. His ancestors came from England about the year 1660, and were among the pioneer settlers of Saybrook and Branford, Conn. He spent his boyhood in his native village, where he attended the district school, completing his education at Rome Academy and Whitestown Seminary in 1861-3. From 1865 to 1868 he acquired a valuable business experience as clerk and teller in a bank at Camden, N. Y., where he also conducted a local insurance agency. He entered the service of the Hanover Fire of New York as special agent in 1869, was called to the home office of that company the following year, and in December, 1874, accepted a position on the office staff of the American of Newark, in charge of the underwriting. He was elected a director in 1899, vice-president in 1900, and president of the company in 1907.

HOFFMAN, FREDERICK L., statistician of the Prudential Insurance Company of Newark, N. J., was born at Varel, Grand

Duchy of Oldenburg, Germany, May 2, 1865. He received a public and private school education, and came to the United States in 1884 and engaged in mercantile pursuits. He entered the services of the Metropolitan Life insurance company in 1887, serving it in various capacities, and in 1891 resigned his connection with the Metropolitan Life to enter the services of the Life Insurance Company of Virginia. In 1893 he accepted a position as statistical assistant in the actuarial department of The Prudential, becoming statistician in 1899, and was elected an officer of the company in 1902. He is the author of numerous contributions to insurance, statistics and economic and social science, and has lectured on insurance before the University of Wisconsin, at the Wharton School of Finance, University of Pennsylvania and Cornell University, and other colleges and before various associations. He is a vice-president of the American Statistical Association, a Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society, and a member of the German Society for Insurance Science, American Academy of Political and Social Science, American Public Health Association, and numerous other scientific societies. He was a delegate to the International Congress of Actuaries in 1900 and 1906, and is active in all movements for the promotion of public health.

HOLCOMBE, JOHN M., president of the *Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Company* of Hartford, was born in that city in June, 1848, and was graduated at Yale College in the class of 1869, receiving afterward the degree of M.A. While engaged in the study of law he embraced an opportunity to gratify his taste for mathematics by entering the actuarial department of the Connecticut Mutual Life. He was appointed actuary of the Connecticut state insurance department in 1871, and in July, 1874, went into the service of the *Phœnix Mutual* as its assistant secretary. He was appointed secretary in June, 1875, vice-president in 1889, and president in 1904. Mr. Holcombe has been much interested in the local politics in Hartford, and has been a member of the city council a number of years, and president of both its branches. He is a Fellow of the Actuarial Society of America, and a director in various financial institutions in Hartford. He was one of the organizers of and has been lecturer at the Insurance course at Yale University. At Commencement in June, 1910, Yale University conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts.

HOLLINSHEAD, CHARLES S., former president of the *Union Insurance Company* of Philadelphia, was born in New Jersey, January 10, 1850, and received his early training in insurance while a boy in the office of the *Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania*, of which corporation his father was secretary for many years, after which he became connected with the then important general and local agency firm of Duy & Hollinshead, representing many of the larger agency companies. In 1872, when but twenty-two years old, he was appointed manager of the fire insurance department of the *Union*, and in 1889 he was elected president of the

company. He resigned the office February 12, 1906, and was later elected agency manager of the Franklin Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia, from which he resigned April 1, 1907.

HOLMAN, CHARLES J., assistant manager of the Commercial Union Assurance Company of London, and of the Palatine Insurance Company of London, was born in the city of New York, November 18, 1854. He was educated in New York, and early in 1873 entered the employ of the Commercial Union in New York, and has been connected with that company in various positions ever since. In 1880 he was appointed its special agent in Pennsylvania. In 1882 and the following year he was superintendent of agencies at the New York office. From 1883 to 1889 he was the resident secretary of the company's central department, with headquarters in Cincinnati. In the latter year he was appointed resident secretary for the northwestern department, with headquarters at Denver. On the death of Manager Sewall, and the appointment of Assistant Manager Wray, in January, 1899, to fill the vacancy, Mr. Holman was appointed assistant United States manager of the company, and removed to New York. He is also vice-president of the Commercial Union Fire Insurance Company of New York, and assistant United States manager of the Palatine Insurance Company, Limited of London.

HOLMES, EARLES F., was born in the city of Chicago, December 2, 1861, and after a public school and academic education he entered the mercantile trade, serving in responsible capacities with two of the largest wholesale houses in the west. His next undertaking was in life insurance, as a solicitor, from which he entered the casualty business and practically devoted all his time to it, until January 1, 1899, when he became eastern secretary of the Pacific Mutual Life of San Francisco, a position he retained until 1903, when he resigned to enter other business. In 1906 he re-entered the insurance field and was appointed manager of the accident department of the New York office of the Travelers Insurance Company.

HOLMES, EDWIN B., third vice-president of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston, was born in North Abington, Mass., January 3, 1853. He was educated in the public schools and business college, and began his business career in the wholesale boot and shoe business, in which he is still active as a member of the firm of Parker, Holmes & Co. He is a past president of the New England Shoe Wholesalers' Association and the National Wholesalers' Association of the United States, and Past Grand Master of Masons in Massachusetts, director of the Grand Lodge of Masons of Massachusetts, and director of Boylston National Bank, Boston Mass.

HOLMES, FRANK FARNSWORTH, insurance agent, and secretary and treasurer of the National Association of Local Fire

Insurance Agents from 1898 to 1904, was born at Warsaw, Ill., March 21, 1858. He obtained his early education in the public schools, and later in Knox College, from which he was graduated in 1880. He was engaged in newspaper work while in college, and since graduation has been in the insurance business, having served in every position in a general agency. He was a member of the examining board when the civil service was inaugurated for inspectors of the building department in Chicago. He filled the positions of adjuster and special agent for a number of years, and since 1888 has been engaged in the fire insurance business as local agent in Chicago.

HOME ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY, Fordyce, Ark. Organized 1900; capital, \$250,000. A. B. Banks, president; John R. Hampton, secretary.

HOME FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Salt Lake City, Utah. Organized 1886; capital, \$300,000. Heber J. Grant, president; H. G. Whitney, secretary.

HOME FRIENDLY SOCIETY, Baltimore, Md. Organized 1884. George A. Chase, president; B. L. Talley, secretary. It transacts an industrial business.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, of New York was organized April 13, 1853, under act of April 10, 1849, the original capital being \$500,000. The charter authorized fire, inland, and marine insurance, both of which were prosecuted by the company until 1870, when inland and marine operations were discontinued. April 13, 1864, an amendment was adopted, authorizing ocean marine insurance. That branch also was discontinued eighteen months after its inception. In 1888 marine and inland transactions were resumed under the charter. July 15, 1858, the capital was increased to \$600,000, under act of June 25, 1853. Under the same act the amount was increased to \$1,000,000, February 19, 1859. The capital was doubled in amount December 31, 1863, and an additional increase of half a million was ordered July 13, 1870, making the total \$2,500,000. The last increase was effected January 23, 1875, the amount being \$500,000. Since that date the capital has remained at \$3,000,000. Of the total increase, \$1,000,000 was realized from stock dividends. The total assets and liabilities of the Home, December 31, 1909, were:

Assets,	:	:	:	:	\$ 27,307,672.28
Liabilities, except capital,	:	:	:	:	11,924,835.32
Capital,	:	:	:	:	3,000,000.00
Net Surplus, above all reserves,	:	:	:	:	11,182,836.96
Special Conflagration Surplus,	:	:	:	:	1,200,000.00

The Home has received since its organization in premiums, \$214,150.935.20, and has paid in losses, \$121,134,695.12.

Elbridge G. Snow, president; E. H. A. Correa, vice-president; Frederic C. Buswell, vice-president; Areunah M. Burtis, Charles L.

Tyner, secretaries; Henry J. Ferris, Clarence A. Ludlum, assistant secretaries. In 1901 the company accepted the provisions of the safety fund law, and in compliance therewith deposited \$1,500,000 with the superintendent of insurance.

HOME LIFE AGENCY ASSOCIATION, composed of the general agents of the Home Life Insurance Company of New York, was organized in November, 1908. Officers were elected as follows: President, Clarence A. Wray, Philadelphia; vice-president, W. A. R. Bruehl, Cincinnati; secretary and treasurer, William Van Sickie, Detroit; executive committee: G. W. Slauson, Baltimore, chairman; C. C. McGehee, Jr., Atlanta; J. W. Jackson, Chicago; E. A. Liverman, Denver; C. N. Weber, Buffalo and E. A. Callahan, New Haven.

HOME LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, New York, incorporated under the laws of the state of New York, and began business May 1, 1860. George E. Ide, president; E. W. Gladwin, secretary.

HOSFORD, ALBERT ROSWELL, assistant manager of the Royal Insurance Company, Limited, of Liverpool, England, at New York, was born of English parents in Brooklyn, N. Y., on April 29, 1867. He received a public school education and entered the service of the Royal Insurance Company as a boy at its Brooklyn office. In due time he was transferred to the New York office of the Company and became assistant adjuster of losses, being later appointed adjuster, and acted in that capacity until May 1, 1907, when he was promoted to his present office. He was appointed by the thirty-five companies as the chairman of their committee of five in the adjustment of the enormous number of losses sustained by the San Francisco conflagration of April, 1906. He is president of the Insurance Society of New York and chairman of the Association of Insurance Societies and Institutes of America.

HOST ZENO M., was born in Lyons, Walworth county, Wis., in July, 1869, of German parentage. He attended the public schools in Walworth county until thirteen years of age, when with his parents he moved to Milwaukee, Wis., where he attended two terms of evening school at the Spencerian Business College. His active business career was begun as a bookkeeper in a coal office, and later as secretary of a loan and building association, and subsequently he became engaged in the fire insurance business as a local agent in Milwaukee. He has always been active in fraternal circles. He was Grand Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias of Wisconsin one year and was High Treasurer of the Independent Order of Foresters for several years. He was secretary of the Republican State Central Committee of Wisconsin in 1900-1901, and was elected insurance commissioner of Wisconsin in 1902 for a term of two years beginning January 5, 1903, and was re-elected for the term beginning January 1, 1905. On the close of his second term as insurance commissioner,

January 7, 1907, he became general manager of the insurance department of the Knights of Pythias with headquarters in Chicago, having charge of the field work, from which position he resigned on August 15, 1908, when he accepted the position as director of agencies of the United States Annuity & Life Insurance Company, 1606 Heyworth building, Chicago, Ill., where he is now located.

HOWARD, ALFRED F., secretary of the Granite State Fire Insurance Company of Portsmouth, N. H., was born at Marlow, N. H. He studied law with the late Judge W. H. H. Allen of Newport, N. H., was admitted to Sullivan county bar, and removed to Portsmouth in 1868, where he served two years as city solicitor. Mr. Howard was collector of customs for the port of Portsmouth for twelve years, and in 1885 was elected secretary and manager of the Granite State Fire.

HOWELL, CHARLES F., editor and publisher of the "Insurance and Commercial Magazine," was born at South Amboy, N. J., June 8, 1868. He was educated in the schools of South Amboy, at Brainerd Institute, New Jersey, and at Princeton University, New Jersey, from which he was graduated in 1891. After graduation he studied in Germany and traveled on the continent. His first business connection was with the Pacific coast department of the Royal Exchange, Queen, and Connecticut Fire Insurance Companies under Robert Dickson. He entered daily journalism in 1892 and was on the staffs of the *Morning Call* and the *Evening Bulletin* of San Francisco for two years and a half, during which time he contributed largely to magazines. He became connected with the *Argus* of Chicago in 1894 and later was its editor. In November, 1900, he purchased the paper of which he is now publisher and editor. He is a member of the Princeton Club of New York.

HOWE, LIVERUS HULL, actuary of the John Hancock Mutual Life insurance company, Boston, Mass., was born in Charlestown, Mass., January 26, 1872. He received a public school education, and began his insurance career with the John Hancock Mutual Life as clerk in 1889. He was appointed to his present position in 1909.

HOWE, WILLIAM T., secretary of the Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, was born in Salem, Mass., October 20, 1848. He was educated at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., and after leaving school engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1875 he entered the service of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, occupying positions in the underwriting department, and in 1885 engaged in field work for the company. In 1888 he entered the service of the Connecticut Fire as special agent in the middle department field, and in 1894 became general agent at the home office. In 1896 he was appointed assistant manager of the North British and Mercantile, and a year later again entered the service of the Con-

necticut Fire as general agent at the home office, and was elected assistant secretary in January, 1903, and to his present position December 4, 1907.

HOWLAND, FRED ARTHUR, vice-president and counsel of the National Life Insurance Company, Montpelier, Vt., was born at Franconia, N. H., November 10, 1864. He was educated at Phillips Andover Academy and Dartmouth College, from which he graduated in 1887. He was admitted to the bar and practiced law at Montpelier as a member of the firm of Dillingham, Huse & Howland from 1892 to 1903. In the latter year he was appointed counsel for the National Life, and was elected vice-president of the company in 1909. He has been prominent in the political affairs of Vermont, and was secretary of civil and military affairs from 1888 to 1890; clerk of the house of representatives from 1896-1898, and was also state's attorney for Washington county. He was elected secretary of state and insurance commissioner in 1898, and served until 1902.

HOYT, GEORGE W., deputy manager in New York for the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company, is a descendant of an old Colonial family, and was born at Stamford, Conn., June 19, 1856. He entered the service of the Liverpool and London and Globe at the age of fifteen years in 1871, was appointed assistant deputy manager at New York at the age of twenty-two years in 1878, and became deputy manager on the retirement of Mr. Pulsford from the management in 1887.

HUBBARD, CHARLES D., special agent of the Phoenix of London in the middle department, was born in the city of New York May 3, 1868, and received his education at the Adelphi Academy, Brooklyn, N. Y. In 1888 he was employed by his father's firm, Charles Hubbard & Co., pig iron merchants, as a salesman, and while there acquired a valuable knowledge of mechanical drawing and machinery. In March, 1894, he joined the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of New York as an inspector; his territory covering New England and the middle states, and making a specialty of fire protection and sprinkler equipments. In August, 1895, he went with the London Assurance Corporation as its New York city surveyor, and on January 1, 1899, was appointed special agent of the Phoenix of London for Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, and the District of Columbia. Mr. Hubbard was one of the Phoenix adjusters of the loss caused by the Baltimore conflagration in February, 1904, and also of that caused by the San Francisco conflagration in April, 1906.

HUBBARD, RALPH K., vice-president of the Great Northern Life Insurance Company of Wausau, Wis., was born in Durham, Conn., December 6, 1862. He was educated in the common schools and academy at Durham, Conn., and entered the service of the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society as an office boy in 1883, passing

through the several departments of the company. He was appointed assistant secretary in 1893 and comptroller in 1901, and in 1907 was also appointed superintendent of agents as well as comptroller. He is a member of the Sons of the Revolution, the New York Republican, The New York Club, and Arkwright Clubs. He resigned as comptroller of the Provident Savings Life in May, 1909, and entered the brokerage business in New York city, and subsequently accepted a position with the Federal Life Insurance Company of Chicago, which position he resigned in 1910 to accept his present appointment.

HUDNUT, JAMES M., assistant secretary, New York Life insurance company, was born in Orleans County, N. Y., in 1844. He worked on a farm until 18 years of age and on the outbreak of the civil war enlisted in the army. He was a clerk in the United States Treasury department from 1864 to 1869, and during this time prepared for college and was graduated from the University of Rochester in the class of 1872. He was associate editor of the New York "Examiner" from 1872 to 1875, and in the latter year entered the service of the New York Life as editor of the "News Letter," and is the author of a history of the Company. He is the editor of the Company's literature, and was elected to his present position in 1909.

HUDSON VALLEY LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION was organized in 1901. At the annual meeting held March 25, 1909, the following officers were elected: President, John H. Quinlan, Newburgh, N. Y., Northwestern Mutual; secretary, M. T. Donohue, Newburgh, N. Y., Metropolitan. The above are the present officers.

HUGHES, BENJAMIN F., editor and publisher of the *Insurance Register* of Philadelphia, was born at Fowlerville, Pa., April 6, 1844. He was the son of a farmer, and received his education in the public schools, Susquehanna University, and the Pennsylvania College. After leaving college he took up journalism, becoming editor of the *Wyoming Valley Journal*. He was admitted to the bar in Philadelphia in 1878, and since that time has been continuously engaged in the practice of law. He was a state senator from 1882 to 1887, and assistant postmaster of Philadelphia from 1889 to 1893.

HUGHS, ROBERT NATHANIEL, formerly secretary of the Atlanta-Birmingham Fire Insurance Company, is a native of Georgia, and was born in Irwinton, Wilkinson county, September 29, 1868. After receiving a common school education he entered a local agency at Macon, Ga., as stenographer, and subsequently became a member of the firm of Geo. W. Duncan & Co., local agents at Macon, Ga. He was successively examiner, special agent, and assistant manager in the southern department of the Imperial Insurance Company of London, and after the retirement of that company

was appointed special agent of the Hartford Fire, which position he resigned to accept the assistant secretaryship of the Atlanta-Birmingham Fire Insurance Company. He was elected secretary of the Atlanta-Birmingham Fire Insurance Company in February, 1904. He resigned October 1, 1906, to go into the general agency business, forming a partnership with M. B. Yates, under the firm name of Hughs & Yates, and they are now general agents with headquarters at Atlanta, Ga., for the Jefferson Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia, the New Brunswick Fire Insurance Company of New Jersey, the Union Insurance Company of Philadelphia, the Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania, the People's National Insurance Company of Philadelphia.

HULING, ANSEL H., insurance journalist, is a native of Chenango county, New York. He obtained his education in the public schools and academies in Chautauqua county, New York, and in northern Illinois, whither he had removed at the age of seventeen. Later he attended Hilldale College, Michigan, leaving before graduation to engage in teaching. In 1862 he entered the Free Baptist ministry, and for nearly nine years was pastor of churches in northern Illinois and southern Wisconsin, and also for two or three years was associate editor of the *Christian Freeman* of Chicago. In 1870 poor health forced him to abandon the ministry, when he went with the Life Association of America of St. Louis as manager of its southern Illinois department at Springfield, and afterward for a time as joint manager for the same company at Chicago. Later, he was for four years western editor and manager of the *Morning Star*, a religious weekly of Boston, and from 1880 for nearly five years was editor of the *Investigator* of Chicago. From 1886 to October, 1889, Mr. Huling was superintendent of publications of the Union Central Life of Cincinnati, and then for four years associate editor of the *Insurance and Finance Chronicle* of Montreal. Returning to Chicago, he engaged in literary work until the spring of 1895, when he again took an editorial position on the *Investigator*. In March, 1896, he became editor of the *Argus*, which position he occupied until February, 1900, when he went with the *Insurance Herald* of Louisville as editor of that journal, which is now published from Atlanta, Ga. On February 1, 1903, he resigned his connection with the *Insurance Herald* to take the editorial management of the *Underwriters' Review* of Des Moines, Ia. Mr. Huling contributed the articles on fire, marine, and accident insurance for the latest revised American edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica* in 1896.

HULL, JAMES W., president of the Berkshire Life Insurance Company, was born at New Lebanon, N. Y., September 20, 1842, and received his education in public and private schools. He removed to Pittsfield, Mass., in 1865, and since then has been connected with the banking and insurance interests there. Mr. Hull was appointed secretary of the Berkshire Life in 1872, and treasurer in 1878, and elected president of the company in 1903.

HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Pittsburgh, Pa. Organized 1871; capital, \$200,000. A. H. Trimble, president; Edward Heer, secretary.

HUNT, BEEKMAN, former president of the *Aetna Indemnity Company*, was born in New York city, April 20, 1869, and received a private school education. He was elected president of the *Aetna Indemnity* in January, 1909, having been vice-president and general manager since 1904, but resigned in 1910. He is a trustee of the Washington Savings bank, New York, and president of the Title and Guaranty Company of Rochester, N. Y.

HUNTER, ROBERTSON G., secretary and actuary of the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society, New York, is a native of Scotland, and was born at Edinburgh, December, 7, 1877. He was educated at the Edinburgh University. He was connected with the actuarial department of the New York Life insurance company, for ten years, part of that time representing the company as resident mathematician at Chicago. He resigned from the New York Life to accept the position of state actuary of Massachusetts, and as such organized and managed the savings banks industrial insurance plan adopted in the state. He was appointed to his present position in 1909. He is a Fellow of the Actuarial Society of America and an associate of the Institute of Actuaries of Great Britain.

HUNTINGTON, ROBERT WATKINSON, JR., president of the Connecticut General Life Insurance Company, was born at Norwich, Conn., November 9, 1866. He was educated in the Hartford High School and Yale College, from which he was graduated in 1889. He was a clerk in the Connecticut General Life Insurance Company until 1893, when he was appointed actuary. In May, 1899, was appointed secretary, and in May, 1901, was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of President Russell. He is a trustee of the Connecticut Trust & Safe Deposit Co., a trustee of the Dime Savings Bank, and a director of the First National Bank, Hartford.

I

IDAHO, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN. Under the act of 1891 the state treasurer is charged with the supervision of insurance in Idaho, the term of office being two years. Frank R. Coffin was the first treasurer his term expiring January, 1893. His successors were William G. Hill, whose term expired January, 1895, and C. Bunting, whose term expired January, 1897, George H. Storer, whose term expired January, 1899, and L. C. Rice, whose term expired in January, 1901. The legislature of 1901 created a separate insurance department, the commissioner being appointed by the governor for a term of two years. Peter M. Davis was the commissioner from March, 1901, to March, 1903, when he was succeeded by John H. Myer, who served until March, 1905. Edward L. Liggett was commissioner from March, 1905, to March, 1907, when he was succeeded by C. D. Goaslind.

IDE, GEORGE EDWARD, president of the Home Life Insurance Company of New York, was born at Brooklyn, N. Y., May 10, 1860, and was educated at the Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute of that city and Yale University, from which he was graduated with the class of 1881, receiving also from that University the Honorary Degree of M.A., in 1906. Mr. Ide was with the large banking house of Dominick & Dickerman of New York from the time of leaving college until 1890, when he was appointed secretary of the Home Life. Two years later he was elected vice-president, and in May, 1894, he succeeded to the presidency of the company. He is a director of the Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York, the Corn Exchange Bank (Grand Central Branch), and president and director of the Larchmont National Bank.

ILLINOIS ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS. Organized at Chicago, August 2, 1899, with the following officers: President, R. W. Hosmer of Chicago; vice-president, Jacob Wachenheimer of Peoria; second vice-president, John H. Camlin of Rockford; secretary, Joseph Van Every of Chicago; treasurer, R. S. Critchell of Chicago. Abram Spitler Mattoon is president, and Shirley E. Moisant, Kankakee, secretary and treasurer.

ILLINOIS COMMERCIAL MEN'S ASSOCIATION, Chicago, Ill. Organized 1892. George W. Smith, president; R. A. Cavebaugh, secretary.

ILLINOIS FIELD CLUB. An organization of field men of companies not belonging to the Western Union. At the annual meeting held in June, 1910, the following officers were elected: President, M. A. Scholbe, Germania; vice-president, Raymond Waldron; secretary-treasurer, Miss L. B. Herpich; executive committee, M. A. Scholbe, chairman; Raymond Waldron, George W. Stuck, M. L. C. Funkhouser, W. G. Albright, Everett T. Tanner, Fred. N. Re Qua, W. E. Gable, James M. Moran, Wallace Mink.

ILLINOIS FIRE PREVENTION ASSOCIATION was organized at a meeting of field men held in Chicago in October, 1908. Officers were elected as follows: President, R. M. Bennett, New York Underwriters' Agency; vice-president, M. L. C. Funkhouser, Farmers and Merchants; secretary and treasurer, Guy A. Richards, North British and Mercantile. These officers were re-elected at the annual meeting in 1909.

ILLINOIS, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1869-1910. The general insurance act of January 11, 1869, charged the auditor of public accounts with the supervision of insurance. The officials who administered the office of auditor from that date until 1893 were as follows:

Charles E. Lippincott, . . .	1869-1877	Charles W. Pavey, . . .	1889-1893
Thomas E. Needles, . . .	1877-1881	David Gore, . . .	1893-1893
Charles P. Swigert, . . .	1881-1889		

The legislature of 1893 passed an act establishing a distinct department of insurance, with a superintendent at an annual salary of \$3,500, increased to \$5,000 in 1909, to be appointed by the governor and approved by the Senate, and deputy superintendent at \$3,000. Their terms are four years. The act took effect July 1, 1893, when the supervision of the insurance business in Illinois passed from the auditor of public accounts to the new insurance department. Bradford K. Durfee of Decatur was appointed superintendent by the governor and assumed the duties of the office July 13, 1893. Col. J. R. B. Van Cleave, whose term expired in 1901, succeeded him. Henry Yates was appointed superintendent in 1901 and served until his death in May, 1903, and was succeeded by W. R. Vredenburgh, who served until 1907. Frederick W. Potter is the present commissioner, appointed in 1907.

ILLINOIS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill. Organized 1899. J. W. Stevens, president; R. W. Stevens, vice-president; O. J. Arnold, secretary. Admitted Assets, January 1, 1910, \$7,423,907.92; Gross Liabilities, \$6,913,242.85; Surplus to Policyholders, \$510,665.07.

ILLINOIS STATE BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS was organized at Springfield in 1882 by the field men of stock fire insurance companies, the original call having been issued by Dr. B. T. Wise. The presidents have been: J. M. Hosford, Dr. B. T. Wise, O. E. Culbertson, T. H. Smith, J. V. Thomas, J. W. Robertson, C. L. Whittemore, J. H. Lenehan, George C. Gill, H. B. Wash-

ington, Charles L. French, L. E. Hildreth, J. B. Wharton, R. S. Odell, Robert Gray, W. E. Vandeventer, R. N. Jessop, H. N. Kelsey, J. G. Stauffer, H. H. Rassweiler, and M. P. Vore, J. J. Johnson, F. B. Luce, F. C. Hazelton, Robert M. Bennett. The board is a supervising and rating body, and issues a minimum tariff for the "use of special and local agents in organizing local boards and revising and rating new risks." For convenience of administration the state is divided into twenty-nine districts. The headquarters of the board are at No. 119 Monroe Street, Chicago.

At the annual meeting held at Lake Delavan, Wis., in June, 1910, officers were elected as follows: President, Charles W. Good, Niagara; vice-president, W. K. Maxwell, Hanover; secretary and treasurer, Miss E. E. Edwards; executive committee, Fred R. Holtfodt, American Central; Walter E. Miller, German American; Ralph F. Woltersdorff, Atlas Assurance; Jesse E. Davis, Continental; Frank H. Jones, Hartford; Fred B. Luce, Phoenix of Hartford.

ILLINOIS SURETY COMPANY, Chicago, Ill. Organized 1905; capital, \$500,000. A. J. Hopkins, president; H. W. Watkins, secretary.

IMPERIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY, Pittsburgh, Pa. Organized 1906 to transact health and accident insurance; capital, \$35,000. Stewart C. McFarland, president; Charles R. Rall, secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Denver, Col. Organized 1906; capital, \$225,000. H. T. Lamey, president; A. L. Jessup, secretary.

INDEMNITY MUTUAL MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY (Limited) of London. Higgins & Cox, New York, attorneys.

INDIANA AND OHIO LIVE STOCK INSURANCE COMPANY, Crawfordsville, Ind. Organized 1893; capital, \$100,000. John R. Bonnell, president; C. L. Goodbar, secretary.

INDIANA ASSOCIATION OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS is composed of field men of companies belonging to the Western Union, and was organized December 29, 1880, with H. H. Walker, president, and George H. Cook, secretary. The present officers, elected at the annual meeting in November, 1908, are: President, John Fitzgerald, Queen; vice-president, John Stone, Commercial Union; secretary, John M. McBeth; executive committee: Louis H. Wolf, Ætna; W. B. Tobias, Citizens; F. A. Gautert, British America. The above are the present officers.

The non-union companies doing business in the state are members of an independent organization known as the Indiana League of Fire Underwriters. [See Indiana League.] The two bodies act in harmony, however, in all matters except agents' commissions.

INDIANA ASSOCIATION OF LIFE UNDERWRITERS was organized at Indianapolis June 8, 1891, and the following officers were elected: Edward S. Folsom of the Phoenix Mutual, president; D. F. Swain of the Northwestern Mutual, vice-president; E. M.

Goodwin of the Travelers, secretary; D. W. Edwards of the Provident Life and Trust, treasurer. The present officers, elected at the annual meeting in July, 1910, are: President, H. K. Merritt, Mutual Life, of New York; vice-president, George R. Wilson, State Life of Indiana; secretary, L. N. Hexter, Travelers; treasurer, Frank P. Manly, Indianapolis Life; executive committee: Isaac Pinkus, Northwestern Mutual Life; B. C. Day, American Central Life, and J. J. Price, Berkshire Life.

INDIANA ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS. The association was re-organized in 1907, and the present officers are: President, Edward M. Wilson, Fort Wayne; secretary and treasurer, J. Vene Dorland, La Porte.

INDIANA STATE FIRE PREVENTION ASSOCIATION was organized at a meeting of underwriters held in Indianapolis in February, 1909. Officers were elected as follows: President, John B. Cromer, Home; vice-president, J. W. Coleman, Ohio Farmers; secretary and treasurer, D. P. Barrett, Niagara; executive committee: Gus M. Wise, Agricultural; C. A. McCotter, National Grain Dealers Mutual; J. H. Hellekson, Springfield; B. J. Gilmore, German-American; I. H. Odell, Connecticut. The above are the present officers, and the association is inactive pending the outcome of anti-trust litigation in Indiana.

INDIANA MILLERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Indianapolis, Ind. Organized 1889. M. S. Blish, president; E. E. Perry, secretary.

INDIA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, Boston, Mass. Organized 1867. Guaranty fund, \$175,000. H. B. Alden, president; George H. Crowell, secretary.

INDIANA, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1852-1910. Insurance supervision in Indiana is under the direction of the auditor of the state, who is elected by the people for a term of two years. These officers, since the establishment of the department, have been:

Hiram E. Talbot, . . .	1855-1857	Joseph Ristine, . . .	1863-1865
John W. Dodd, . . .	1857-1861	Thomas P. McCarthy, . . .	1865-1869
Albert Lange, . . .	1861-1863	John D. Evans, . . .	1869-1871
John C. Shoemaker, . . .	1871-1873	James H. Rice, . . .	1883-1887
James A. Wildman, . . .	1873-1875	Bruce Carr, . . .	1887-1891
John P. Dunn, . . .	1853-1855	John O. Henderson, . . .	1891-1893
Erastus W. H. Ellis, . . .	1852-1853	Americus C. Dailey, . . .	1895-1899
Ebenezer Henderson, . . .	1875-1879	William H. Hart, . . .	1899-1903
Mahlon D. Manson, . . .	1879-1881	David E. Sherrick, . . .	1903-1905
Edward H. Wolfe, . . .	1881-1883	Warren Bigler, . . .	1905-1907

John C. Billheimer is the present auditor, appointed in 1907.

INDIANA LEAGUE OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS is composed of special agents of companies doing business in Indiana which do not belong to the Union. This organization and the Indiana association which represents the Union companies are working in harmony. At the annual meeting in December, 1908, officers were elected as follows: President, A. J. Dillon, Continental; vice-president, Charles M. Graham, American, Newark; second vice-president, Charles F. Engle, Milwaukee Mechanics; secretary and

treasurer, George H. Rehm, of the Rehm & Co. Agency. The above are the present officers.

INDIANAPOLIS ASSOCIATION OF CASUALTY UNDERWRITERS was organized at a meeting in March, 1906, with the following officers: President, H. C. Newcomb, Travelers; vice-president, A. L. Willard, Standard Life and Accident; secretary, C. F. Kreis; treasurer, L. P. Horton, United States Casualty. The present officers, elected at the annual meeting in March, 1910, are: President, F. C. Fry, Travelers and Standard Accident; vice-president, H. H. Woodsmall, United States Casualty; secretary, L. N. Hexter, Travelers; treasurer, R. R. Doble, Ætna Life (Accident and Liability department).

INDIANAPOLIS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Indianapolis, Ind. Organized 1905. Albert Goslee, president; Joseph Raub, secretary.

INDUSTRIAL LIFE AND HEALTH INSURANCE COMPANY of Atlanta, Ga. Organized 1892. John N. McEachern, president; I. M. Sheffield, secretary.

INDUSTRIAL LIFE INSURANCE IN 1909. The following tabular statement exhibits the industrial life insurance business transacted in the United States in 1909:

Companies.	Amount Written.	Amount in Force Dec. 31, 1909.
American National, Galveston, Tex.,	\$4,399,615	\$9,568,976
Baltimore Life, Md.	5,805,309	11,472,183
Boston Mutual	5,750,348	8,536,472
Colonial Life, Jersey City, N. J.....	10,672,452	17,939,212
Commonwealth Life, Louisville, Ky.....	2,929,181	3,908,084
Equitable, Washington, Ind.....	2,019,424	3,825,230
Eureka, Baltimore.....	3,388,020	3,001,710
Guaranty Mutual, Davenport, Ia.,	2,055,468	2,488,678
Horne Life, Philadelphia	1,301,633	1,729,173
Immediate Benefit, Baltimore.....	1,327,920	2,853,279
Independent Life, Nashville	3,770,514	1,645,505
John Hancock Mutual Life, Boston.....	57,015,900	302,547,364
Life Insurance Co. of Virginia, Richmond..	16,259,180	58,254,439
Metropolitan Life, New York.....	292,394,358	1,435,247,999
Mutual, Baltimore.....	2,762,483	8,031,806
Prudential, Newark, N. J.....	346,397,389	1,049,808,021
West Coast Life, San Francisco	5,165,573	3,365,088
Western and Southern, Cincinnati.....	11,388,426	36,856,556
Total.....	\$774,803,193	\$2,961,079,775
Total, 1908.....	\$594,876,565	\$2,667,656,361
" 1907.....	560,972,918	2,563,722,114
" 1906.....	572,290,330	2,432,466,379
" 1905.....	653,947,494	2,298,006,617
" 1904.....	582,865,238	2,029,935,817
" 1903.....	586,949,427	1,971,568,059
" 1902.....	606,115,204	1,898,260,115
" 1901.....	581,446,801	1,620,281,283
" 1900.....	559,988,661	1,464,114,284

INDUSTRIAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, Boston, Mass. Organized 1890. Chas. T. Plunkett, president; Benjamin Taft, secretary.

INLAND EMPIRE ASSOCIATION OF LIFE UNDERWRITERS, was organized at Spokane, Wash., in May, 1910, and the officers elected are: President, C. H. McCoy, Equitable; vice-president, J. A. Rhinehardt, Northwestern Mutual; secretary-treasurer, Thomas Seward, New York Life.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENTS, CHIEF OFFICERS OF.
The following is a list of the state and territorial officials having supervision of insurance at the time this volume was put to press:

States and Territories.	Names.	Official Titles.	Official Residences.
Alabama	Frank N. Julian.....	Insurance Commissioner.....	Montgomery.
Alaska	William L. Distin.....	Surveyor-General	Sitka.
Arizona	George W. Young...	Secretary of Territory.....	Phœnix.
Arkansas	John R. Jobe.....	Auditor of State.....	Little Rock.
California	E. Myron Wolf.....	Insurance Commissioner.....	San Francisco.
Colorado	Wm. C. Clayton.....	Superintendent of Insurance.	Denver.
Connecticut	T. H. Macdonald....	Insurance Commissioner.....	Hartford.
Delaware	Charles H. Maull....	Insurance Commissioner.....	Milford.
Dist. of Columbia.	Thomas E. Drake....	Superintendent of Insurance.	Washington.
Florida	William V. Knott....	State Treasurer.....	Tallahassee.
Georgia	William A. Wright...	Comptroller-General	Atlanta.
Hawaii	A. J. Campbell.....	Insurance Commissioner.....	Honolulu.
Idaho	C. D. Gandy.....	Insurance Commissioner.....	Boise City.
Illinois	Fred W. Potter.....	Insurance Superintendent...	Springfield.
Indiana	J. C. Billheimer....	Auditor of State.....	Indianapolis.
Iowa	John L. Bleakley....	Auditor of State.....	Des Moines.
Kansas	Charles W. Barnes...	Superintendent of Insurance.	Topeka.
Kentucky	Charles W. Bell....	Insurance Commissioner.....	Frankfort.
Louisiana	E. J. McGivney....	Dep. Secretary of State....	Baton Rouge.
Maine	Beecher Putnam....	Insurance Commissioner.....	Augusta.
Maryland	Benjamin F. Crouse..	Insurance Commissioner.....	Baltimore.
Massachusetts ..	F. H. Hardison.....	Insurance Commissioner.....	Boston.
Michigan	James V. Barry....	Commissioner of Insurance..	Lansing.
Minnesota	John A. Hartigan....	Insurance Commissioner.....	St. Paul.
Mississippi	T. M. Henry.....	Insurance Commissioner.....	Jackson.
Missouri	Frank Blake.....	Supt. of Insurance Dept....	Jefferson City.
Montana	H. R. Cunningham...	State Auditor.....	Helena.
Nebraska	Silas R. Barton.....	Auditor of Public Accounts..	Lincoln.
Nevada	Jacob Eggars.....	State Comptroller.....	Carson City.
New Hampshire.	George H. Adams....	Insurance Commissioner.....	Concord.
New Jersey	Vivian M. Lewis....	Com'r of Banking and Ins...	Trenton.
New Mexico	Jacobo Chaves.....	Superintendent of Insurance.	Santa Fe.
New York	Wm. H. Hotchkiss...	Superintendent of the Insurance Department.....	Albany.
North Carolina..	James R. Young.....	Insurance Commissioner.....	Raleigh.
North Dakota ..	E. C. Cooper.....	Commissioner of Insurance..	Bismarck.
Ohio	Charles C. Lemert..	Superintendent of Insurance.	Columbus.
Oklahoma	T. J. McComb.....	Commissioner of Insurance..	Guthrie.
Oregon	Sam A. Kozer.....	Insurance Commissioner.....	Salem.
Pennsylvania ..	Samuel W. McCulloch	Insurance Commissioner.....	Harrisburg.
Rhode Island ..	Charles C. Gray.....	Insurance Commissioner.....	Providence.
South Carolina ..	F. H. McMaster....	Insurance Commissioner.....	Columbia.
South Dakota ..	Orville S. Basford...	Insurance Commissioner.....	Pierre.
Tennessee	Reau E. Folk.....	Insurance Commissioner.....	Nashville.
Texas	Wm. E. Hawkins....	Commissioner of Insurance.	Austin.
Utah	George B. Squires...	Insurance Commissioner.....	Salt Lake City.
Vermont	G. W. Bailey.....	Insurance Commissioners...	Montpelier.
Virginia	Ed. H. Deavitt.....	Insurance Commissioner....	Richmond.
Washington	Joseph Button.....	Insurance Commissioner....	Olympia.
West Virginia ..	J. H. Schively.....	Auditor	Charleston.
Wisconsin	J. S. Darst.....	Commissioner of Insurance..	Madison.
Wyoming	George E. Beedle....	State Auditor.....	Cheyenne.

In the years 1897 to 1904, inclusive, there were bills to create distinct state departments of insurance before the legislatures of Alabama, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Iowa, Louisiana, Mississippi, Montana, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, Virginia, Vermont, and West Virginia.

Successful legislation was had in the following instances: In 1897 Alabama created a department, making the secretary of state insurance commissioner *ex officio*, and South Dakota established a department. In 1899 North Carolina established a department. In 1901 Idaho, and in 1902 Mississippi established departments. In 1902 Congress established an insurance department in the District of Columbia. In 1903 Hawaii created the office of insurance commissioner, and the same year Virginia transferred the supervision of insurance from the state auditor's office to the new corporation commission, and in 1906 created a department of insurance, but it remains under the corporation commission. New Mexico established a department of insurance in 1905. Colorado established a department in 1907, and bills to establish insurance departments in Indiana, Iowa, Utah, and West Virginia failed of enactment in 1907. Texas in 1907 transferred the supervision of insurance from the department of "agriculture, insurance, statistics and history," to a separate department, and a separate department was created in Washington by the legislature of 1907. In South Carolina in 1908 the legislature passed a law creating an insurance department. Laws were passed in 1909 creating separate insurance departments in Oregon and Utah.

Congress in 1903 created a Department of Commerce and Labor, one of the duties of which is "to gather, compile, publish, and supply useful information concerning . . . corporations engaged in insurance."

INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN MARINE UNDERWRITERS. [See American Institute of Marine Underwriters.]

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, Philadelphia, Pa. Founded 1792; capital, \$3,000,000. Eugene L. Ellison, president; J. Howard Wright, secretary.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, Rockford, Ill. Established 1895; capital, \$300,000. C. F. Henry, president; George L. Wiley, secretary and manager.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, Pa. Organized 1794; capital, \$200,000. J. Henry Scattergood, president; Edgar R. Dannels, secretary.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS, ANNUAL CONVENTION OF. [See National Insurance Convention.]

INSURANCE ENGINEERING EXPERIMENT STATION. For outline of the purpose of the station see Cyclopedias for 1904-5 and 1905-6. [See also Underwriters Laboratories.]

INSURANCE EXCHANGE OF MEMPHIS. This organization came into existence in the year 1871, under the name of the Memphis Board of Underwriters, but was reorganized in 1896, and the present name adopted.

The officers of the Exchange are: E. F. Wills, president; H. M. McKay, vice-president; William F. Dunbar, secretary.

A salvage corps with superintendent and eight men is maintained by the Exchange, and the officers of the corps are: J. Thos. Wellford, president; J. P. Edrington, vice-president; William F. Dunbar, secretary and treasurer. M. P. Conroy is superintendent.

Rating and inspection functions transferred February 15, 1908, to the Tennessee Inspection Bureau. W. C. Sweetman is Manager of the Memphis office.

INSURANCE JOURNALISM. The following is a list of insurance periodicals published in the United States, with the date of first publication, original and present location, and original and present publishers. Papers which are exclusively organs of companies and published by them are not included. The Cyclopedias is indebted to the Blue Book, published by Mr. C. C. Hine in 1877, for much of the data respecting the earlier insurance periodicals. [See Cyclopedias for 1899-1900 for the earlier publications not now published.]

- 1853—**Insurance Monitor**, New York, established as the Insurance Monitor and Wall Street Review, Thomas Jones, Jr., Weekly, afterward changed to monthly; published by C. C. Hine from 1868 to 1897; C. C. Hine and Walter S. Nichols, editors during this period; present publisher, C. C. Hine's Sons Company; Walter S. Nichols, editor; C. G. Hine, president; T. A. Hine, treasurer; Robert B. Moyer, secretary; R. M. Chendor, manager.
- 1857—**Insurance Intelligencer**, Philadelphia, Orrin Rogers, monthly, afterward changed to fortnightly and weekly, now a monthly. Published by the Intelligence Publishing Co., H. L. Harder, manager.
- 1859—**Weekly Underwriter**, New York, began as the New York Underwriter and General Joint Stock Register, New York, J. B. Ecclesine, first weekly, name changed to the Wall Street Underwriter in 1867, afterward monthly, became the New York Underwriter in 1878, and was published by the Underwriter Printing and Publishing Company, A. D. Brigham, president. In 1880 it became a weekly under the present title. Henry R. Hayden was editor from 1880 until his death in 1899. Present publisher, the Underwriter Printing and Publishing Company, Charles A. Jenney, president. Present editor, George W. Olney.
- 1862—**American Exchange and Review**, Philadelphia, monthly. Published by the Review Printing and Publishing Co., Ambrose Shapley, president; J. H. C. Whiting, secretary; Benjamin L. Tomes, editor.
- 1862—**New York Insurance Journal**, formerly Insurance Journal and Real Estate Gazette, New York, established by T. & J. Slater, monthly, succeeded by St. George Kempson, January 1, 1894, now fortnightly. Published by the Duffie Publishing Co., Grace D. B. Kempson, editor; Louis N. Geldert, general manager.
- 1865—**Baltimore Underwriter**, Baltimore, Md., C. C. Bombaugh, monthly, afterward weekly, and then fortnightly, now published by J. H. McClellan.
- 1866—**Chronicle**, Chicago, J. J. W. O'Donoghue, weekly; afterward transferred to New York, and now published by the Chronicle Company, Alfred B. Dawson, president; Chas. D. O'Brien, secretary.
- 1867—**Western Insurance Review**, St. Louis, established by John P. Thompson & Co.; afterwards Captain Aldrich was editor and proprietor. Sold by Mrs. Aldrich to N. H. Weed; now published by Western Insurance Review Co.; Tarleton Brown, president, monthly.

- 1868—Spectator, Charles D. Lakey and James H. Goodsell, Chicago, monthly, afterwards transferred to New York and changed to weekly, now published by the Spectator Company, Clifford Thomson, editor.
- 1868—United States Review, began as the Northwestern Review, Chicago, by W. F. Brewster, transferred to Philadelphia, present name adopted, now weekly, published by the United States Review Publishing Company, R. R. Dearden, president; R. R. Dearden, Jr., secretary.
- 1869—Insurance Times, New York, Stephen English and Z. Wilmshurst, monthly, now published by the estate of Dr. P. T. Kempson, J. A. Van Cleeve, editor.
- *1869—Philadelphia Underwriter, Philadelphia, S. E. Cohen, monthly, afterward published by E. Kellogg, now the Underwriter, published by the Underwriter Company, New York and Philadelphia; William Miller, editor.
- 1871—Argus, Chicago, began as the Insurance Herald, Chicago, by George I. Yeager, monthly, succeeded by the Argus in 1877, published monthly by the Rollins Publishing Company; T. W. Dealy, manager; P. J. V. McKian, editor.
- 1871—Insurance Law Journal, St. Louis, D. H. & H. L. Potter, monthly, transferred to New York in 1874, now published by C. C. Hine's Sons Company; present editor, Walter S. Nichols.
- 1871—Coast Review, San Francisco, L. B. & J. G. Edwards, publishers; J. G. Riley, editor; present publisher, Mrs. J. G. Edwards; present editor, E. H. Bacon, monthly.
- 1872—Standard, Boston, began as the Insurance Index, Cincinnati, W. T. Tillinghast, monthly, transferred to Boston, name changed to the Standard in 1882, publication changed to weekly, now published by Standard Publishing Company; C. E. Belcher, manager.
- 1873—Insurance Journal, Hartford, H. R. Hayden, monthly, changed to fortnightly in 1895, and weekly in 1896. Now published twice a month by Insurance Journal Company, Warren Hayden, editor; H. R. Hayden, Sec'y and Treas.
- 1873—Insurance Age, New York, S. S. Norton, monthly, now published by Matthew Griffin; present editor, George W. Hatch.
- 1874—Insurance World, Pittsburgh, J. C. Bergstresser, monthly, became a weekly in 1900.
- *1874—Investigator, Chicago, Reed & Bloomington, monthly, afterward weekly; now published by Herbert W. Bloomington. Merged with the Insurance Field 1908 and no longer published.
- 1874—Insurance Critic, Chicago, G. W. & J. Reed, Jr., monthly, afterward transferred to New York and published by George W. Corliss. Present publisher: the Corliss estate.
- 1876—Insurance and Commercial Magazine, New York, monthly, started as the Insurance Agents' and Brokers' Magazine, W. H. Livingston. Present editor and publisher, Charles F. Howell.
- 1877—Review, New York, Daily Bulletin Association, now insurance edition of the Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin, weekly; Sumner Ballard, editor.
- 1878—Rough Notes, Indianapolis, Ind., H. C. Martin, publisher, began as monthly, now weekly.
- 1879—Insurance Record, New York, C. J. Smith, monthly; present editor, P. J. Heilmann.
- 1881—Mutual Underwriter, Green Spring, O., originally a reinsurance paper, monthly, removed to Rochester, N. Y., and became an assessment life insurance organ, Mutual Underwriter Company, publishers.
- 1882—Indicator, Detroit, Mich., W. H. Burr, monthly; now published by F. H. Leavenworth Publishing Company, fortnightly; J. J. Oliver and William H. Burr, editors.
- 1883—Insurance, New York, Davis & Lakey; present publisher and editor, Charles D. Lakey; weekly.
- *1883—Guardian, Boston, Mass., George D. Eldridge, monthly; Removed to New York in 1899. Name changed in 1905 to Notes and Comments; editor, George D. Eldridge; W. T. Eldridge, manager.
- 1883—Insurance News, Philadelphia, W. H. Wells, monthly, afterwards published by Mrs. W. H. Wells; W. S. Schermerhorn, editor and manager.

* No longer published.

- 1883—Vindicator, Atlanta, Ga., Garrett Brown, afterwards transferred to New Orleans, monthly, now semi-monthly, published by the Vindicator Publishing Company, William Pfaff, president; D. R. McQuire, secretary.
- 1887—Pacific Underwriter, San Francisco, W. L. Eaton, monthly, afterward changed to fortnightly; present proprietor and publisher, Robert W. Neal; editor, Will G. Taffinder.
- 1888—Insurance Herald, Louisville, monthly, afterwards changed to weekly. Insurance Herald Company, publishers; Howard Geldert, manager; removed to Atlanta, Ga., in 1901.
- 1888—Insurance Agent, New Orleans, La., Charles M. Hero, monthly.
- 1889—Views, Washington, D. C., Max Cohen, monthly.
- 1889—Independent, Chicago, G. L. McKean, monthly; now The Life Insurance Independent; N. H. Weed, manager; removed to New York in 1902.
- 1890—Insurance Advocate, began as the Insurance Echo, Philadelphia, monthly; transferred to New York and name changed; H. E. Roberts, editor and manager.
- 1891—Adjuster, San Francisco, monthly. J. A. Carey, present editor.
- 1891—Insurance Magazine, began as the Insurance and Investors' Magazine Kansas City, Mo., monthly; D. W. Wilder & Son, publishers and editors; transferred to Chicago in 1897, and back to Kansas City in 1898.
- *1892—Insurance Sun, San Francisco, monthly, Mrs. Clara H. Case, publisher.
- 1892—Surveyor, New York, weekly, established A. G. Hall, editor and proprietor, now published fortnightly.
- 1892—Insurance Post of Chicago, semi-monthly, established by Charles A. Hewitt, now published by Insurance Post Publishing Co., Thomas R. Weddell, editor and manager; Wm. R. McBurney, associate editor.
- 1893—Underwriters' Review, Des Moines, Ia., monthly, F. A. Durham, publisher; changed to semi-monthly; now published by the Underwriters' Review Company, Frank L. Miner, proprietor and manager, A. H. Huling, editor.
- 1893—Vigilant, New York City, Patrick J. Hanway, monthly; present editor, C. J. Smith.
- 1894—American Underwriter Magazine and Insurance Review, originally Thrift, title changed in 1902 and the words "Magazine and Insurance Review" were added in 1908, New York city, Thrift Publishing Co., publishers; E. Bunnell Phelps, editor; monthly.
- 1894—National Underwriter, Baltimore, Md., monthly.
- 1895—Insurance Register, Philadelphia, H. W. Smith, monthly; B. F. Hughes, present proprietor and editor; F. P. Vogel, associate editor and manager.
- 1895—Western Economist, Des Moines, Ia., monthly, B. W. Blanchard, editor.
- 1895—Insurance Press, New York City, weekly, Franklin Webster.
- 1895—Life Insurance Courant, Oak Park, Ill., A. J. Flitcraft, monthly.
- 1895—Insurance Observer, New York City, monthly, W. A. Thomas; present publishers, Observer Circulating Company; John S. Hanson, editor; Charles A. Anderson, manager.
- 1895—Interview, New York City, Interview Publishing Company, fortnightly; now monthly; C. L. Franklin, proprietor.
- 1896—Assurance, started as Accident Assurance, Boston, Mass., monthly; removed to New York in 1899; W. E. Underwood, editor and proprietor.
- 1897—Insurance Report, Denver, Col., Garrett Brown, monthly; now published by Insurance Report Co., Cyrus K. Drew, editor and manager.
- 1897—Western Underwriter, Chicago and Cincinnati, O., started as the Ohio Underwriters, O., by E. Jay Wohlgemuth, every other Thursday; changed to weekly, and combined with Black and White. Present publishers, Western Underwriter Company; E. J. Wohlgemuth, president; G. W. Wadsworth, secretary; C. M. Cartwright, managing editor; Wm. S. Crawford, associate editor.
- 1897—Southeastern Underwriter, Atlanta, Ga., started as Insurance Gossip, W. E. Evans; present name taken in September, 1898, monthly; present publishers, Southeastern Underwriter Company, Orville H. Hall, manager.
- 1897—Policy-holder, Springfield, Mo., J. C. McManima, monthly.

* No longer published.

- *1898—Insurance Prospect, originally Flash Lights, Atlanta, Ga., F. B. Brantly, monthly; Louis Phillips, present proprietor and editor.
- 1899—Insurance Topics, Boston, Mass., monthly; started with George S. Merrill, editor; present publishers, The Insurance Topics Company; Harry L. Tilton, Manager.
- 1899—Insurance Index, American edition New York and Hartford, R. B Caverly, proprietor; monthly.
- *1899—Monthly Journal of Insurance Economics, Boston, Henry H. Putnam, editor and proprietor, monthly; now published as monthly supplement to Eastern Underwriter.
- 1899—Insurance Field, Louisville, Ky., published by the Insurance Field Company, August Strauss, president; C. I. Hitchcock, secretary and general manager; Young E. Allison and Champion I. Hitchcock, editors; weekly.
- 1901—Insurance Leader, St. Louis, Mo., monthly, by the Leader Publishing Company, Garrett Brown, editor and manager.
- 1901—Insurance Engineering, New York city, monthly, Franklin Webster, editor and publisher.
- 1901—Criterion, Winchester, Tenn., Abb Landis, bi-monthly; removed to Davenport, Iowa.
- 1902—Best's Insurance News, Alfred M. Best Company, New York, monthly
- 1903—American Agency Bulletin, Boston, Mass., monthly; Henry P. Putnam, publisher and editor.
- 1903—Texas Insurance, Houston, Tex., semi-monthly; R. B. Forman, editor.
- 1904—Insurance Educator, Louisville, Ky., monthly; Insurance Educator Company, publishers, now the Life Insurance Educator monthly, of the Insurance Field.
- *1905—Protection, New York, monthly; Garrett Brown, editor and publisher.
- 1905—Northwest Insurance, St. Paul, Minn., monthly; James C. Matchitt, editor and publisher.
- 1905—Expositor, The, Newark, N. J., monthly; The Expositor Company, publishers, R. F. Ross, president; R. F. Ross, Charles I. Simonson, editors.
- 1905—Underwriters Report, San Francisco, established as Life Insurance Report, published monthly. Changed to a weekly in 1907 and name changed. John C. Piver, editor and publisher.
- 1906—Journal of Fire, New York city, monthly; Journal of Fire Publishing Co., publishers. Peter J. McKeon, editor; Henry Wreaks, manager.
- 1906—Life Association News, New York city, monthly; Everett M. Ensign, editor and manager (official organ National Association of Life Underwriters).
- 1907—Eastern Underwriter, New York, combined with Monthly Journal of Insurance Economics. Published weekly by Eastern Underwriter Company; Henry H. Putnam, president; B. F. Hadley, vice-president; G. A. Watson, secretary-treasurer.
- *1907—Insurance Truth, New York, Charles A. Hewitt, editor and publisher. Semi-monthly.
- 1907—Fire Prevention, New York, monthly; A. Irving Brewster, publisher.
- 1907—Western Insurance News, Los Angeles, Cal., semi-monthly; Garner Curran, editor and publisher.
- 1908—Industrial Review, Philadelphia. Published by the Industrial Review Publishing Co.; E. O. Howell, manager.
- 1908—The Policy-holder, Fort Worth, Texas, monthly; Carl Crow, editor; devoted to the interests of insurance buyers.
- 1909—The Insurance Policy, monthly, The Audit Company, Omaha, Neb., publishers; F. W. Heron, editor; Ed L. Culver, manager.

* No longer published.

Besides these regular class papers, there are several daily and weekly papers which devote one or more columns in each issue to insurance news and the discussion of insurance questions. The principal of these papers are the New York *Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin*, Sumner Ballard, insurance editor; New

York Commercial, A. E. Harrell, insurance editor; *New York Mail and Express*, New Orleans *States*, Boston *Herald*, Chicago *Record-Herald*, T. R. Weddell, insurance editor; *Atlanta Constitution*, *Louisville Courier-Journal*, and among weeklies, *The Independent*, of New York, *Boston Commercial Bulletin*, and *San Francisco Commercial News*.

Most of the life, and some of the fire, and casualty insurance companies issue weekly, monthly, quarterly, or occasional company papers. Among these may be mentioned the *Ætna*, the *Home*, the *Manhattan*, the *Metropolitan*, the *Union Central*, *The Phoenix*, *Hartford Life Bulletin*, *Union Mutual*, and the *South Atlantic*, by the life companies of those names; *The Statement*, by the Mutual (name changed to *Mutual Interests* in 1907), the *Travelers Record*, by the *Travelers*; the *Ingleside*, by the *United States Life*; *Provident Savings Record* and *Provident Spirit*, by the *Provident Savings Life*; the *Massachusetts Quarterly*, by the *Massachusetts Mutual Life*; *Virginia*, by the *Life Insurance Company of Virginia*; the *Monthly Bulletin*, by the *Fidelity and Casualty*; *Indemnity*, by the *Preferred Accident*; the *Prudential Weekly Record* and *The Prudential*, by the *Prudential*; the *Security Ledger*, by the *Security Mutual Life of Binghamton, N. Y.*; *Ætna Life News* by the *Ætna Life*; *The Pelican*, by the *Mutual Benefit Life*; *The John Hancock Field* and *The John Hancock Satchel*, by the *John Hancock Mutual Life*; *The National Messenger*, by the *National Life of Vermont*; *The Interstate Herald*, by the *Interstate Life*; *The Pacific Mutual News*, by the *Pacific Mutual Life*; the *Bulletin*, by the *Massachusetts Mutual Accident*; *Fieldman*, by the *Pennsylvania Casualty*; the *Fireman's Fund Record*, by the *Fireman's Fund of San Francisco*; *Now and Then*, by the *Glens Falls*; *Whittlings*, by the *New Hampshire Fire*; *Short Rates*, by the *Pacific coast department of the Pennsylvania Fire*; *Rambling Notes*, by *Brown, Craig & Co. of San Francisco*; the *Locomotive*, by the *Hartford Steam Boiler*, and the *Fidelity Journal*, by the *Fidelity Mutual Life*; *Employers' Liability Commentator*, by the *Employers' Liability Corporation*; *The Indemnitor*, by the *Ætna Indemnity*; *The Budget*, by the *Maryland Casualty*; the *Federal*, by the *Federal Life, Chicago*; *The Pilot*, by the *Southern Life & Trust of Greensboro*; *Caritas*, by the *Reliance Life, Pittsburg*; *Northwestern National News*, by the *Northwestern National Life of Minneapolis*; *The Empire*, by *Empire Surety*; *Chicago Life*, by *Chicago Life*; the *Arrow*, by the *Home Life*, and the *Monthly Review* by the *General Accident*; *Plico*, by the *Philadelphia Life*; *The Dotted Line*, by the *American Mutual Life, Indianapolis*; *Continental Agents Record* by the *Continental Casualty Company*; *The Firing Line* by the *Colorado National Life, Denver*; *Office and Field* by the *Hartford Life*; *Bulletin* by *Fidelity and Guarantee Company, Baltimore*.

There are some thirty weekly, monthly, and quarterly papers printed by mutual beneficiary societies, besides several publications and regular bulletins issued by underwriting organizations.

INSURANCE JOURNALISTS' ASSOCIATIONS. Since 1881 three associations of representatives of insurance periodicals have existed: the Insurance Journalists' Association of the United States, organized in 1881, which lasted about ten years; the Insurance Journalists' Association of America, organized in 1895, and having a fitful two years' life [for an account of these organizations, see the Cyclopedias of Insurance for 1897-98]; and a third association, constructed on different lines, admitting men connected with all classes of insurance periodicals, and meeting at dinner but once annually, started in New York, February 2, 1899. The last took the name of the "Once a Year Club," which see.

INSURANCE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF BOSTON is an incorporated society, maintaining a library at No. 55 Kilby street, Boston, more particularly for the use of those interested in fire insurance. Maps of every city and town in New England, files of all current insurance magazines, and all law books or other literature pertaining to the business, are kept at its rooms, which are in charge of a librarian and are kept open on all business days of the year. Ownership is vested in its members, who must be connected with the field work of a fire insurance company doing business in New England, and who must first be members of the New England Insurance Exchange. The privileges of the library, except the use of the maps, are also extended to subscribers, but they have no vote in the affairs of the association. The management is by a board of trustees, elected annually, which chooses a president and treasurer from its number. The present board consists of Gayle T. Forbush, president; W. H. Boutell, George Neiley, Charles D. Palmer, W. B. Medlicot, F. R. Galacar and Edward C. Brush, treasurer and clerk. D. N. Handy is librarian. The library plant represents an investment of over \$10,000. The society was incorporated December 28, 1887. The annual meeting is held the second Saturday in January. [For further particulars, see Cyclopedias of Insurance for 1890, page 84.] The association in 1905, provided an associate membership, and the means of furnishing a course of lectures, and extended the use of its library to the younger men engaged in fire insurance.

INSURANCE SOCIETY OF NEW YORK was temporarily organized December 11, 1900, for social and educational purposes. The formal organization took place February 26, 1901, at which the following officers were elected: President, Sam. P. Blagden; vice-presidents, Henry E. Hess, Cecil F. Shallcross, William N. Kremer, and A. M. Thorburn; treasurer, Washington Irving; secretary, R. P. Barbour; executive committee, E. U. Crosby, Wallace Reid, John W. Nichols, Howard Hampton, James Marshall, F. H. Douglas, and Lewis F. Burke. At the annual meeting, held in June, 1910, officers and executive committee were elected as follows: President, A. R. Hosford; vice-presidents, H. E. Hess, C. L. Case, T. A. Ralston, and A. M. Thorburn; secretary and treasurer, E.

R. Hardy; executive committee: W. R. Crane, W. H. Koop, V. P. Wyatt, H. A. Fiske, F. S. Pandelton, J. P. Brickelmaier, R. B. Dawson.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF ACCIDENT UNDERWRITERS was organized at Niagara Falls, N. Y., December 18, 1891, by companies doing an accident business on the assessment plan. Seventeen associations took part in the organization, and its object was declared to be "to foster and guard the mutual interests of accident underwriting by the promotion of just and equitable laws as distinct from the business of life insurance." At the annual meeting in 1900 the by-laws were amended, and its object declared to be "the advancement of the general interest of accident and health underwriting," and its membership has been broadened to include stock accident companies. The first annual meeting was held at Buffalo, N. Y., June 27, 1892.

The twenty-second annual meeting of the association was held at Niagara Falls, July 13, 14, 15 and 16, 1909. President Alexander presided, and in his address, while congratulating the members on a prosperous year, said the experiences of the year especially as regards legislation, afforded much food for thought as in no previous year had so much legislation affecting accident insurance been proposed, and he added the next few years would be the most critical time in the history of accident insurance—the time in which it will be determined what degree of supervision will be exercised over policy contracts, and how far the companies would be left free agents to sell the indemnity the public desires. The president suggested the formation of a bureau under competent management, to look after legislation—to keep members posted as to legislation and to represent the association before legislative committees. The president referred to the work of the executive committee, and gave statistics reviewing the business, which he said, confirmed the view that accident and health insurance was in its infancy, and the president called attention to the great discrepancy between the amount of business written and premiums collected, and criticised the practice of issuing policies on approval; a practice which was a drain upon the companies, and a vital matter to which the association should give attention.

The secretary reported a membership of fifty-eight companies, and the treasurer reported a balance in the treasury of \$4,680. Following the reports of the officers, the executive committee, William BroSmith, chairman, presented its report reviewing the work of the year, and the committee said that in no year since the organization of the association had it been called upon "to deal with matters of more importance or to assume more responsibility on behalf of the association and its members than in the year just closed." The committee recommended that the Convention take some action to place the care of legislation and departmental relations with a special bureau to act under the executive committee. The committee in speaking of taxation said that having

done everything which in its opinion would prove helpful in the campaign for tax reform, nevertheless the net result of the year's work was not very encouraging. The committee discussed the requirements of the statement blank and standard policy provisions at some length, and of the former the report said that, "items and details are called for which are of no use to the public and of little value to the insurance officials"—changes which required changes in methods of accounting by the companies, and the report added: "We are as firmly convinced as any member of the National Convention of the value of publicity and we recognize our duty to give to the public through supervising insurance officials annually full and accurate statements of our assets, liabilities, income and disbursements but we submit that the annual reports of the insurance departments since the changes and elaborations in the annual statements of the past five years do not give a clearer idea of the financial condition of the companies than earlier reports and that the additional information required does not at all correspond to the enormous increase in the work and expense imposed upon the companies." In detailing its work in reference to standard policy provisions the committee said its work had been more than arduous, and, as in the case of taxation out of all proportion to the results accomplished.

Brief reports were submitted by committees on "Standard Manual or Uniform Classification of Risks," Walter C. Faxon, chairman; on "Uniform Policy Phraseology," Franklin J. Moore, chairman; on "Tabulation of Statistics Regarding Health Insurance," Dr. R. S. Keelor, chairman, and questions presented through the "question box" were discussed. Papers were also read as follows:—"Standard Provisions for Health and Accident Policies," by John A. Hartigan, insurance commissioner of Minnesota; "The Perils of Peace, or a Safer America," by William H. Tolman, director of Museum of Safety and Sanitation, New York; "Co-operation," by Louis H. Fibel, president Great Eastern Casualty Company; "The Double Indemnity Clause in Accident Policies," by Edwin W. De Leon, president, Casualty Company of America; "The Policy-holder, the Company and the State," by Arthur I. Vorys, Ohio; "Facing the Situation," by S. Herbert Wolfe, New York; "George E. McNeill," by Max Cohen, editor *Views*, Washington, D. C.; "Advertising," by C. A. Williams, Chicago.

Officers were elected as follows: President, Walter C. Faxon, Ætna Life, Hartford; vice-presidents, E. Williams, Imperial Guarantee & Accident Company, Toronto, Canada, and L. C. Deets, Iowa State Traveling Men's Association, Des Moines; secretary, F. Robinson Jones, Fidelity & Casualty, New York; treasurer, George E. Taylor, New Amsterdam Casualty, New York; librarian, Horace B. Meininger, German Commercial Accident, Philadelphia; executive committee, H. G. B. Alexander, chairman, Continental Casualty, Chicago; E. W. De Leon, New York; Franklin J. Moore, Philadelphia; W. C. Potter, New York; Louis H. Fibel, New York; W. M. Tomlins, Jr., New York; B. A. Page, Hartford;

C. C. Daniel, Columbus; John T. Stone, Baltimore: (The association publishes the proceedings of the annual meeting.)

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FIRE ENGINEERS.

Organized in 1873. At the annual meeting in 1910 officers were elected as follows: President, George W. Horton, Baltimore; vice-president, John Thompson, Toronto, Canada; second vice-president, W. H. Loller, Youngstown, Ohio; secretary, James McFall, Roanoke, Va.; treasurer, D. C. Larkin, Dayton, Ohio; directors, J. J. Cushman, Jr., Brooklyn; Thomas W. Haney, Jacksonville, Fla.; George W. Miller, Reading, Pa.

INTER-STATE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Indianapolis, Ind. Organized 1897. The company re-insured in the Federal Life Insurance Company of Chicago in 1910 and retired.

IOWA ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS was organized at a meeting at Des Moines in March, 1907, with the election of Frank B. Kauffman as president and Robert J. Baird, secretary and treasurer. A meeting was held in June, and the organization completed. Officers were elected as follows: President, B. F. Kauffman, Des Moines; vice-president, W. F. Grandy, Sioux City; secretary-treasurer, H. W. Binder, Council Bluffs. The present officers elected at the annual meeting in June, 1910, are: President, Wayland C. Ballard, Des Moines; vice-president, L. W. Anderson, Cedar Rapids; secretary and treasurer, H. P. Huiney, Sioux City; executive committee, W. H. Harrison, J. B. Hobb, John I. Lutz, F. W. Coats, and the officers.

IOWA, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1870-1910. By act of the legislature of 1868 the auditor of state was charged with the duties of insurance supervision. This official is elected by the people for two years. The following is a list of auditors since 1865:

John A. Elliott,	1865-1871	James A. Lyons,	1887-1893
John Russell,	1871-1875	C. G. McCarthy,	1893-1899
Buren R. Sherman,	1875-1881	F. F. Merriam,	1899-1903
William V. Lucas,	1881-1883	B. F. Carroll,	1903-1909
John L. Brown,	1883-1887		

J. L. Bleakley is the present auditor.

IOWA LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION was organized in July, 1893, at Des Moines, with the following officers: Sidney A. Foster of the Royal Union Mutual, president; Robert J. Fleming of the Mutual Life of New York, first vice-president; W. A. Bemis of the Ætna Life, second vice-president; J. C. Cummings of the Equitable of Iowa, secretary; C. H. Rumsey of the Penn Mutual, treasurer; C. B. Van Slyke of the Mutual Benefit, R. P. Dart of the National of Vermont, L. B. Durstine of the Equitable of New York, executive committee. The association held a meeting in 1899, and was reorganized in 1902. Cyrus Kirk was president, and C. S. Hunter, secretary. At the annual meet-

ing in January, 1910, the following officers were elected: President, H. E. Aldrich, Equitable of Iowa; vice-president, George B. Peak, Central Life; treasurer, E. D. Bream, Phoenix Mutual; secretary, J. A. Giffin, Ætna Life.

IAWA STATE FIRE PREVENTION ASSOCIATION was organized at a meeting held in Des Moines, in October, 1908. The objects of the association are to promote better methods of fire prevention and protection. Officers were elected as follows; president, J. W. Warnshuis, Home of New York; vice-president, W. J. Cecil, American Central; secretary and treasurer, W. W. Waddell, National of Hartford; executive committee: A. A. Clark, Fidelity-Phenix; E. S. Phelps, North America; C. D. Wadsworth, Springfield Fire and Marine; George W. Holton, Phenix of Hartford; C. E. Campbell, secretary of the Merchants & Bankers, and the officers *ex-officio*. The above are the present officers.

IAWA STATE INSURANCE COMPANY, Keokuk, Ia. Organized 1855. William Logan, president; G. C. Tucker, secretary.

IAWA STATE TRAVELING MEN'S ASSOCIATION, Des Moines, Ia. Organized 1880. J. W. Hill, president; L. C. Deets, secretary.

IRELAND, OSCAR B., second vice president and actuary of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, was born in the city of New York, October 28, 1840. He was graduated from the College of the City of New York in 1859, and went into a mercantile house, but in 1863 joined the army as a lieutenant of the Signal Corps and served through the remainder of the war. After two years' residence in South America he returned to New York and in 1869 began his actuarial studies in the office of D. Parks Fackler. In 1872 Mr. Ireland received the appointment of actuary of the Massachusetts Mutual Life. He was one of the founders and was elected president of the Actuarial Society of America at the annual meeting in 1901, serving until the annual meeting in 1903. He was elected second vice-president and actuary of the company, January 27, 1909.

IRON SAFE CLAUSE. This clause is inserted in policies on stocks of goods in stores in the southern states. The following is the latest form of the clause as revised by the executive committee of the South Eastern Tariff Association in July, 1893:

The following covenant and warranty is hereby made a part of this policy:

1. The assured will take a complete itemized inventory of stock on hand at least once in each calendar year, and unless such inventory has been taken within twelve calendar months prior to the date of this policy one shall be taken in detail within thirty days of issuance of this policy, or this policy shall be null and void from such date, and upon demand of the assured the unearned premium from such date shall be returned.

2. The assured will keep a set of books which shall clearly and plainly present a complete record of business transacted, including all purchases, sales, and shipments, both for cash and credit, from the date of inventory as provided for in first section of this clause and during the continuance of this policy.

3. The assured will keep such books and inventory, and also the last preceding inventory, if such has been taken, securely locked in a fireproof safe at night, and at all times when the building mentioned in this policy is not actually open for business; or, failing in this, the assured will keep such books and inventories in some place not exposed to fire which would destroy the aforesaid building.

In the event of failure to produce such set of books and inventories for the inspection of this company this policy shall become null and void and such failure shall constitute a perpetual bar to any recovery thereon.

The North Carolina legislature in 1907 passed an act amending Section 4759, Chapter 1000, relating to fire insurance policies, providing that the clause "shall not be used or be operative in the settlement of losses on buildings, furniture, and fixtures, or any property not subject to change in bulk and value."

IRVIN, C. J., of the Aetna Insurance Company of Hartford, is a native of Perry county, Pa., and a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania of the class of 1884. After leaving the university he embarked in the fire insurance business and in 1888 was appointed special agent for the Fire Association of Philadelphia. From 1891 he represented the Continental as special agent in the middle department, and in January, 1893, was appointed special agent of the Aetna. He was vice-president of the association of the middle department in 1899 and president in 1900. He was appointed an assistant secretary of the Aetna Insurance Company in December, 1902, but resigned in June, 1905, and resumed the position of special agent of the company for the middle department.

IRVIN, E. C., president of the Fire Association of Philadelphia, was born near Harrisburg, Pa., May 22, 1840. While yet a youth he taught school at Duncannon, Pa., and was afterwards for a number of years manager of the Duncannon Iron Works. He entered the insurance business in 1869 as special agent for Pennsylvania of the Germania Fire of New York. In 1874 he became a general agent of the Phoenix of Hartford for a large territory extending from Pennsylvania to the Gulf of Mexico, with headquarters at Philadelphia. In February, 1884, Mr. Irvin was elected vice-president of the Fire Association and succeeded to the presidency in February, 1891. Mr. Irvin was instrumental in the organization of the "Middle Department" and was the first president and served three terms. In May, 1898, he was elected president of the National Board of Fire Underwriters and served two years.

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JACKSON, JACOB ANDERSON, insurance journalist, New York city, was born in Fairfield county, O., April 29, 1848. He was educated at the common schools and took the classical course at the Ohio Wesleyan College, Delaware, O., graduating in 1870. For six years he was superintendent of public schools, and for seventeen years was in the real estate business, and in 1893 became general agent of the Provident Life and Trust Company for Iowa. In July, 1900, he began the publication of the *American Journal of Life Insurance* at Des Moines, Ia., and upon the consolidation of that paper with the Chicago *Independent* in 1901, he became editor of the *Life Insurance Independent*. The latter publication has since been removed to New York city. Mr. Jackson resigned the editorship of the *Life Insurance Independent* in May, 1903, and has since been connected with the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, and is now in charge of the literary work of that company, editor of *The Standard and Points*, author of *Educational Leaflets*, etc.

JAMESON, EDWIN CORNELL, president of the Globe-Rutgers Fire Insurance Company of New York, was born in Somerville, New Jersey, April, 17, 1864, and received his education in the public and private schools and academy of that place. He is a graduate of the New York Law school and a member of the bar in New York state.

JANNEY, JAMES W., general agent of the Provident Life and Trust Company of Philadelphia, with headquarters at Chicago, is a native of Hillsboro, London county, Virginia, where he was born of Quaker ancestry, December 18, 1845. He obtained his education in the Virginia country schools and in Pennsylvania, and on reaching manhood entered upon mercantile pursuits in Baltimore, Md., and at Washington, D. C. In 1876 he went into the service of the Provident Life and Trust as special agent at the home office, Philadelphia. Ten years later, in 1886, he assumed his present position. Mr. Janney was the first president of the Life Underwriters' Association of Chicago, and has always kept in close touch with that efficient organization and with the National Association of Life Underwriters, at whose annual meetings he has been a delegate and active participant. He was again elected president of the Life Underwriters' Association of Chicago at its annual meeting, February 19, 1901.

JANVIER, CHARLES, president of the Sun Insurance Company of New Orleans, was born in that city of American parentage, September 8, 1857. He was educated at the College of the Immaculate Conception of New Orleans. After several years passed in the office of an exchange broker, he entered the service of the Sun Mutual as solicitor, February 15, 1890. He was elected secretary in February, 1891, and succeeded the late Mr. Finley, on his death, as president June 12, 1894. He is also a member of the firm of Janvier & Lee, general agents of the Palatine Insurance Company of London for Louisiana and Mississippi, and general agents of the Sun Insurance Office of London for Louisiana and Mississippi. Mr. Janvier is an administrator of the Tulane Educational Fund, and first vice-president of the Canal-Louisiana Bank & Trust Company. He was elected a member of the state senate of Louisiana in 1904.

JEFFERSON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, Philadelphia, Pa. Organized 1855; capital, \$250,000. S. E. Hutchinson, president; Charles B. Jennings, secretary.

JEFFERSON MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, St. Louis, Mo. Organized 1861. Wm. Reipschlaeger, president; Louis W. Schonebeck, secretary.

JENNESS, FRANK W., secretary of the Underwriters' Association of New York State, is a native of Piermont, N. H., and was born March 27, 1851. At the age of twenty years he entered the insurance business as a local agent at Corning, N. Y., and for one year was engaged as a railroad paymaster. In 1883, he went into the insurance field as special agent for the Insurance Company of North America, for New York State, and five years later with the Aetna Insurance Company as special agent for the same territory. In 1893, he became assistant secretary for the Aetna and resided in Hartford about three years, resigning in 1896 to return to the field as general agent for the same company for New York State. On April 8, 1907, he was elected superintendent of ratings for the Underwriters' Association, and on April 14, 1908, secretary and treasurer of the association.

JENNEY, CHARLES ALBERT, insurance journalist, is a native of New Bedford, Mass., where he was born October 18, 1841. He is a graduate of the high school of that city. From 1862 to 1864 he was commissary of the United States army hospital at Montpelier, Vt., and from 1865 to 1875 a dry goods merchant at Waupun, Wis. In the latter year he entered the service of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, as secretary of its statistical bureau. He was special agent for the tenth United States census, having charge of the division of fire insurance, and special agent for the eleventh census, having supervision of all insurance statistics. His connection with the *Weekly Underwriter* began in 1883. Mr. Jenney is president and treasurer of the Underwriter Printing and Publishing Company, a fellow of the American Statistical Association and of

the Royal Statistical Society of England, one of the board of managers of the Society of American Authors, a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, American Trade Press Association, and of the New England Society, Marine and Field Club, Masonic Veterans' Association, and Union League and Church Clubs of Brooklyn, vice-president of the "Once a Year Club" of insurance journalists. He has been editor of the annual publication, *Fire Insurance by States*, several years.

JEWELL, EDWARD W., assistant manager western department of the Atlas Assurance Company, was born in Topeka, Kansas, June 8, 1872. He was educated in the common and high schools, and entered Washburn College, Topeka, but completed only two years of the course. He began his insurance career in 1893 in the office of the Fidelity and Casualty Company, Chicago, and after one year there, entered the office of the Prussian National, subsequently becoming connected with the Chicago office of Hall & Henshaw. He was special agent for the British-America and Western in Cook county, then special agent in Indiana, and later was appointed special agent for Illinois and Michigan for the Atlas. He was appointed to his present position January 1, 1909. He is a director of the Fire Insurance Club of Chicago, and Most Loyal Gander of the Illinois pond of the Order of Blue Goose.

JOHN HANCOCK MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, of Boston, was chartered by act of the legislature of Massachusetts, approved April 21, 1862. The avowed object of the organization was that it should serve as an exponent of the principle of the Massachusetts Non-forfeiture Law of 1861. This law provided that no policy should be forfeited or canceled for non-payment of premiums, but that in case of such default the policy should nevertheless be continued in force as long as the funds in the hands of the company, as fixed by the law to the credit of this policy, would pay the cost of such extended insurance. This law was the first legislative recognition of the equities under policies the premium payment on which had been discontinued before the end of the premium term stipulated in the contract. Under the direct operation of this act the John Hancock paid more than \$500,000 to the widows and orphans of policy-holders. There were crudities in this law which became very apparent in its application, especially to the endowment contracts that afterwards came to be so large an element in the business of the life companies, and it has since been considerably modified, still retaining the original principle of the policy-holder's equity, but varying the manner of its application. The operations of this original Non-forfeiture Act, although applicable only to the companies incorporated in Massachusetts, had, both in example and in competition, a very great influence in liberalizing the practice of all the other companies, until it was soon rare to find a life insurance policy offered that did not recognize in some degree the equity in the reserve to a retiring member.

The first president of the company was George P. Sanger, holding office until August, 1873, when he was succeeded by L. A. Lyon, and he by George Thornton, June, 1874. Stephen H. Rhodes was elected president in March, 1879, having for some years previously held the office of insurance commissioner of Massachusetts and continued in the office until his death in 1909.

Soon after the accession of President Rhodes the company, in addition to the ordinary business, engaged in the prosecution of industrial insurance, the distinguishing feature of which is the weekly collection of the premiums and the issuance of policies for smaller amounts than is usual in the ordinary business. From the outset this business developed with great activity. Through the initiative of the company the law relating to surrender values was changed to make payable in cash all those applying to policies where the weekly premium is less than fifty cents. The steady and substantial progress of the company is shown by the successive annual records published in the reports of the insurance departments.

The president of the company is Roland O. Lamb; vice-president, Arnold A. Rand; secretary, Walton L. Crocker.

JOHNSON, ALBERT M., president of the National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America, Chicago, is a native of Ohio, and was born at Oberlin, May 31, 1872. He was educated in the public schools of his native town and in Oberlin College. After graduation from Cornell University, in the class of 1895, he engaged in railroading, later entering life insurance. He was vice-president and treasurer of the National Life, and was elected president in January, 1906. He is president of the North American Cold Storage Company, and a director of the Broadway Savings & Trust Company and the Columbus Safe Deposit Company.

JOHNSON, GEORGE K., president of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, was born in Bucks county, Pa., December 11, 1848, of Quaker parentage. He was educated at the Friends' Academy and at the Friends' Central School at Philadelphia, from which he graduated in 1866. His first business vocation was that of a clerk in a Philadelphia manufacturing house. In 1880 he was in business for himself, being a member of the firm of Belknap, Johnson & Powell, manufacturers of umbrellas, which became the largest in the trade in the United States. Mr. Johnson became a member of the board of trustees of the Penn Mutual Life in 1889. He was elected vice-president of the company in April, 1897, and elected president in 1906. He is a member of the Union League Club of Philadelphia, Governor of the Bucks County Country Club; also president of the Philadelphia and Langhorne Street Railway Company, and a director in several financial institutions, and is connected with many other enterprises and charitable institutions.

JOHNSON, HARRY ERNEST, assistant secretary of the Phoenix Mutual Life insurance company, Hartford, Conn., was born in Washington, D. C., July 30, 1873. He was educated in the

public schools and business college, and entered the insurance business. He entered the employ of the Phoenix Mutual as clerk in 1899, and was appointed to his present position in May, 1909.

JOHNSON, J. WILLIAM, secretary Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, is a native of Newark, N. J., where he was born of American parents, April 21, 1849. He was educated in the public schools of his native city, and after a year's service in a fire insurance office entered the employ of the Mutual Benefit Life in 1865, at the age of sixteen. He has served the company continually since in various capacities, and was elected to his present position in May, 1905.

JOHNSON, WILLIAM COLET, New York manager of the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company, was born at Sag Harbor, Long Island, January 28, 1876, and is of Holland descent, his ancestors being among the earlier Dutch settlers on Long Island. He received a common school education, and entered the insurance business in New York in 1892, becoming city manager of the Phoenix Mutual in 1901. He took an active part in the protest of the agent against the restrictions of the Armstrong laws, substantial modifications of which were secured before enactment, and is well known as a writer on insurance and economic subjects.

JOSEPH, JAMES F., vice-president of the Commonwealth Insurance Company of New York, is a native of Philadelphia, Pa., where he was born July 25, 1864. He received a public school education, and began his business career as errand boy in a book publishing house. In 1883, he was connected with the central department of the American Insurance Company of Philadelphia at Cincinnati. In 1888, he was appointed examiner in the western department of the Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn, subsequently being appointed special agent, and in 1898 he was appointed assistant manager of the western department of the Manchester Assurance Company. In November, 1903, he was appointed assistant manager of the western department of the North British and Mercantile insurance company at Chicago and in April, 1908, he resigned that position to become vice-president of the Commonwealth Insurance Company of New York.

JOURNALISM, INSURANCE. [See Insurance Journalism.]

JOURNALISTS' ASSOCIATION, INSURANCE. [See Once a Year Club.]

JOYCE, WILLIAM B., president of the National Surety Company of New York, was born in Utica, N. Y., December 28, 1866, and received a public school education. He began his business experience in the telephone business, and for some years was manager of the Northwestern Telephone Exchange company at Fargo, N. D. In 1892 he became general agent of the Missouri, Kansas

and Texas Trust Company at St. Paul and later became general agent of the National Surety Company of Kansas City in the same territory. In 1897 he was appointed northwestern manager of the National Surety Company of New York, then just organized, with headquarters at St. Paul, and in 1904 was elected president of the company. He is a director of the company, and also a director of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, N. Y., the American Light and Traction Company and the Western Gas Company.

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KANSAS CITY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Kansas City, Mo. Organized 1895; capital, \$100,000. J. B. Reynolds, president; F. W. Fleming, secretary.

KANSAS ASSOCIATION OF LIFE UNDERWRITERS was organized at a meeting held in Topeka, in November, 1907, and officers were elected as follows: President, S. E. Barber; vice-president, H. C. Hansen; second vice-president, J. M. Knopp; secretary, Charles A. Moore, Topeka; treasurer, John P. Moss. The present officers are: President, E. S. Clarke; secretary, Charles A. Moore, Topeka.

KANSAS CITY LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION of Kansas City, Mo., was organized there in October, 1888, electing C. D. Whitehead, president; J. E. Lord and J. A. Lewis, vice-presidents, and C. D. Mills, secretary. The present officers, elected at the annual meeting in January, 1910, are: President, Charles L. Scott; vice-presidents, Charles L. Barbee and Homer McElhaney; secretary and treasurer, George L. Dyer; executive committee: J. P. Somerville, chairman.

KANSAS, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1871-1910. The insurance department of Kansas was established by act of March 9, 1871. The insurance superintendents are appointed by the Governor for a term of four years. The superintendents have been:

William C. Webb,	.	1872-1873	Simon H. Snider,	.	1893-1895
Ed. Russell,	.	1873-1874	George T. Anthony,	.	1895-1896
H. Clarkson,	:	1874-1875	A. P. Riddle,	.	1896-1897
Orrin T. Welch,	.	1875-1883	Webb McNall,	.	1897-1899
Richard B. Morris,	.	1883-1887	Willard V. Church,	.	1899-1903
Daniel W. Wilder,	.	1887-1891	Charles H. Luling,	.	1903-1907
William H. McBride,	.	1891-1893			

Charles W. Barnes is the present commissioner, appointed for the term beginning 1907.

KEELOR, REINARD S., vice-president of the Empire State Casualty Company, New York, was born of German-American parentage in Upper Providence, Montgomery county, Pa., November 24, 1851. He is a graduate of Ursinus College and of Jefferson Medical College, class of 1875. He engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery, and was also a claim adjuster for several years. He organized the Philadelphia Casualty Company and was

its secretary until October 30, 1907, and in that year he was elected to his present position having charge of the company's casualty business. He is chairman of the committee on health statistics of the International Association of Accident Underwriters, and a member of the executive committee.

KEENEY, GEORGE E., president of the Hartford Life Insurance Company, was born in South Manchester, Conn., March 22, 1849. His education was obtained in the public schools, Manchester Academy and Cheshire school. He was employed in the silk mills at South Manchester until he reached the age of 19, and then entered the woolen manufacturing business, in which he has been engaged to the present time. He was a member of the Connecticut State Senate in 1889 and 1893, paymaster-general on Governor Cooke's staff during 1897 and 1898, and a member of the Connecticut Constitutional Convention, 1902.

KELLY, JOHN A., manager of New York metropolitan district for the Fire Association of Philadelphia, was born near Manchester, England, in 1861. His insurance career was commenced with the Northern Assurance Company on the establishment of the New York department under the management of Henry H. Hall in 1882. He was given a special agency of the Northern in the states of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, then transferred to Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, and West Virginia. He severed his connection in a few years and accepted a similar position with the Queen in Ohio and West Virginia. This continued until 1891, when he joined the ranks of the Scottish Union and National in a similar capacity in Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, and Tennessee. At the close of 1893 he was called to the Hartford office and appointed general agent, and in March, 1900, was appointed superintendent of agents of the Scottish Union and National. He was appointed manager of the Fire Association in 1902. In April, 1904, he became associated with Samuel P. Blagden in the local fire insurance business, the firm taking the name of Blagden, Kelly & Co., and later Blagden, Kelly & Fuller, and representing the Fire Association, The Boston Insurance Company, Georgia Home Insurance Company, Pittsburg Underwriters and other companies. The firm was dissolved early in 1907, following the death of Mr. Blagden; the business however being continued under the firm name of Kelly & Fuller. He is president of the Franklin Insurance Company of Washington, D. C., and a director of the Old Colony Insurance Company of Boston, Western Reserve Insurance of Cleveland, Michigan Commercial Insurance Company of Lansing, and the Potomac Insurance Company of Washington, D. C.

KELSEY, JOSEPH A., United States manager of the Aachen & Munich of Aix-la-Chapelle, was born at St. Mary's Ohio, in 1858. He began the insurance business in an office at Denver, Col., in 1880, and a year afterwards took a special agency for the New York Underwriters' Agency. On February 1, 1894, he be-

came special agent for the Insurance Company of North America and Pennsylvania Fire for the state of Iowa with headquarters at Des Moines. Two years later he was transferred to the Indiana field. In January, 1890, he was appointed assistant manager of the western department of the Royal, with headquarters at Chicago. Beginning with the year 1897, he organized the western department of the Aachen & Munich at Chicago. In January, 1902, the western department was consolidated with the eastern department in New York, and he was placed in charge as United States manager.

KELSEY, HORATIO NELSON, manager of the western department of the Sun Insurance Office of London, was born at St. Mary's Ohio, June 14, 1865. He received a common school education, taking also a special course in Butler University, and subsequently began his insurance career as clerk in a local agency. In 1888, he was appointed special agent of the London Assurance Corporation for Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri, and Kansas, and from 1890 to 1901, was state agent of the Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society for Indiana and Illinois. In the latter year he was appointed assistant manager of the western department of the Sun Insurance Office, and was appointed to his present position in January, 1904. In 1908, he was elected president of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Northwest.

KELSEY, OTTO, president Ætna Indemnity Company, is a native of Rochester, N. Y., where he was born November 11, 1852. He was educated in a rural district school, and later learned the printer's trade. He later studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1880, and entered upon the practice of law in Geneseo, Livingston county, N. Y. He was a member of the assembly of the New York legislature from 1894 to 1902. He was appointed deputy comptroller of the state in 1903, later becoming comptroller, and was elected comptroller in 1904. He was appointed superintendent of insurance in May, 1906, and resigned in 1909 to become First Deputy State Comptroller; a position he resigned in 1910 to accept the presidency of the Ætna Indemnity Company.

KENDALL, FREDERICK A., general agent of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company for northeastern Ohio, with headquarters at Cleveland, is a retired United States army officer, now actively engaged in promoting the good work of life insurance. He was born at Concord, N. H., August 28, 1838, and was graduated from Bowdoin College in the class of 1860. His bent was toward journalism, but, the Civil War coming on, he enlisted as a private in the Eleventh Indiana Volunteers, and when his three-months term of service expired joined the Fourth New Hampshire Volunteers, with the rank of lieutenant, and fought to the close of the war, which found him with a captain's commission. The taste for military life thus acquired led him to enter the regular army of the United States in 1866 as a lieutenant, and in due course of time he

was promoted to a captaincy. He did detached service from 1876 to 1880 as professor of military service and tactics at Brooks Military Academy at Cleveland, Ohio, and during the same year he was aide-de-camp, with the rank of colonel, to Governors Young and Bishop in the Ohio National Guard. He was retired from the regular army for disability and placed on the retired list in 1885 and promoted to be major on the retired list April 23, 1904. The following year Major Kendall enlisted for life insurance as general agent of the Penn Mutual Life, taking northeastern Ohio as his field. He was one of the organizers and the first president of the Cleveland Life Underwriters' Association, and was a member of the executive committee of the National Association of Life Underwriters from 1893 to 1902. In the latter year he was elected second vice-president of the organization.

KENNY, J. J., Pacific coast manager of the Western Assurance company and formerly vice-president and managing director of the Western Assurance Company, and vice-president of the British America Assurance Company, of Toronto, was born in London, England, in 1846. His parents removed to Canada when he was but a youth, and he was educated at Hamilton, Ontario, and began his insurance career as a clerk in a local agency in that city. Subsequently he was employed in the office of the Canada Life Insurance Company, and after two years' service there joined the staff of the Western. He filled successively the positions of inspector, secretary, and managing director, to which latter office he was appointed in 1880, and vice-president, to which he was elected in 1895. In 1892 he was also elected vice-president of the British American Assurance Company. Mr. Kenny retired as vice-president and manager in December, 1906, and later was appointed manager of the Pacific coast department of the Western Assurance.

KENTUCKY ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS, was organized at Frankfort, in that state, February 14, 1896, for the encouragement of proper practices in fire underwriting and the mutual protection of members, and the following officers were elected: President, A. G. Simrall; vice-president, G. L. Payne; secretary and treasurer, A. H. Robinson. The present officers, elected at the annual meeting in May, 1910, are: President, S. D. Langley, Madisonville; vice-presidents, Thomas C. Timberlake, W. R. Fisher, Fred J. Hummel; secretary and treasurer, Owen R. Mann, Louisville; executive committee: Alfred Pirtle, chairman; David Banks, Jr., H. Clay McKee, Thomas S. Dugan, A. G. Renaud.

KENTUCKY BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS. This association is the successor of the old Kentucky and Tennessee Board having jurisdiction in Kentucky, and was organized at a meeting in Louisville, November 15, 1905. Officers were elected as follows: President, William Sowards; vice-president, B. F. Weitzel; secretary, Claude Snyder. The present officers, elected at the

annual meeting November 17, 1909, are: President, John H. Curry; vice-president, J. M. Picton; secretary, A. L. Johnson.

KENTUCKY, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1870-1910. The insurance bureau is a department of the state auditor's office, the official in charge being appointed by the state auditor for four years, bearing the title of insurance commissioner. The following is a list of the commissioners from the organization of the bureau:

Gustavus W. Smith, . . .	1870-1875	David N. Comingore, . . .	1896-1897
Bedford Leslie, . . .	1875-1880	Will H. Stone, . . .	1897-1900
Leslie C. Norman, . . .	1880-1889	John B. Chenault, . . .	1900-1903
Henry F. Duncan, . . .	1889-1896	Henry R. Prewitt, . . .	1903-1907

Charles W. Bell is the present commissioner.

KENTUCKY STATE FIRE PREVENTION ASSOCIATION was organized in January, 1910, with the following officers: President, William Sowards, Norwich Union; vice-president, C. L. Foster, Continental; secretary and treasurer, A. F. Bolling, Spring Garden; executive committee: A. I. MacPherson, St. Paul, chairman; W. P. Fishback, Royal; R. G. Crowell, Germania; M. B. Russell, Firemans Fund; J. H. Kemper, Hoffman General Agency; J. L. Smith, Hamburg Bremen; H. A. Haskell, National Union.

KEYSTONE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa. Organized December, 1884. Frederick A. Downes, president; William M. Burgess, secretary.

KIEFER, FRED W., was born in Allegheny, Pa., May 27, 1852. He entered the fire insurance business in his native city, and was secretary of the National of Allegheny, Pa., from 1876 to March 1, 1888, when he was appointed resident secretary of the North British and Mercantile of England, for western Pennsylvania with headquarters at Pittsburg, Pa. Has represented the North British as local agent and resident secretary since November 9, 1881.

KING, WILLIAM H., vice-president of the Ætna Insurance Company of Hartford, was born in that city July 4, 1840, and is the son of Seth King, who was connected with the company over forty-four years. Mr. King received his education in the public schools and the high school at Hartford, and after three months' service in the army during the war, and five years in the hardware business as a clerk, he entered the office of the Ætna in 1862. He was appointed second assistant secretary in 1888, first assistant secretary in 1892, and secretary in 1893. He was elected vice-president of the company in May, 1907.

KINGSLEY, DARWIN P., president of the New York Life Insurance Company, was born at Alburgh, Vt., May 5, 1857, of English and French ancestry. He was graduated in 1881 from the University of Vermont with the degree of A.B., and from the

same institution received the degree of A.M. in 1884, and LL.D. in 1904. He was elected a trustee of the university in 1897. His experience with the outside world began with school teaching, but, removing to Colorado in 1881, he became a newspaper editor and took an active part in politics. He was a member of the Republican National Convention in 1884. For one term, 1887-8, Mr. Kingsley was auditor of state and superintendent of insurance of Colorado. At the expiration of his term of office he accepted an offer from the New York Life to join its forces in the east. He was connected with the company's Boston management 1889-91, and on the accession of Mr. McCall as president was called to the home office to take the important post of superintendent of agencies. In April, 1898, he was elected a trustee and third vice-president, and in 1903 vice-president, and was elected president in June, 1907. Mr. Kingsley is a director of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, a trustee of the University of Vermont, and a member of the finance committee, and a director in the Citizen's Central National Bank of New York city.

KINNE, C. MASON, assistant - manager of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company for the Pacific coast, was born near Syracuse, N. Y., April 11, 1841, but has been a resident of California since early in 1859, with the exception of nearly three years' service in Virginia during the war. Previous to 1862 he was employed in San Francisco as an accountant, and after his return entered the National Insurance Company as city agent, May 1, 1866. When that company reinsured its business he was employed in the Pacific Insurance Company as city agent and adjuster until October, 1871, when the Chicago fire put it out of existence, its business being reinsured in the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company, with which he has been ever since successively as city agent, special agent, adjuster, and assistant manager of the Pacific department. He has occupied the latter position since 1889. He has been a writer on insurance, and is the author of what is known as the Kinne Rule for apportioning losses on non-concurrent policies, which was adopted by the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Pacific in 1885. [See Non-concurrent Policies.]

KLINE, HENRY OSCAR, special agent of the Etna of Hartford for western Pennsylvania, is a native of Hartleton, Pa., where he was born March 6, 1849. He served with the 184th Pennsylvania in the Civil War. After teaching school from 1866 to 1870 he entered the insurance business, serving several companies as special and local agent, and, meanwhile, reading law. He was admitted to the bar, but preferred the occupation of fire underwriting, and was adjuster or special agent in turn for the Queen, Connecticut Fire, Fireman's Fund, and Etna. He is now the special agent of the latter company with headquarters at Pittsburgh. Mr. Kline was president of the Underwriters' Association of the Middle Department in 1892-3.

KNOTT, WILLIAM V., state treasurer and insurance commissioner of Florida, was born in Terrell county, Georgia, November 24, 1863. He received a common school education, and was engaged for a time in agricultural and horticultural pursuits. He was auditor of state for six years, and was appointed to his present position in February, 1903, being elected for the full term of four years in 1904, and again in 1908.

KNOX, JOHN B., secretary of the Phoenix Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., was born in that city April 30, 1857. He was educated in the public schools, and at the age of fifteen years entered the office of the Phoenix as a clerk. His whole business life from 1872 has been devoted to that company. By successive advancements he attained a special agency in 1882, and from that year until 1891 he had charge of the company's business in western New England. In 1891 he was appointed assistant secretary, and January 9, 1907, secretary. Mr. Knox was chairman of the Hartford Board of Fire Underwriters several years.

KOHLER, FRANK K., was born at Mariner's Harbor, Staten Island, N. Y., March 29, 1860, of American parentage. He was educated in the public schools, and has spent all his business life in insurance. He was New York general agent of the ordinary department of the John Hancock Mutual Life from 1892 to 1903, and was president of the Life Underwriters' Association of New York, in 1901. He is a member of the Union League Club, New York, vice-president of the West Side Republican Club, N. Y., and was a member of the Republican County Committee for ten years. He is also treasurer of the Verde Chief Copper Company of Arizona, vice-president Cooperative Finance and Securities Company, Philadelphia, Pa. He was elected agency director of the Great Eastern Casualty Company in 1905, and went with the Empire State Surety Company as agency director in 1907, and in 1908, was appointed superintendent of agents of the Atlantic Casualty Company, which he resigned in 1909 and accepted a position as manager of the industrial department of the Reading Mutual Life. He resigned the latter position in 1909 and in 1910 was appointed superintendent of agents of the Great Northern Life Insurance Company of Wausau, Wis.

KREMER, JAMES BRAINERD, is a native of the Cumberland Valley of Pennsylvania. He attended Dickinson College at Carlisle, Pa., three years, but was later graduated from Franklin and Marshall College at Lancaster, Pa. For some time he was engaged in teaching in academies and the high school of Lancaster, and was several years bookkeeper in one of the stores of that city. In 1872 he began the local agency business at Philadelphia. In 1880 he entered on field work as special agent for the Scottish Commercial and the Lancashire in the middle department. In July, 1883, he became special agent for the middle department of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company, and in January, 1902, was made

general agent of the same company, in charge of its business in Philadelphia and vicinity. He retired from active business July 1, 1909.

KREMER, WILLIAM N., president of the German-American Insurance Company of New York, was born at Carlisle, Pa., in 1851, and is a graduate of Franklin and Marshall College of Lancaster, Pa. He was identified with the German-American over ten years as general agent for the middle department, and was president of the Underwriters' Association of the middle department in 1892. He was appointed to the secretaryship of the company in May, 1896, and in June, 1898, was elected president. Mr. Kremer was chosen president of the Suburban Underwriters' Association of New York in November, 1898, and president of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange in March, 1903. He is also president of the German Alliance Insurance Company of New York.

KYLE, CHRISTOPHER, actuary, born in the town of Sligo, Ireland, July 11, 1832, and was educated at Queen's College, Galway. For many years after coming to this country he was a bank teller, first at St. Louis and afterwards at Memphis, Tenn. He was in the service of the Life Association of America, at St. Louis, from its foundation to its dissolution, and at the latter time was its actuary. He was the special agent in charge of life insurance statistics for the tenth United States census, 1880. Mr. Kyle is now in the office of the New York Life Insurance Company, and is a member of the Actuarial Society of America.

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LADUE, CHARLES A., Secretary Security Mutual Life Insurance Company of Binghamton, N. Y., was born at Cold Springs, N. Y., March 26, 1854. He received a common school education, and entered the railroad business, beginning as a telegrapher. He was general eastern traveling agent of the fast freight lines, and went with "Security" as assistant secretary in 1887. He was elected to his present position in 1908.

LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, New Orleans, La. Organized 1869; capital, \$150,000. John X. Wegmann, president; Joseph Schwartz, secretary.

LAFAYETTE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, La Fayette, Ind. Organized 1905. H. E. Glick, president; W. W. Lane, secretary.

LAKEY, CHARLES D., insurance journalist, was born December 28, 1831, at Palmyra, N. Y. He attended the district school, and had a term at the Palmyra Academy before leaving home at the age of sixteen. He became an expert carriage smith after two years' apprenticeship, and worked at his trade during vacations while studying at the Macedon Academy and at the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, Lima, N. Y. In 1854 he joined the North Ohio Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church and in 1863 he withdrew from the conference owing to ill health, and went into business. Mr. Lakey's first work in life insurance was in the Cleveland agency of the Connecticut Mutual, where in eleven months the premium income advanced from \$8,000 to \$48,000. He was a general agent for the Phoenix Mutual in Chicago, for the State of Illinois from 1865 to 1868, in which year he founded both the *Spectator* and the *American Builder*. In 1883 he associated himself with Mr. Samuel H. Davis in the publication of *Insurance*, which he has continued since Mr. Davis' death in 1903.

LAMAR LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, Jackson, Miss. Organized 1906; capital stock, \$91,540. W. Q. Cole, president; A. C. Jones, vice-president; C. W. Welty, secretary.

LAMB, ROLAND O., president of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston, was born at Beverly, Mass., December 20, 1850. He received his education in the public schools of Beverly, and began business life as a bookkeeper in a manufac-

turing house, where he remained five years. In January, 1872, he entered the service of the John Hancock as a bookkeeper. In March, 1889, he became chief clerk of the company; in May, 1894, secretary (which position he resigned January 12, 1903), and in May, 1895, he was elected a director of the company and second vice-president. February, 1899, he was elected vice-president, and president, June 21, 1909.

LAMEY, H. T., manager of the western department of the British America and Western Assurance Companies of Toronto, with headquarters at Denver, Col., was born in northwestern Pennsylvania in 1856. His early vocation was journalism, which he left to enter the insurance business in 1882 as special agent for the Niagara Fire Insurance Company in Missouri and Kansas. In 1883 he went into the service of the British America, and in 1891 he was made manager of the western department at Denver. In 1893 the Western of Toronto was added. In 1906 the Imperial Fire Insurance Company was organized at Denver and he was selected as President of the Company, a position which he still holds. Besides being a frequent contributor to the Insurance Press and associations, he is the author of the "Memoirs of Nat H. Jones" a satirical biography of an insurance agent, and also of "Side Lights," dealing with the office problems of the business.

LANDIS, ABB., consulting actuary and counselor, Nashville, Tenn., is a native of Tennessee and was born on a farm in Bedford county, August 9, 1856. He received a common school and college education, graduating from University of Nashville in 1875, followed by a post graduate course in Vanderbilt University, and graduated from Cumberland University, school of law, in 1879. He practiced law in Florida and Tennessee from 1880 to 1888, and also engaged in newspaper work in the meantime as editor and publisher, and in the latter year gave up his general law practice and engaged in life insurance work, which for the last fifteen years has been devoted largely to fraternal insurance, and his services as consulting actuary and counselor have been sought by numerous fraternal societies in the United States and Canada in the work of re-adjusting their rates, and in litigation. He is also an extensive writer on fraternal insurance matters and the author of several books relating to fraternal insurance.

LANE, WILLIAM B., vice-president of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company, was born in New Jersey April 10, 1839. He was graduated from Princeton College in 1861 and Bellevue Hospital in 1864. For several years he served as surgeon in the United States army, after which he practiced medicine until 1872. In that year he became connected with the Manhattan Life, and was for many years superintendent of agencies. In 1901 he was elected second vice-president, and vice-president in June, 1905.

LANGHAM, ARTHUR GRANVILLE, fire underwriter. [See Death Roll.]

LARTER, ARTHUR ELY, vice-president American Insurance Company of Newark, N. J., was born in Newark, of American parentage, November 6, 1871. He received a public school education, and began his business career in fire insurance. He was connected with the Continental Insurance Company of New York for fourteen years in the office and field as special agent and later as general agent until he entered the service of the American of Newark.

LAW, FRANK E., second assistant secretary of the Fidelity and Casualty company, New York, is a resident of Montclair, N. J., and was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., October 25, 1869. He was educated in the public schools of Brooklyn, N. Y., and East Orange, N. J., and graduated from the Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, N. J., in 1892. He was employed by W. D. Forbes & Co., machinists and mechanical engineers, and became connected with the Fidelity and Casualty company January 1, 1893. He was the originator of fly-wheel insurance, and has done important work in the development of actuarial methods adapted to liability insurance. He was and is chairman of the committee on rates and manual of the Liability Conference; devised the method by which the conference deduced rates from statistics of liability insurance, and is the author of "A Method of Deducing Liability Rates," published in 1908, joint author with William Newell of "The Prevention of Industrial Accidents," published in 1909, and author of "Some Details of the Calculation of Liability Loss Reserves."

LAW, GEORGE W., member of the firm of Law Bros., western managers for the Royal Insurance Company, with headquarters at Chicago, Ill., was born at Cincinnati, O., August 6, 1853. He was educated at the old Chickering Institute, and entered the insurance business soon after leaving school.

LAW, JOHN HUGH, one of the managers of the western department of the Royal Insurance Company at Chicago, Ill., was born at Savannah, Ga., August 17, 1836. He was educated at Heron College, Cincinnati, Ohio, and in the fall of 1852 entered the Cincinnati agency of the Royal Insurance Company as secretary to his father, Dr. John S. Law, then agent of the company at Cincinnati. In 1871 he was taken into partnership with his father, and became manager of that department upon the death of his father in 1877. On the consolidation of the central department at Cincinnati and the northwestern department at Chicago in 1895, he became manager of the western department with his brother, under the firm name of Law Brothers. He was four times elected mayor of Loveland, Ohio, and also held other important state and local offices.

LAWRENCE, THOMAS F., secretary of the Hartford Life Insurance Company, was born in Hartford, February 5, 1877. He was educated in the public schools of Hartford, and was graduated from Yale University in the class of 1899. He began his insurance career

with the Aetna Life Insurance Company soon after completing his college course, and entered the services of the Hartford Life in 1903. He was appointed assistant secretary of the company in the latter part of that year, and was elected to his present position in September, 1907.

LAWSON, FREDERIC W., United States manager of the London Guarantee and Accident Company, with headquarters in Chicago, has spent his entire business career in insurance, and entered the business at the age of fifteen. He is a native of Nova Scotia, and was born of English parentage in Halifax, November 8, 1870. He was appointed to his present position in 1909.

LAW UNION AND ROCK INSURANCE COMPANY of London was founded A. D. 1825. • A. F. Shaw, manager United States branch, Chicago, Ill.

LAY, ROBERT DWIGHT, secretary-treasurer and director of the National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America, Chicago, was born in Chicago September 30, 1875. He was educated in the public schools of Chicago and in the Michigan Military Academy, from which he graduated in 1894. He was elected to his present position in insurance in 1906, and is also vice-president and director of the North American Cold Storage Company, secretary and director of the National Life Building Company.

LAYTON, FRANK D., second assistant secretary of the National Fire insurance company, Hartford, was born at South Norwalk, Conn., of American parentage, December 12, 1879. He was educated in the public and high schools, and began his business career in a local agency office in 1895. He was appointed an inspector for the New England Insurance Exchange in 1901; a year later becoming an inspector for the Underwriters' Association of the Middle Department, and in 1903 was appointed an inspector for the National Fire. He was successively special agent, and general agent at the home office, and was elected to his present position in 1909.

LEE, FERGUS GERALD, vice-president of the Sun Insurance Company of New Orleans, was born in that city January 14, 1861. His education was acquired in private schools and Lord's Academy, New Orleans. His first vocation was that of clerk in a notion store, but at the age of twenty years he entered the office of the Sun Mutual and has been in its service ever since. He has filled or been connected with every department of the company except the presidency, and was appointed secretary pro tem. in 1887 and elected secretary in 1894, and in January, 1906, elected second vice-president, and in January, 1908, elected vice-president. Mr. Lee is also general agent for Louisiana of the Connecticut Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, and a member of the insurance firm of Janvier and Lee, general agents for Louisiana and Mississippi of

the Sun Insurance Office of London, and Palatine Insurance Company, Ltd., of London. He is president of the Union Homestead Association of New Orleans, and a director in other corporations.

LEE, JAMES MORGAN, actuary of the Berkshire Life Insurance Company, was born at Mount Vernon, on Galveston Bay, Tex., February 2, 1844. He was educated at private schools and Everest's Military School at Hamden, Conn. Mr. Lee has been actuary of the Berkshire Life for the past thirty years. He is one of the charter members of the Actuarial Society of America.

LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING INSURANCE IN 1909.
In the preparation of the matter following, the publishers are indebted to the digest of insurance cases published by *Rough Notes*, Indianapolis.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

WAIVER. Plaintiff applied to defendant's agent for a renewal policy, to which, when delivered, plaintiff objected because it did not provide for sick benefits. The agent, after assuring plaintiff that he would be protected in the meantime, returned the policy, and was informed by defendant's general agents that a new application would be required, and that on its receipt the old policy would be canceled and a new one issued, knowing that unless the premium was paid on the next day the old policy would be forfeited according to its terms. The soliciting agent made no demand for the premium, and testified that he knew plaintiff was solvent and able to pay the premium when demanded. Defendant's managing agents retained the old policy, and did nothing until plaintiff was injured before a new policy was issued or the premium collected, when a forfeiture was claimed. *Held*, That such facts established a waiver of payment on the date specified in the policy. A "waiver" may be inferred from any circumstances which show that both parties understood that payment of the premium would not be required at a specified date. An estoppel against forfeiture of a policy for non-payment is the same where the agent has actual authority to solicit insurance, take and forward the application, deliver the policy and to collect the premium, and to continue negotiations for a proposed change in the policy as it would be in case of an individual insurer who is himself present and acting.—*Continental Casualty Co. v. Bridges* (Tex. C. C. A.). 114 Southwestern Reporter, 170.

BREACH OF CONTRACT. The failure of the officers of the home office of a fraternal benefit society to return assessments to the representatives of insured upon learning that his death was directly due to employment in a prohibited occupation did not operate as a waiver by the home office of the by-law of the society exempting it from liability for death due to such employment, where there was

no demand made for a return of the assessments, nor failure to do any act which it was the society's duty to do to avoid a waiver. A waiver of the exemption of a fraternal benefit society from liability for death due to employment in a prohibited occupation must be by the home office where the contract is made with it.

Where the rule of a fraternal benefit society against engaging in the occupation of brakeman only rendered the certificate void as to any claim for death directly due to such occupation, and the liability of the society for death from any other cause still continued, and there was also a social feature connected with the society, the society did not waive its right to rely on such exemption from liability by the acceptance of assessments with knowledge that the member had engaged in such occupation, for it had the right to assume that the payment of assessments was for the benefits still open to the member, notwithstanding his occupation. Where a fraternal benefit society, in its very first communication to the clerk of the local camp, and also in its first communication to the attorneys for the beneficiary, definitely put its defense to the certificate on the ground that insured came to his death by accident directly due to employment in a prohibited occupation, and in a subsequent communication to the attorneys again denied liability, but gave the privilege of presenting proofs of death to the society, if the attorneys saw fit to do so, stating that, by furnishing the blanks, the society did not waive the right to deny liability, there was no waiver of the defense that insured was engaged in a prohibited occupation, on the ground that the society had required or permitted the beneficiary to incur expense in preparing proofs of death.—*Showalter v. Modern Woodmen of America* (Mich. S. C.) : 120 Northwestern Reporter, 994.

JURISDICTION. An appearance for the sole purpose of raising the question of jurisdiction and removing the case from a State court to a Federal Circuit Court does not amount to a general appearance in the suit. The company was not authorized to do business in the State and had no representatives there. Upon the death of the insured the company, at the request of the beneficiary, sent a medical examiner into the State for the purpose of making an examination of the body of the insured, clothing him with full authority to adjust the claim. While in the State for this purpose process was served upon him as agent of the company. The company contended that he was not a person authorized to receive service of process on behalf of the company. *Held*, That, in view of 2 Mo. Rev. St. 1899, sec. 7992, which, among other things, provides that service on one "who adjusts or settles a loss" is service on the company, the service was good. A foreign accident insurance company which has policies outstanding in the State, and has and exercises the right to investigate losses thereunder, to examine the body of the deceased insured in proper cases, and to adjust and settle losses within the State, is doing business therein so as to support service of process upon a local agent within the

State, conformably to 2 Mo. Rev. St. 1899, sec. 7992, providing for the service of process in actions against foreign insurance companies. A finding of a Federal Circuit Court that a foreign insurance company was not induced by fraud or artifice to send its medical representative into the State, clothed with authority to settle a loss, so as to permit service of process on him in an action against the company, will not be set aside by the Federal Supreme Court as clearly erroneous, where the lower court might have found on the testimony that there was a bona fide attempt to settle the controversy between the parties, and that it was only upon failure to reach a settlement that service of summons was made upon such medical representative as the agent of the company.—Commercial Mut. Acc. Co. v. Davis (U. S. S. C.): 29 Supreme Court Reporter, 445. United States Supreme Court Advance Sheets, 445.

"VOLUNTARY EXPOSURE"—CONSTRUCTION. Either reckless or deliberate encountering of known danger, or danger so obvious that a reasonably prudent man would have observed and avoided it, if the circumstances were not such as necessitated the encountering thereof, is a "voluntary exposure" within the meaning of a clause in an accident insurance policy limiting the liability of the company in case of an injury resulting from "voluntary exposure to unnecessary danger or obvious risk of injury." Unconsciousness of the danger at the moment of injury does not excuse the insured, except in those instances in which he was ignorant of the danger and under no duty, from the obviousness thereof, to know its existence. If the danger is obvious, and there is nothing in the situation of the insured or the circumstances surrounding him that in any way precludes deliberation, freedom of action, or choice of conduct, such as a sudden peril, which he had no reason to expect, or the like, and he encounters it, and is injured, the exposure is "voluntary." The rights of the parties to a contract of insurance are determined by the contract and not by the legal rules and principles of the law of negligence, although it is well settled that the insured must exercise at least ordinary care, and failure to do so is negligence in a case determined by the law of negligence. The insured was employed in a railroad shop. It was his custom to ride towards his home when the train was going that way. On the evening he was killed he stepped on an engine. Instead of going into the cab, he stood on the step, swinging from the side, and looking back in the direction of the shop. While in this position his body came in contact with a water column, knocking him off the engine and killing him. In an action on the policy the court instructed the jury that they might find a verdict for the beneficiary if they believed from the facts, circumstances, and evidence that the water tank was a dangerous obstruction, unless they should further believe that the danger was known to the insured and could have been reasonably expected by him. *Held*, That the court erred in giving the instruction, since the proposition involved in it submitted to the jury a matter which it was the duty of the court to pass

upon and declare as a matter of law.—*Diddle v. Continental Casualty Company* (W. Va. S. C.): 63 Southeastern Reporter, 962.

IMMEDIATE NOTICE. The word "immediate," as used in a policy of accident insurance, requiring an "immediate notice" of an accident, means a reasonable time after the accident, under the circumstances of the particular case. Where a passenger on a train is struck by a cinder in his eye, and five weeks thereafter is informed by a physician that a cataract is forming, from the accident, and no immediate notice is thereupon given to an accident insurance company, the question whether it was given within a reasonable time is for the jury.

The policy provided further that "affirmative proof" of death or injury must be furnished within two months after such death or injury. The insured had given notice of an accident to the insurance company, and it denied all liability, on the ground that the notice was too late, but thereafter sent insured a form, requesting him to state the facts therein, but denying all liability. The blank was filled out with the sworn statement of the physician who had attended the insured, stating the cause and extent of the injury. *Held*, That although it was not submitted as proof of loss, it nevertheless answered the whole purpose of the policy requirements.

An unqualified refusal by an insurance company to pay a loss, based on facts within the company's knowledge, justifying insured that the furnishing proofs of loss would be useless, is a waiver thereof.—*Hughes v. Central Acc. Ins. Co.* (Pa. S. C.): 71 Atlantic Reporter, 923.

PROOF OF LOSS—WAIVER. Failure to furnish notice of an accident or proof thereof within the time fixed by an accident policy may be waived by the company or its general agent. Waiver of failure to furnish notice and proof of an injury within the time fixed by an accident policy may consist of some act of the company or its general agent inconsistent with the claim that the policy has become inoperative through such failure, such as retaining without objection the proof furnished, or requiring additional proof. A clause in an accident policy limiting the time for the giving of notice and the furnishing of proof of an accident covered by the policy must be strictly construed against the company. Where timely notice of an accident covered by an accident policy was given and the company had every reason to believe that insured intended to present his claim, and the company could not be prejudiced by delay in furnishing proof, slight evidence of waiver of failure to furnish proof within the time fixed will be sufficient. Where the proof of an injury covered by an accident policy was retained by the company without objection, though furnished after the time limited in the policy, and the general agent subsequently wrote to a local agent to procure additional proof and to fill in blanks furnished, a finding of waiver of failure to furnish proof within the time fixed was authorized. An insurance company is

bound by the acts of its general managing agent waiving a failure to furnish proof of an injury within the time fixed by the policy, though it provides that no agent has authority to waive any condition thereof.—*Breeden v. Ætna Life Ins. Co.* (S. D. S. C.): 122 Northwestern Reporter, 348.

ASSESSMENT INSURANCE.

CHANGE OF BY-LAWS—VALIDITY. Where a fraternal benefit association has not complied with the provisions of section 1, c. 47, p. 266, Acts Neb. 1897, and adopted a representative form of government, its governing body is without power to adopt a constitution or by-law, or to amend the same, changing the terms and obligations of a mutual benefit certificate theretofore issued to one of its members. The constitution and by-laws provided that, on the death of a member, the amount due on his certificate shall be ascertained by deducting from its face value the monthly assessments from the death of the member to the expiration of the life expectancy of such member at time of entry, with 4 per cent. interest thereon. The constitution and by-laws were afterwards changed, increasing the monthly assessments to be collected, but such increased assessments were not demanded or collected from old members, but only from persons thereafter joining and the old members continued to pay at the old rate until the death of the certificate holder. *Held*, That the society in settling with the beneficiaries of the deceased member can not decrease the amount of the recovery, but is entitled to deduct the difference between the rate of the monthly assessment in force when the certificate was issued and the increased rate provided by the amendment, computed from the time when the new rate went into effect up to the date of the death of the member, and not for the balance of the life expectancy of such deceased member.—*Johnson v. Bankers' Union of the World* (Neb. S. C.): 118 Northwestern Reporter, 1104.

SUFFICIENCY. The complaint in an action on a life policy, which was delivered and became operative, need allege only the contract of insurance, the happening of the contingency whereby the company became liable, and the amount of indemnity to which plaintiff is entitled; it being for defendant to plead and prove any non-compliance with a condition on which its liability depends. The by-laws provided that upon failure to pay an assessment within the month for which it was made, the member would be suspended from all rights of the society. They provided further for reinstatement within three months after such default upon payment of all delinquent assessments. The insured died while under suspension, but within the three months' limit. The day following his death one of his children made a tender of all unpaid assessments to the local collector. *Held*, That a tender after death was too late and that there could be no recovery.—*Grand Lodge A. O. U. W. v. Taylor* (Colo. S. C.): 99 Pacific Reporter, (1909), 570.

APPLICATION AND BY-LAWS. Benevolent fraternal associations are not included in the class of insurance companies referred to in Section 1616, Rev. Laws Minn. 1905, which provides that neither the application nor the by-laws shall be considered as a part of the contract, unless incorporated in the policy. According to the by-laws of respondent association the beneficiary fund is applicable to members only, and, to constitute membership in a prospective local lodge, the applicant must pass the physician's examination, be accepted at the head office, and be initiated and receive the obligation after the local lodge is organized. If the applicant is in good health upon the completion of these several steps, he is entitled to receive a certificate of membership. The application was approved by the home office and returned to the local deputy, who delivered it to the applicant with the declaration that it was in force. The lodge was organized a week later, and she was voted in as a member, but was prevented by sickness from attending, and so was not initiated and did not receive the obligation. After the lodge was organized, the certificate was attested by respondent as secretary and by the president, and redelivered to her. *Held*, That she did not become a member of the society, the contract was not completed, and the certificate was void. The beneficiary was secretary of the local lodge. As such he reported to the head office that the applicant had become a member. He paid several assessments, which were received and retained by the head office, in ignorance of the fact that the applicant had not fully complied with the by-laws as to the necessary steps to be taken to become a member. *Held*. That the acceptance of the money did not constitute a waiver by the association of the right to repudiate the transaction and the certificate upon discovery of the facts. On the undisputed evidence the defendant was entitled to judgment notwithstanding the verdict.—Loudon v. Modern Brotherhood of America (Minn. S. C.) : 119 Northwestern Reporter, 425.

CONSTITUTION—CONSTRUCTION. If a provision of the constitution of a benefit association is susceptible of two constructions, it must be given the interpretation most favorable to the beneficiary in the benefit certificate, and the court will also look to any other provision which will aid it in arriving at the meaning of the language used. The word "killed," as used in the constitution of a benefit association, providing that a benefit shall be paid to the beneficiaries named in the certificate of a deceased member "in case of death by accident," but that, if a member suspended for non-payment of dues shall be "injured" during his delinquency, the delinquent shall receive no indemnity therefor, "nor shall his beneficiaries receive anything should he be 'killed' during such period of delinquency," and providing for reinstatement of the delinquent members, refers to the result of the accident, and not to the injury or accident from which death ensues; and therefore, where the death of a member occurred after his reinstatement to membership, and while he was in good standing, the beneficiary named in his certificate was entitled

to benefits under it, though the accident from which death ensued occurred during the member's delinquency. A clause in a certificate issued by a benefit association, providing that the association "shall not be liable * * * in case of disability when caused wholly or in part by any bodily or mental infirmity or disease, dueling, fighting, wrestling, war or riot," does not apply to a case of death, but of disability only.—*Roth v. Travelers' Protective Assn. of America* (Tex. S. C.) : 115 Southwestern Reporter, 31.

By-Laws.—The by-laws of a mutual benefit society provided that if a member's designation of his beneficiaries should become void because of error, etc., the benefit should be paid one-half to the wife and the other half to the children; but, if there were no children, one-half should be paid to the wife and one-half to the member's parents, and, if there were no wife, children, or parents, the benefits should be paid to the member's legal heirs. A member left no children, and a person whom he designated as a beneficiary, naming her as his wife, was not legally married to him. *Held*, That his parents were entitled to the portion of the proceeds designated as her share, as his legal heirs. The society's by-laws not providing for the application of any of the proceeds of the certificate to funeral expenses, an amount designated by the member to be so used would pass to his parents as his legal heirs. The by-laws of a mutual benefit society provided that "persons who are not related to him by blood, but who are dependent upon him, or he on them, for their maintenance, may be designated as beneficiaries." The evidence showed the woman whom he had designated as beneficiary had attended and cared for him during the several months that he was ill. *Held*, That this would not render her eligible to share as beneficiary of his certificate as a member of this class. *Severa et al. v. National Slavonic Soc. of the U. S. et al.* (Wis. S. C.) : 119 Northwestern Reporter, 814.

IMPAIRMENT OF CONTRACT.—A fraternal association issuing a certificate of membership in accordance with the constitution and laws in force, or that may thereafter be made by the Supreme Lodge of the order, may not, by a subsequent change in its by-laws, impair the contract rights of the member without his consent. The by-laws of a fraternal benefit society stipulated that a member committing suicide forfeited all benefits which his beneficiary would otherwise have. They stipulated further that if the member were of unsound mind or a lunatic and had not become so by intemperate, immoral or evil habits, then the benefits would not be forfeited, but provided that the burden of proof was upon the personal representatives to show that the insured was within the exception when the act was committed. The beneficiary showed the insured had committed suicide, but made no attempt to assume the burden of proof to establish the exception. *Held*, That he could not recover. The complaint set forth the certificate, which in terms referred to the constitution and by-laws of the order then in force, and made them a part of the contract, and alleged a compliance with the conditions of

the contract. The society alleged in its answer that the insured had committed suicide, and that the beneficiary's right to recover was subject to the suicide clause of the constitution and by-laws. The beneficiary contends that the society is precluded from relying on the original law because it had specially pleaded the subsequent law and did not specially plead the section as it originally stood. *Held*, That the society might rely on the failure of the beneficiary to prove a compliance with the by-laws in force at the time of the issuance of the certificate, notwithstanding a subsequent change therein.—*Schack v. Supreme Lodge of the Fraternal Brotherhood*, (Cal. C. A.) : 99 Pacific Reporter, 989.

APPROVAL OF APPLICATION.—The by-laws, among other things, provided that the application and medical examination should be approved by the supreme medical examiner. The applicant had pursued all the steps necessary and was duly initiated. His application and medical examination were forwarded to the supreme medical examiner, who approved the same on the following day, but earlier in the same day the applicant was accidentally killed. *Held*, That the approval of the application by the supreme medical director was a condition precedent to beneficial membership, and, as such approval was not had in the lifetime of the applicant, he never became a beneficial member, and his beneficiary has no claim on the benefit fund. The applicant was required to make payment of certain premiums before he was finally accepted into the lodge. He was accidentally killed before his application was accepted by the supreme lodge. The subordinate lodge did not return or tender back these assessments, and the beneficiary claimed that they were estopped to say that he was not a beneficial member. *Held*. That since his membership was never complete, it was not within the power of any of the officers by acts or omissions to make him a member in effect.—*Patterson v. Supreme Commandery United Order of Golden Cross of the World* (Me. S. J. C.) : 71 Atlantic Reporter, 1016.

DESIGNATION OF BENEFICIARY.—Where the constitution of a benevolent association names the persons from whom a member may select a beneficiary to receive an insurance fund, and provides that any beneficial certificate issued to any other person shall be null and void, but reserves the right to the member to change the beneficiary already named and dispose of the proceeds of the certificate by a will, a designation of any person not within any of the classes named, other than by will, is null and void. Where the member of a beneficial association disposes of the proceeds of a beneficial certificate by will it is not necessary that the party thus receiving the fund shall have had an insurable interest in the life of the insured. When a member of a beneficial association, with the consent of the association, has inserted in the certificate the name of a person whom he was not authorized by the constitution to name as beneficiary, and thereafter by will bequeaths the proceeds of the certificate to the person thus illegally designated, the fact that such person was illegally named as beneficiary is of no consequence, as the fund

passes by testamentary disposition, and not by virtue of the designation.—*Middlestadt v. Grand Lodge of Order of Sons of Herman et al.* (Minn. S. C.) : 120 Northwestern Reporter, 37.

VESTED RIGHTS—Where, at the time a member joined a beneficial insurance association, its by-laws did not prohibit him from engaging in the liquor business, an amendment thereafter to that effect, when he was in good standing and without his consent, would not deprive him and his beneficiary of their vested rights under his certificate. The society refused to accept the assessment of the member because he had engaged in the liquor business, which, by a by-law enacted after he became a member, was a prohibited occupation. No further offer to pay assessments was made, and about three months afterwards he died. The society denied liability, because of the failure to tender these other assessments. *Held*, That by wrongfully refusing to accept the assessment, the society waived the right to demand tender of future assessments and forfeit the certificate for failure to pay the same.

The society wrongfully refused to accept an assessment from a member. The member died three months later without having tendered any further assessments, nor was proof of loss made after his death. The society denied liability because of failure to furnish proof of loss as required by the policy. *Held*, That by refusal to accept the assessment the society had waived its right to demand formal proofs of loss.

A benefit insurance order cannot escape liability on a member's certificate because the deceased member did not apply for reinstatement in the order after an illegal and improper attempt to suspend him for nonpayment of dues, which he was not required to tender after the wrongful refusal to accept a tender of an assessment when he was in good standing, and after it had illegally declared his certificate forfeited.—*Barrett v. Grand Lodge A. O. U. W. of State of N. Y.* (N. Y. S. C., Sp. Tr.) : 117 New York Supplement, 125.

FORFEITURE—A mutual benefit association certificate and application for membership provided that a member should be bound by the laws and regulations of the Supreme Lodge, and those thereafter adopted by it, that a failure to pay any assessment as prescribed would render the certificate void, and that a member should pay to the association each authorized assessment according to his age at the date of his application, during life or until otherwise ordered by the Supreme Lodge, which had power to change the assessment at any time. Insured's assessment when he entered was \$3.65, but subsequently the Supreme Lodge, by a by-law or amendment to the constitution, raised its rates; insured's rate being fixed at \$4.25. He paid a few of the increased assessments and then defaulted, was suspended from the association, and paid no subsequent assessments until his death five years afterwards. *Held*, That insured was bound by the increased rate, and, not having paid it, or even the original rate, his certificate became void.—*United Benev. Assn. v. Cass* (Tex. C. C. A.) : 119 Southwestern Reporter, 123.

By-Laws—Fraternal beneficiary associations can impose such terms and conditions upon membership not contrary to law as they may choose, and members must comply with those terms and conditions in order to be entitled to the benefits of membership. A rule of such an association, that a member failing to pay an assessment on or before the last day of the month in which the call is dated "shall stand suspended from all rights, benefits, and privileges of this association without further notice," is a valid rule and self-executing. The by-laws of the society provided that a suspended member would become reinstated upon payment, within thirty days after his suspension, of all arrears of assessments. The member failed to pay his dues and under the by-laws became suspended. He died four days after the limit for reinstatement without having paid up his arrears. His son then sent in the delinquent assessment to the society, which accepted it and mailed a receipt for the same, not knowing of the death of the member. *Held*. That such payment must be made during the life of the applicant for reinstatement. Payment after his death by some other person will not effect the reinstatement, unless such payment be accepted by the association with knowledge of the death. The member had become suspended on account of his failure to pay his assessments. The by-laws provided that reinstatement could be had by payment of arrears within thirty days. After the death of the member his son tendered the delinquent assessments which were accepted by the society, not knowing of the member's death. The son claims that by accepting the delinquent dues the society waived its right to hold the member suspended. *Held*. That "waiver" implies a voluntary relinquishment of a known right, and that the acceptance by the society of the delinquent assessments in ignorance of the insured's death was not a waiver.—*Gifford v. Workmen's Ben. Assn.* (Me. S. J. C.): 72 Atlantic Reporter, 680.

REINSURANCE CONTRACT—Where a beneficial insurance association reinsures the members of another such association, dues to be paid according to the contract with the other associations, and liability in other respects to be measured by its own laws, and receives dues, it cannot after death of such a member assert that it had no authority to make the contract. The society did not plead the non-liability clause in full. At the trial the entire constitution and by-laws were received in evidence by consent. *Held*. That the pleadings should be treated as if amended where the adverse party consented to the admission in evidence of the facts not pleaded. Though the clause of the constitution and laws of a beneficial association providing that the death of a member "by his own hands, whether sane or insane at the time, whether the act be voluntary or involuntary," is a risk not assumed, may not exempt from liability in every case of death by accident, it does exempt from liability for involuntary suicide from causes other than those proceeding from the act of an insane mind.—*Campbell v. Order of Washington* (Wash. S. C.): 102 Pacific Reporter, 410.

FIRE INSURANCE.

INSURANCE OF SEVERAL ITEMS—Where an insurance policy is issued and different classes of property insured, each class being separated from the others and insured for a specific amount, and there is a breach of the condition of the contract as to one class of the property insured, the contract should be considered not as one entire in itself, but as one which is separable and in which the separate amounts specified may be distinguished, and a recovery had for one or more without regard to the other items, provided the contract is not affected by any question of fraud, act condemned by public policy or any increase in the risk of the property insured. A vendee of land occupying the same under an executory contract of purchase, on which he has paid a portion of the purchase price, is an "unconditional and sole owner" in fee simple of the equitable title within the condition of a policy providing that it shall be void if the interest of the insured is other than unconditional and sole ownership of the fee simple title. Where it is shown that the insured truthfully and correctly stated the nature and condition of his title in making the application for insurance, he will not be precluded from recovering in case of loss on account of a contrary title stated in the policy by the underwriter. Where an insurance company did not object, within a reasonable time, that proofs of loss furnished it by the insured were defective (as that the notary public before whom the same were sworn to did not designate his official title nor attach his seal), it must be held that the company waived all defects therein. Where two notes are given in payment of the premium on a fire insurance policy, and no reference is made to them in the policy, nor the validity of the policy is in any way made contingent upon the payment of the notes, the policy is not invalidated by non-payment of the notes at their maturity.—*Arkansas Ins. Co. v. Cox* (Okla. S. C.): 98 Pacific Reporter, 552.

BREACH OF WARRANTY—An insurance policy, by conditions against transfers and incumbrances, was forfeited by the sale of the property and the giving of a purchase price mortgage thereon. Thereafter a soliciting insurance agent, knowing all the facts, and at the instance of a proposed purchaser of the subsequent mortgage, undertook to protect the mortgagee's interest by procuring an assignment of the policy to the purchaser. The policy was sent to the proper officers, who had knowledge of the transfer of the property, and was assigned, and a new premium note taken from the purchaser, all of which was done in compliance with the conditions of the policy. *Held*, That inasmuch as the knowledge of its agent as to the mortgage was the knowledge of the company, and that the breach of the conditions occurred before the assignment, and the purchaser did nothing thereafter to forfeit the policy, the company was estopped to insist on a forfeiture of the policy as against the purchaser. Where the company had knowledge that the policy had become forfeited because of a breach of warranty, it was estopped to claim that in the transaction the agent was the agent of the pur-

chaser so as to defeat the imputation of notice to the company. Where an insurance company has knowledge, both through its insurance agent and adjuster, of facts which avoid the policy in toto and thereafter consents to an assignment of the policy to the purchaser and takes his notes for premiums in lieu of the notes of the seller and retains the premiums paid, and at no time offers to return the same, the company is estopped to set up the invalidity of the policy.—*Padrnos v. Century Fire Ins. Co.* (Iowa S. C.) : 119 Northwestern Reporter, 133.

PROOF OF LOSS—WAIVER: Where insured in a fire policy has been misled into thinking that nothing further would be required of him, and on that account has failed to take further steps which he might have taken to furnish proofs of loss, the company can not take advantage of such failure, induced by it or its authorized agent acting for it, for the purpose of defeating liability under the policy. Insured in a fire policy suffered loss, and notified an agent of the company, and requested that the agent notify the company. The agent wrote to the company, reciting that insured had reported a loss, and requested information as to when the adjuster would adjust the loss. The company replied by letter, reciting that it had received notice of loss under the policy, and that the same would receive attention as early as practicable. Other letters to the same effect passed them, and instead of insisting on formal proof, promised to send adjusters to investigate the loss. *Held*, To justify a finding of a waiver of formal proofs of loss. Immediately after the fire occurred, the insured notified the agent of the company and requested and directed him to inform the company of the loss. Other letters were written the company by the agent at the suggestion of the insured. As to whether or not the agent could act for both the company and the insured, it was held that there is no rule of agency that would forbid this, and since the company had used the agent as the medium for conveying information to the insured, they could not complain on the ground that he acted for both of them.—*Griffith v. Anchor Fire Ins. Co.* (Iowa S. C.) : 120 Northwestern Reporter, 90.

MEASURE OF RECOVERY—The insured building was separated from the adjoining building by a party wall. The owners each had a fee to one-half of the wall and an easement as to the other half. The building adjoining that of the insured's was destroyed by fire, the heat of which sprung and otherwise impaired the stability of the party wall. The jury was instructed that the damage would be the difference in value between the building just before the fire occurred and the same building immediately afterwards. The company contends that this gives to the insured the full value of the party wall, and to the other party the full value of its property insured. *Held*, That the owner of an insured building can recover under his policy for damage by fire to a party wall located one-half on his land and one-half on the adjoining owner's land, though he only owns the

fee to the center of the wall, because the thing insured was not the wall, nor any particular interest in it, but it was insured's house as a house.—*Citizens' Fire Ins. Co. et al. v. Lockridge et al.* (Ky. C. A.) : 71 Atlantic Reporter, 916.

POLICY—CONSTRUCTION: Where the language of a fire policy is susceptible of another than the literal construction, that will be adopted which is most favorable to insured and which will tend to preserve the protection afforded by the general terms of the policy. A fire policy issued to a railroad company which covered in general terms all cotton on or in depots, platforms, or grounds adjacent thereto, and in transit, while in the custody of the company, but which provided that it was understood that cotton in open cars was not covered, must be held to insure cotton on a stationary flat car placed on a spur track adjacent to a depot to remain there about 12 hours, though the cotton was subsequently to be transported on the car, since the "open cars" referred to meant the vehicles of that description commonly used by carriers for transportation, since the company sought to relieve itself from the increased hazard from fire incident to the transportation of cotton on open cars due to the emission of sparks from locomotives in actual transportation, and since the words "in transit" meant in course of passing from point to point. Where the language of a contract of insurance is plain and unambiguous, the contract must be enforced as written; but in all cases that construction should be adopted which will preserve the intention of the parties after considering the subject-matter of the contract, the business of the parties, and the purpose they had in view.—*Royal Ins. Co. v. Texas & G. Ry. Co.* (Tex. C. C. A.) : 115 Southwestern Reporter, 117.

CANCELLATION—Plaintiff gave a firm of insurance brokers general authority to procure for it insurance to the amount of \$75,000 on its manufacturing plant to replace prior insurance at better rates and terms. In pursuance of this employment the brokers applied to the local agents of a number of companies, some of whom, among them the agent of defendant, issued policies, each in the amount of \$2,500, the premiums being charged to the brokers to whom the policies were delivered. On receiving the report of the risk defendant instructed its agent to cancel the policy, and he gave the brokers, who still retained it, notice of cancellation in five days as required by its terms, and at the expiration of that time they surrendered it, as they did other policies similarly canceled, and proceeded to obtain others in their stead. Before they had procured the requisite amount of insurance the property burned. *Held*, That in view of their general employment and its nature, and the fact that they were still acting in pursuance thereof, not having reported nor delivered the policies to plaintiff, the acceptance of defendant's notice of cancellation and the surrender of its policy were within the scope of their authority and terminated the risk.

Where an insurance policy, requiring "immediate" notice of loss to be given the company, was delivered to the authorized agents of

the insured, the fact that they did not deliver the policy to their principal before the loss, nor notify it of the contract, did not relieve it from the obligation to comply with such condition, and a failure to give notice of the loss for thirty days avoided the policy.—*Northern Assur. Co. v. Standard Leather Co.* (U. S. C. C. A., 3rd Cir.): 165 Federal Reporter, 602

RULE OF CONSTRUCTION—In the construction of insurance policies, the same rules obtain as do in the construction of other contracts, except that a policy will be construed in favor of the insured so as not to defeat, without plain necessity, his claim to the indemnity, which in taking the insurance it was his object to secure, and, where words are fairly susceptible of two interpretations, that which will sustain his claim must be adopted. In the construction of insurance contracts as well as others, the intention of the parties is to be gathered from an inspection of the entire instrument and all parts of it, and all words employed should be given meaning and effect if possible. An insurance policy insured certain property against "all direct loss or damage by fire, except as hereinafter provided" the quoted words appearing in large printed letters in the body of the policy and as a part of the insuring clause. In small printed letters in the body of the policy were recited exceptions that would relieve the company from liability, among them: "This company shall not be liable for loss caused directly or indirectly by *

* * * riot. * * *" *Held*, That as the insurance was solely against fire, the words "except as hereinafter provided" referred to the words "against all direct loss or damage by fire," and exempted the company from liability for destruction of the insured property by fire as the result of a riot.

The policy providing that the company should not be liable for loss caused directly or indirectly by riot. The policy not saying what constituted a riot and the statute being silent as to the subject, the court held that according to the common law a riot is a tumultuous disturbance of the peace by three persons or more assembled together of their own authority with an intent mutually to assist each other against any who shall oppose them in the execution of some enterprise of a private nature, and afterwards actually executing it in a violent and turbulent manner, to the terror of the people, whether the act intended were of itself lawful or unlawful. The policy provided that the company should not be liable for loss caused directly or indirectly by riot. The evidence showed that a body of 100 or more men armed and disguised, unlawfully confederated and banded together for the purpose of destroying property of an individual and in pursuance of the unlawful conspiracy burned it, and at the same time intimidated and terrorized the inhabitants and civil authorities. *Held*, That the fire which burned the property was caused by a riot and the company was not liable.—*Spring Garden Ins. Co. v. Imperial Tobacco Co.* (Ky. C. A.): 116 Southwestern Reporter, 234.

FOREIGN COMPANY—DOING BUSINESS: Insured telegraphed in New York to a Massachusetts insurance company, asking the amount of insurance which could be placed, to which the company answered, and asked from what date the insurance was wanted, the insured answered by telegram, requesting it to send the policy, and the policy was afterwards executed in Massachusetts. *Held*, That the preliminary negotiations did not amount to the transaction of business in this state by the insurance company. A Massachusetts company brought suit against the insured for assessments on a policy of insurance issued on its property in New York. The defense is that the contract sued upon was made in the State of New York, and is therefore void. Under N. Y. laws 1892, p. 1990, c. 690 (Insurance Laws, sec. 137), which provides: "All fire insurance policies issued to residents of this State on property located herein, by companies that have not complied with the requirements of the general insurance law of this State, shall be void." *Held*, That a Massachusetts insurance company has a constitutional right to make a contract in Massachusetts with a citizen of New York to insure property in this State, and a New York law would be void so far as it interfered with such right. Insured in New York telegraphed to an insurance company in Massachusetts as to how much insurance it would place, and the company stated a certain amount in reply and asked the date of the proposed policy, to which insured replied on February 4th, stating that the policy should date from February 14th, and it was executed and dated in Massachusetts, and mailed there on February 6th to insured in New York; the premiums being payable in Massachusetts. *Held*, That the policy was a Massachusetts contract, which became effective when it was mailed there.—*Hammond v. International Ry. Co. et al. (N. Y. S. C. Trial Tr.)*: 116 New York Supplement (June 7, 1909), 854.

POLICY—CONSTRUCTION: A policy provision, "if the interest of the assured be or become other than the entire, unconditional, and sole ownership of the property," is not broken by the existence of a vendor's lien upon the property, for the reason that such a provision has reference alone to the status of the title, and that the title or ownership, whether legal or equitable, is none the less "entire, unconditional, and sole" merely because of an incumbrance, on the subject-matter of the insurance. The policy by its terms was to become void if, among other things, "the interest of the assured be or become other than the entire, unconditional, unincumbered, and sole ownership." The insured conveyed the property, and by provision in the deed retained a vendor's lien for the unpaid part of the purchase price. The company consented to the assignment of the policy, but "subject to all the terms and conditions therein mentioned and set forth." *Held*, that the existence of the vendor's lien was an incumbrance within the meaning of the provision, and that the policy was void.—*Wright v. Hartford Fire Ins. Co. (Tex. C. C. A.)*: 118 Southwestern Reporter, 191.

PROOF OF LOSS—That part of an insurance policy relating to proofs of loss should be construed with great liberality. An agent of an insurance company charged with the duty of adjusting its losses has authority to waive the giving of notice and proofs of loss. And if such an adjuster, after property covered by a policy of insurance issued by his principal has been destroyed by fire, goes to the scene of the conflagration, and informs an agent of the assured who was directed to look after an adjustment of said loss, that said loss is total, and the company will be compelled to pay it, and that, if the policyholder were present, they would have no trouble in settling, such conduct and statement, if the assured relies thereon, amount to a waiver on the part of the company of notice and proof of loss, and will estop it from insisting on a forfeiture based upon the non-receipt of such notice and proof.—*Farrell v. Farmers' & Merchants' Ins. Co.* (Neb. S. C.): 120 Northwestern Reporter, 929.

FORFEITURE—Policies of insurance on sawmill property, machinery, etc., contained the usual provision that they should be void if any misrepresentation was made as to the title or ownership of the property, if it should be incumbered by any mortgage, or if there should be any fraud or false swearing either before or after any loss. The insured represented the property to be free of incumbrance, and in proofs made after a loss swore that there had been no change in the title or possession of the property since the issuance of the policies. In fact, there had been a decree foreclosing a chattel mortgage on the property, and an order of sale, under which the master had taken possession of the property, and the insured had taken an appeal from such decree, and had given a supersedeas bond, in which he stipulated that the property should be held by him subject to the order of the appellate court, which subsequently affirmed the decree of foreclosure. *Held*, That the policies were avoided by a breach of their conditions.—*Perry v. London Assur. Corporation* (U. S. C. C. A., 9th Cir.): 167 Federal Reporter, 902.

ACTION TO CANCEL POLICY—In an action by an insurance company to cancel a policy as obtained by fraud, and because the agent was not permitted to insure property at that place, the insured answered, denying any knowledge of the limitation placed upon the agent as to territory, and averred that the policy was taken out in good faith, and that there was an error in the policy in describing the property. The suit was begun after the property was destroyed and the insured by leave of court amended his answer, making it a cross-bill, and prayed "that the policy be reformed and paid." *Held*, That the cross-bill contained sufficient averments to be good as against a demurrer. The stipulation in a policy of insurance, requiring suit to be brought within one year after the loss, is for the benefit of the company, and may be waived by it, and will not be available where, after a loss occurs, the insurance company files a bill to cancel the policy, although a cross-bill in such action, asking for an enforcement of the policy, was filed more than a year after

the loss.—Phoenix Ins. Co. v. Smith (Miss. S. C.): 48 Southern Reporter, 1020.

CHANGE IN TITLE—The policy provided that any change in interest, title and possession without the consent of the company would be cause for forfeiture. Insured sold the property to one then in actual possession. The evidence shows that after the agreement was made and part of the purchase price paid, the parties met with an attorney, who had prepared the deed and the mortgage for the deferred payment, both of which were acknowledged. He told them he could not record the instrument till a copy of a map referred to therein was delivered to him. The parties left the instruments with him to record on obtaining a map. *Held*, That there was a delivery of both deed and mortgage within the mutual intent of the parties. There was a delivery of a deed and a consequent change in interest, avoiding a fire policy, where the vendor and vendee, who had made the cash payment, met with S., the attorney, who had prepared the deed and the bond and mortgage for deferred payment, all of which were acknowledged, and he told them he could not record them till a copy of a map referred to therein, the copy then before them not belonging to them, was delivered to him, and thereupon the parties left the instruments with him, to record on obtaining the map; each of them, while describing the map as a certain survey made several years before, and providing that a copy of it should be filed, having given the location, description and boundaries fully, irrespective of the map and survey.—Sewell v. Home Ins. Co. (N. Y. S. C., App. Div.): 115 New York Supplement, 345.

INSURABLE INTEREST—The plaintiff claims to be the owner of the mortgage by assignment, and bases his right to recovery upon the mortgage clause. The evidence shows that the plaintiff was in possession of the insured property as agent of certain non-residents. He purported to sell the property to W., who had no interest in the matter and who received the title for the sole benefit of the plaintiff. Several other transfers were made, but all at the instance of and for the benefit of the plaintiff, and without consideration. The policy was taken out by one of the transferees and later assigned to a Mrs. S., who held a mortgage (without any consideration, and executed at the request of plaintiff) on the property. This fictitious mortgage and the rights under the policy were subsequently assigned to the plaintiff. In defense to an action on the policy, the company claimed that P., the transferee who had taken out the policy, had no insurable interest in the property, but that he merely took the naked legal title for the benefit of the plaintiff, who continued to be the real owner. This fact was found to be true by the court below. *Held*, That "all this juggling with the title made no real change in the actual ownership of the property," and neither the mortgagee nor her assignee had any mortgage interest to which a contract of insurance in favor of either of them as mortgagee could attach. A contract of insurance is a contract of indemnity, and any person attempting to enforce a claim under such a contract must show an

interest in the subject-matter of the contract. Strictly speaking, that which is insured is not the property itself, but the interest of the person, who is indemnified against a loss occurring to him by reason of injury to the property or its total destruction.—*Stanisics v. Hartford Fire Ins. Co.* (Neb. S. C.) : 120 Northwestern Reporter, 435.

LIABILITY OF AGENT—The company sent to its agent the following letter of instructions: "The above indicated policy covers \$2,000 on a grain elevator building, a class on which our maximum line is but \$500. This policy was written last July at the authorization of our Mr. Fox, but at that time we had reinsurance facilities by which we could reduce our liability. Now it becomes necessary for us to cancel our reinsurance, for the reason that the reinsurance law of North Dakota does not permit our reinsuring in any companies not admitted in this state, and unless we cancel this reinsurance, we will be liable to a fine. In view of this fact, we must request you to relieve us of \$1,500 of the liability under the above policy at the earliest possible moment, and advise us of such relief, as we are now carrying \$2,000 all in the Queen City on the elevator building." The agent received the letter, but failed to comply with its instructions. About a month later the property burned and the company paid the full amount of the insurance. This action was brought against the agent for negligence in disobeying the instructions. *Held*, That such instructions being in writing, and being clear and specific, it was defendant's duty, as such agent, to comply therewith without delay. Such instructions were not reasonably susceptible to the construction placed upon them by defendant to the effect that he should relieve the plaintiff of its liability only at such time as he could place such insurance with another company. Where the company had instructed its agent to cancel the policy, and he failed to comply with the instructions, the proper measure of damages is the amount with interest which plaintiff was obliged to pay to insured under the policy over and above what it would have been obliged to pay had such instruction been complied with.—*Queen City Fire Ins. Co. v. First Natl. Bank of Hannaford et al.* (N. D. S. C.) : 120 Northwestern Reporter, 545.

DELIVERY TO MORTGAGEE—A policy delivered to a mortgagee with the consent of the insured becomes effective, at least from the time of the acceptance of the application for insurance. Insured entered into a contract with one P. to sell him his land, upon which the insured building was located; deed to be drawn and delivered in March of the following year. One thousand dollars was paid upon the contract, which was to be forfeited if the deal was not closed. The contract was in the nature of an option, and nothing had been done thereunder at the time of the fire. On the 1st day of March, when the option was to become effective, the option was abandoned, and the title never passed from the insured. *Held*, That a mere option contract is not within the provision of the policy against change of title.

A policy was issued upon application of the insured and delivered to the mortgagee. The insured instituted action against the company for loss under the policy. The original policy was not then in possession of the insured. *Held*, That the terms of this contract are presumed to be the same as contained in the usual form of policy. The policy provided for forfeiture if the property was encumbered without the consent of the company. The insured sought to avoid the effect of the provision by averring that the agent had knowledge of his intention to place a mortgage after the issue of the policy. *Held*, That the knowledge of the agent of future intentions of the insured is not binding on the company. A soliciting agent of an insurance company has no authority to waive any of the conditions of the policy as written.—*House v. Security Fire Ins. Co.* (Iowa S. C.) : 121 Northwestern Reporter, 5c9.

By-Laws—RESTRAINT OF TRADE: The Board of Underwriters was a voluntary, unincorporated association of insurance men, organized for the purpose of regulating and improving the business of fire insurance, and for promoting the interests of its members. The by-laws, among other things, provided: "No member of this board shall take the agency of a company which has already an existing agency in the city of Louisville." Johnson, one of the members of the board, became agent of a company which had another agent in Louisville. After he accepted the agency of the company that then had an agency in the city, the board was about to take action against him looking towards his expulsion, whereupon he brought this action to enjoin it from expelling him, upon the ground that the by-law was unreasonable, illegal, and denied him the right to follow a business from which he earned a living for himself and family, and was in restraint of trade. *Held*, That the by-law is not unreasonable or illegal. It is true that it denies to members privileges they might enjoy if they were not members, and restrains them in a measure from the full exercise of freedom, but so long as these regulations are reasonable when applied to the individual, and do not injuriously affect the public, they will be upheld.—*Louisville Board of Fire Underwriters et al. v. Johnson* (Ky. C. A.) : 119 Southwestern Reporter, 153.

APPRAISERS—The policy provided that if there should be any disagreement as to the amount of loss, the question should be submitted to arbitrators appointed by the insured and the company. The arbitrators, selected by the parties, were unable to agree upon an umpire, and suit was instituted by the insured. The company claimed that the failure to make the appraisement was caused by the fault of the insured. *Held*, That arbitrators are not agents of the parties selecting them, and that the insured was not chargeable with failure of the arbitrator, selected by him, to agree upon an umpire. Under a policy providing that, if the parties cannot agree upon the amount of the loss, insured and the company should each appoint an arbitrator, who should select a third, and the three shall determine the amount of the loss, if insured acts in good faith, and

does not interfere with the appraisement, he is not responsible for the conduct of the appraisers, and if the appraisement fails because the arbitrators cannot agree upon an umpire within a reasonable time without insured's fault, he may sue on the policy, even though the appraisement has not been abandoned or waived by the company.—*Shawnee Fire Ins. Co. v. Pontfield* (Md. C. A.): 72 Atlantic Reporter, 835.

CANCELLATION—Under the provisions of the policy, the company could cancel the policy upon giving the insured five days' notice. The company telegraphed its agent: "Cancel numbers —, —," which were policies of the insured. *Held*, That the message to Brooks did not operate per se as a cancellation of the policies, but merely instructed him to do so, and until there was affirmative action on his part, canceling same, they remained in force and effect. Code Ala. 1907, Sec. 4594 (Code 1896, Sec. 2619), providing that, where an insurance company is a member of a tariff association, its policies shall be construed to mean that the persons insured may, in addition to the actual loss, recover 25 per cent. of the amount of such actual loss, is constitutional and valid. In construing this law, the court said: "The clear intent and meaning of the statute is to authorize the recovery in the nature of a penalty of 25 per cent. on the amount to which the insured is entitled, under the policy, and not 25 per cent. of the loss or damage sustained and not covered by the policy." In an action on an insurance policy, where insured claimed the statutory penalty on the ground that the company was a member of a tariff association, testimony by an employe of the tariff association that he thought the company was a member of the association, but did not think the agency which issued the policy was within the jurisdiction of any stamping office, was not a mere conclusion, but tended to show that the company was connected with the tariff association, so that the court properly refused to exclude it as a whole.—*Firemen's Fund Ins. Co. v. Hellner* (Ala. S. C.): 49 Southern Reporter, 297.

AWARD—VALIDITY: The policy limited the liability of the company to two-thirds of the value of the property at the time of the loss. Failing to agree as to the amount of the company's liability, the matter was submitted to two referees. The referees heard the parties and their respective counsel, and by an award signed by both referees "determined the amount of loss and damage referred to in the foregoing submission to be \$850." The company insisted that under this award they were only liable for two-thirds of the \$850, whereas insured claimed that this amount was understood to be the amount to be paid to her. Insured then brought a bill in equity to set aside the award on the ground of a mutual mistake. The evidence of the two referees was contradictory, each supporting the party who appointed him. *Held*, That every presumption is in favor of the validity of an award, and the burden of proof is upon the party who would impeach it, and the evidence must be clear and

convincing, and the insured had failed to furnish sufficient evidence to justify a vacation of the award.—*Rolfe v. Patrons' Androscoggin Mut. Fire Ins. Co.* (Me. S. J. C.) : 72 Atlantic Reporter, 732.

FORFEITURE—The policy provided that, "This entire policy, unless otherwise provided by agreement indorsed hereon or added hereto, shall be void if, with the knowledge of the insured, foreclosure proceedings be commenced or notice given of sale of any property covered by this policy by virtue of any mortgage or trust deed." *Held*, That this was a wise and proper safeguard to the insurer against the greatly increased risk consequent upon the circumstances provided against therein. And that, where an insured mortgagor endeavored to make arrangements to postpone the institution of proceedings to foreclose the mortgage upon the insured property, and was notified of the commencement of the foreclosure proceedings the day they were commenced, a failure to procure from the company an agreement to be indorsed on or added to the policy of insurance giving the consent of the company to a continuation of the risk notwithstanding the foreclosure proceedings renders the policy void as provided herein, in the absence of a waiver.—*J. I. Kelly Co. v. St. Paul F. & M. Ins. Co.* (Fla. S. C.) : 47 Southern Reporter, 742.

FORFEITURE—Where a fire policy requires proof of loss to be furnished by insured within thirty days, a failure to comply with the requirement is a breach of the condition of the policy barring an action thereon. The insured contends that the company waived the condition as to proof of loss by returning it and denying its liability. *Held*, That the rule that the company, by denying liability on a policy, waives the necessity of making proof of loss applies only where the denial is made before the expiration of the time fixed by the policy for furnishing proof of loss, and not where the failure to furnish such proof within the time required had already worked a forfeiture of the policy.—*Commercial Fire Ins. Co. v. Waldron et al.* (Ark. S. C.) : 114 Southwestern Reporter (January 6, 1909), 210.

LLOYDS' POLICY—The policy, issued by a Lloyds' Association, known as "Tennants Fire Underwriters," provided that all of the clauses and conditions of the Phenix Insurance Company's policy should be read into its contract with the insured. The Phenix policy provided a method of adjustment in event of disagreement as to the amount of loss "the insured and this company each selecting an appraiser." The attorneys for the underwriters claimed that this provision of the Phenix policy constituted "the Phenix Company an arbitrator or umpire" between the insured and the underwriters. *Held*, That reading this provision in to the underwriters' policy does not involve making the Phenix Company an umpire.

The underwriters' policy made all of the conditions and clauses of the Phenix policy a part of its contract with the insured. The Phenix policy provided that it could be cancelled upon five days' notice to the insured. The policy was cancelled under this clause,

and the underwriters insist that their policy being dependent upon the Phenix policy, a cancellation of the latter ipso facto cancelled their policy under that part of their policy reading: "This policy is issued * * * on the warranty by the assured, that the Phenix Insurance Company of New York have a policy or policies in force on the identical property described herein during the existence of this policy." *Held*, That the cancellation of the Phenix policy did not ipso facto cancel the defendant's policy, as the clause "during the existence of this policy" did not mean "throughout the whole time of the existence of this policy," as the defendant contended, but that it meant "in the time of the existence of this policy." The policy required insured to give immediate notice of loss. *Held*, That, failure to notify the company until twenty-eight days afterwards would not necessarily work a forfeiture, it would be a matter of defense. The insured is excused from giving proof of notice where the company rested its defense solely upon other grounds. Proof that there is a custom in the insurance business under which the cancellation of the original policy operated as a cancellation of the warranty policy would not be binding on the insured where he had no knowledge of such custom.—International Salt Co. v. Tenant (Ill. A. C.): 38 Insurance Law Journal, 308.

SUBROGATION—Property owned by the plaintiff was destroyed by fire negligently set out from a locomotive engine belonging to the defendant railroad company. The plaintiff held a policy of insurance on the property; the amount of the loss was adjusted and the insurance company paid the plaintiff, taking an assignment of all rights of the plaintiff, to the extent of the amount paid, against the railroad company. The plaintiff then instituted action against the railroad company for the balance of the loss. *Held*, That where an insurance company pays to the assured a loss occasioned by the wrong of a third party, and the value of the property destroyed by the fire exceeds the amount paid by the insurance company, the assured may bring an action in his own name against the wrong-doer and recover the full amount of the loss.—Kansas City M. & O. Ry Co. v. Shutt (Oklahoma S. C.): 104 Pacific Reporter, 51.

RIDER—CONSTRUCTION: A rider attached to the policy gave the insured the privilege "to effect other insurance." It was stated in the rider that the amount then existing was \$10,400. An additional policy of \$1,400 was taken out on the property, and by reason of this act, the defendant company claims that its policy was forfeited. *Held*. That the parties intended by the provision to say "other and additional insurance" and that the policy was not forfeited. The company gave notice to the insured saying that their policy insuring his property would be cancelled five days thereafter. The insured procured through his agents, and within the five days, a policy in place of the defendant's policy. Within the five days, and after the substituted policy was issued, the property burned. The defendant claims that by reason of the acts of the insured in procuring another policy, which if taken together with the policy of the defendant and

the other policies on the property would have made the amount of insurance on it in excess of its insurable value, the insured had waived the five-day notice of cancellation, and that the cancellation of its policy was complete from the time the substituted policy was procured. *Held.* That these facts did not constitute a waiver. A "waiver" has been defined to be the "intentional relinquishment of a known right." It is voluntary and implies an election to dispense with something of value, or forego some advantage which the party waiving it might at its option demanded or insisted upon."—Griscom-Spencer Co. v. Mechanics Ins. Co. (N. J. S. C., Hudson Cir.): 32 N. J. Law Journal, 277.

LOSS BY RIOT—In a policy insuring property against loss by fire except as otherwise provided, a clause excepting "loss caused directly or indirectly by invasion, insurrection, riot," etc., must be construed as an exemption of the company from liability for a loss from fire caused by a riot; a loss otherwise than by fire being entirely outside the terms of the policy. Insurance policies are contracts by the terms of which both parties are bound, when clear and unambiguous. The fact that an insurance agent, who issued policies to insured urged as an inducement to procure such insurance the very danger which afterward caused a loss, but which was within the exception contained in the policies, does not constitute a waiver by the company of such exception, where there was no agreement to that effect, and the policies were delivered and accepted with such clause retained.—Luckett-Wake Tobacco Co. v. Globe & Rutgers Fire Ins. Co. (U. S. C. C., Ky.): 171 Federal Reporter, 147.

WAIVER OF CONDITIONS—The insured, a corporation, owned a building and stock of goods located in the old town of G. Contrary to the provisions of the policy, it removed the property insured to the new town of G., four miles distant, obtained additional insurance, and installed a gasoline lighting plant. After the removal to the new location, it delivered the policy to one Robinson, who was the legal soliciting agent of the company, and requested him to have the insurance company make an indorsement on the policy to cover the property at its new location. Through a misunderstanding Robinson sent the policy to the company at its home office, with the written request that they cancel the same, which the company did, and retained the policy, but did not notify the insured. The building and stock of merchandise were afterwards destroyed by fire caused by the gasoline lighting plant. The insured made proofs of loss and sent them to the company. The proofs showed that the property was destroyed at its new location, the amount of additional insurance obtained, and that the fire was caused by a defective gasoline lighting plant. The company returned the proofs with a letter denying any liability on the ground that the policy had been canceled before the fire. *Held,* That the rejection of the claim on the ground stated in the company's letter did not constitute a waiver of the conditions of the policy.—Taylor-Baldwin Co. v. Northwestern F. & M. Ins. Co. (N. D. S. C.): 122 Northwestern Reporter, 396.

VALUE OF PROPERTY—Under a fire insurance policy which limits the liability of the company to the actual cash value of the property insured at the time the loss or damage occurs, the extent of the liability is not the cash value at the time the property is exposed to the danger of loss by the outbreak of the fire, but the actual cash value at the time the loss occurs, which is necessarily to be referred, if material, to the time when in point of fact, as nearly as can be ascertained, the fire reaches and consumes or damages it. Nor is a court authorized to adopt a different construction of the contract in a particular case because the property insured was a marketable commodity and the threatened loss was so extensive that it may itself have enhanced the market value prior to the time when the actual loss occurred. In an action on a fire insurance policy to recover for a loss of cotton stored in New York city, the value of the cotton "at the time the loss occurred," where that was during the hours when the Cotton Exchange was open, may be determined by taking the ruling price of "spot" cotton for the day as fixed by the committee of the Exchange.—*Liverpool & London & Globe Ins. Co. v. McFadden* (U. S. C. C. A., 3rd Cir.): 170 Federal Reporter, 179.

APPRAISEMENT—Where in a policy of insurance it is made a condition precedent that, in case of disagreement as to the amount of loss, it shall be determined by appraisement, the insured may bring suit upon the policy, averring in his petition the performance of all conditions on his part; and, when the company pleads in its answer the disagreement and the determination of the amount by appraisement, and the provisions of the policy as to concurrent insurance, the amount the insured may recover is limited to a proportionate amount of the loss so determined, and he can not recover a larger amount, unless the appraisement is void, or is set aside. If it is void, he may plead its invalidity in his reply; but if it is only voidable, he should in his petition unite a cause of action to set it aside. The provision in a standard fire insurance policy that: "In the event of disagreement as to the amount of loss the same shall, as above provided, be ascertained by two competent and disinterested appraisers, the insured and this company each selecting one, and the two so chosen shall first select a competent and disinterested umpire; the appraisers together shall then estimate and appraise the loss, stating separately sound value and damage, and, failing to agree, shall submit their differences to the umpire; and the award in writing of any two shall determine the amount of such loss; the parties thereto shall pay the appraiser respectively selected by them and shall bear equally all expenses of the appraiser and umpire"—is a provision for an appraisement, and not for an arbitration, and such submission is not to be judged by the strict rules applicable to arbitration and award; and, where the appraisers and umpire have before them a list of the property destroyed, and the insured's statement in detail in respect to his loss, it is not ground for setting aside the appraisement that they refuse to hear evidence. The distinction between

an agreement for appraisement and an agreement to submit to arbitration may not always be plain. But when the question of the liability of the company under the policy and every other question, is reserved, and the only submission provided for is an appraisal of the property at and after the time of the fire to determine the single question of the amount of the loss, it would seem to be an agreement for an appraisement, and not an arbitration.—*Royal Ins. Co. v. Ries*, (Ohio S. C.) : 88 Northeastern Reporter, 638.

EARTHQUAKE—PROXIMATE CAUSE: A fire policy exempted against loss caused directly or indirectly by earthquake, or when the property is endangered by fire in neighboring premises, or unless fire ensues, and in that event for the damages by fire only or by explosion of any kind. The insured's property was destroyed by fire following the San Francisco earthquake, and the court charged that if the earthquake directly or indirectly caused the fire in one of several specified places in the city, and any one or more of such fires so caused spread by flame, spark, or heat and burned uninterruptedly from building to building or from block to block until any one or more of them reached and destroyed insured's property, then the jury should find for the insurance company, their determination being limited to the origin of the fires by which insured's property was destroyed, and if the fires by which it was destroyed, no matter at what point or from where they started, were caused by the earthquake, insured could not recover. The court also charged that if the fire originating on premises named ensued on an explosion, and such fire destroyed insured's property, then insured was entitled to recover, unless his property was destroyed directly or indirectly by the earthquake; but if the earthquake was the proximate and efficient cause of the fire, the company would not be liable, though the means by which the earthquake caused the fire was an explosion. *Held*, erroneous as eliminating the question whether the fires which were started by the earthquake extended "at once" to the insured property, and whether there were new and intervening causes between fires and the burning of the property, such as explosion, back-fire, dynamiting, and the course or force of the wind.—*Richmond Coal Co. v. Commercial Union Assur. Co.* (U. S. C. A., 9th Cir.) : 169 Federal Reporter, 746.

PRINCIPAL AND AGENT—The agent had authority to issue policies and sign insurance binders. A clerk in his office, who had no authority to sign either for the agent or company, did sign a binder, subject to the approval of the agent. It appears that the agent learned of the transaction shortly afterwards and that he never repudiated the signature, but directed the risk to be canceled under the terms of the agreement. *Held*, That this was an affirmation of the signature of the clerk. One who knows that his agent has undertaken to do for him what he is not authorized to do is bound to repudiate the act promptly, and, if he does not do so, and especially if he does anything by way of affirmation of the act, he cannot afterwards repudiate it. An agent of the insured had general powers

to place insurance in various companies, with power to cancel and replace the policies with others, to keep an expiration book, and to correct the same every six months. *Held*, That, so long as the line of insurance is not completed, an insurance company may serve notice of cancellation of a policy procured by such agent for his principal upon the agent.—Standard Leather Co. v. Allemania Fire Ins. Co. (Pa. S. C.): 73 Atlantic Reporter, 192.

PROOFS OF LOSS—Where an insurance company had actual notice of loss four days after the fire, and insured had an interview with an adjuster within the 60 days allowed for proof, and the adjuster stated that, while sworn proofs ought to be made, it was not actually necessary, and that he would settle just the same, and the company did not deny liability until after the 60 days, there was a waiver of the requirement of sworn proofs. An agreement signed by insured reciting that any action taken by the company in investigating the cause of fire and ascertaining the amount of loss should not waive any of the conditions of the policy did not apply to affirmative representations to the insured that he need not furnish sworn proofs of loss. The clause of a policy providing that no officer, agent, or other representative of the company shall have power to waive any condition of the policy except such as may be indorsed thereon or added thereto has no reference to those stipulations which are to be performed after a loss has occurred, such as giving notice and furnishing preliminary proofs.—McCollough v. Home Ins. Co. of N. Y. (Cal. S. C.): 102 Pacific Reporter, 814.

KNOWLEDGE OF AGENT—Where insured left the matter of keeping insurance on his property to an insurance agent, who at all times kept it insured, at first in one company, and later, not being an agent for that company, of his own motion, without any application being signed by insured, transferred the insurance to another company which he represented, and which accepted the insurance, the company takes the risk of undisclosed taxes on the property when it issued the policy. The company refused to make payment for the reason that the insured had no title to the property. The property had been sold for taxes. The decree of sale for the taxes in question fixed the date of the sale for a day earlier than that prescribed by the statute and the sale was actually made upon the day fixed by the decree. Later the same court, that entered the decree, held that the decree and sale made under it were void. *Held*, That the last judgment of the court, holding the tax sale void, was res adjudicata in this case, and that the policy was not avoided. The failure of an applicant to disclose outstanding taxes or liens created thereby does not avoid the policy.—Kennedy v. London & Lancashire Fire Ins. Co. (Mich. S. C.): 122 Northwestern Reporter, 134.

CONTRACTS—ULTRA VIRES: If a corporation, engaged in a business that is affected with a public interest, contracts to enter upon a line of conduct in respect to such business that tends to affect such public interest injuriously, and is contrary to public policy, such con-

tract is ultra vires, and such corporation may be restrained in equity at the suit of the attorney general, without regard to whether or not actual injury has resulted to the public. The attorney general filed an information praying for a decree adjudging a certain agreement in writing, entered into by the defendant fire insurance companies, to be void as an ultra vires act injurious to the public. The companies deny that they are engaged in a business affected with public interest. *Held*, That by the enormous extension of this business, by its concentration in the hands of immense corporations, by state regulations that amount to privileges, and by its practically universal employment as a collateral security for debts, the business has become one in which the interest of the public is directly involved. The collateral security of mortgage debts would alone suffice to attach a public interest to the business in question, since it vitally concerns credit as a factor in modern business. A contract in restraint of trade, entered into by fire insurance companies, the necessary effect and the actual result of which is to control such business within a certain area, and within such area to fix and regulate prices, and to limit or eliminate competition to the injury of the public, is contrary to public policy, and ultra vires such corporations, and may be restrained in equity at the suit of the attorney general. The rule in equity that contracts in restraint of trade are merely unenforceable does not require that the parties so contracting be deemed to be immune from ordinary equitable remedies, when their violation of the public policy is directed at, and actually works, a public injury.—McCarter, Atty.-Gen. v. Firemen's Ins. Co. et al. (N. J. C. E. A.): 73 Atlantic Reporter, 80.

WAIVER--A local agent of an insurance company, with authority to issue policies and consummate the contract, who is informed at the time a policy is issued that there is a certain amount of other insurance to be carried on the property, and issues the policy without indorsing the consent of the company thereto, waives the condition in a standard form policy requiring the fact of concurrent insurance to be indorsed thereon. A policy of insurance covering a stock of merchandise contained the usual condition that it should be in force only while the property was located at a certain place. The stock was afterwards removed to another location, where the rate of premium was higher. The company was duly notified of the removal, with the request that the policy be canceled and the unearned premium returned. It replied by letter suggesting that the insured see the local agent of the company and have the policy transferred to the new location. The insured thereupon saw the local agent, who orally agreed to a transfer of the policy. The company retained the unearned premium. *Held*, That the company was bound by the act of its agent, and that the failure of the company or its agent to notify the insured of the increased rate of premium and demand payment therefor was a waiver of the higher rate.—Hulen v. National Fire Ins. Co. of Hartford, Conn. (Kansas S. C.): 102 Pacific Reporter, 52.

LIFE INSURANCE.

FOREIGN COMPANY—A foreign insurance company engaged in business in New York by permission of the insurance department of the state is, so far as any litigation is concerned, a citizen of New York. A Massachusetts insurance company issued a policy in Massachusetts to a resident thereof engaged in business in New York, by permission of the insurance department. The insured became a resident of New York and died. The beneficiary also became a resident of New York and sued on the policy. Pending the action the corporation instituted a suit in Massachusetts to restrain the prosecution of the action on the policy. *Held*, That a court of equity would enjoin the prosecution of the suit in Massachusetts, though the corporation showed that a witness competent in Massachusetts was incompetent under the laws of New York. A life policy is transitory in its nature, and on the death of insured the beneficiary may sue thereon in any state where the company is doing business and where process may be served and of which the beneficiary is a resident. A stipulation in a life policy that it shall be complete only by the payment of the first premium during the good health of insured, when considered in connection with a provision that the policy shall be incontestable except for suicide committed within one year from the date of its issuance, refers only to the health of insured during the period intervening between the acceptance of the risk and agreement to issue the policy and the time when the first premium is paid and the policy is delivered.—*Webster v. Columbian Nat. Life Ins. Co.* (N. Y. S. C., App. Div.): 116 New York Supplement.

COMPLETION OF CONTRACT—An actual delivery of a life policy to insured is not essential to the validity of the contract, and an unqualified acceptance of the application and placing the policy in the hands of an agent for delivery, without condition, completes the contract. The day fixed by a life policy for the payment of the annual premium is binding on both parties, in the absence of fraud or mistake. Where no notice of when a premium on a life policy will be due is required, and there is default in payment, the company is not required to declare a forfeiture, but may set it up by way of defense when sued on the policy. A life policy issued on an application made in another state to a New York company is not subject, where insured has no postoffice address in New York, to the requirements of Laws N. Y. 1892, p. 1972, c. 690, Sec. 92, as amended by Laws 1897, p. 92, c. 218, Sec. 2, of notice to insured stating the amount of the premium, the place where it is to be paid, and to whom payable, as a condition of forfeiture for non-payment of a premium, notwithstanding the application states that it is a part of the proposed contract, subject to the charter of the company and the laws of New York, for, since that section requires the notice to be given at the last known address of insured in New York, it can have no application.—*Rose v. Mutual Life Ins. Co. of N. Y.* (Ill. S. C.): 88 Northeastern Reporter, 204.

AGENT—REVOCATION OF LICENSE: Complaint was made to the superintendent of insurance, charging the agent with making certain misrepresentations and asking that his license be revoked as provided by law. The agent subsequently appeared before the superintendent and moved that the action be dismissed on the ground that he had no jurisdiction. New York Laws 1906, p. 774, c. 326, sec. 60, as amended by Laws 1908, p. 1015, c. 347, authorize the superintendent of insurance to revoke the license of any person "so offending." Laws 1892, p. 1972, sec. 91, forbid any one to act without first procuring a certificate, and provide that on conviction of a holder of a certificate of a violation of that or the preceding section (90) the superintendent shall revoke the certificate. The agent contends that the license could not be revoked under sec. 60 without a previous conviction, as provided in sec. 91. *Held.* That the two sections were distinct, and that the superintendent had authority to revoke the license without a previous conviction. While under Laws N. Y. 1906, p. 774, c. 326, sec. 60, as amended by Laws N. Y. 1908, p. 1015, c. 347, the superintendent had authority to revoke the license of a person "so offending," and the statute does not expressly provide for notice to the agent, or that he should have an opportunity to be heard before the revocation, an investigation by the superintendent whether there had been a violation, with notice to the agent and an opportunity to be heard, was contemplated, and the superintendent had authority to cause a hearing thereon.—People ex rel. Burr v. Kelsey, Supt. of Ins., et al. (N. Y. S. C., App. Div.): 115 New York Supplement, 836.

FAILURE TO EXERCISE OPTIONS—Where insured, in a life policy giving him the option to surrender the policy for its cash surrender value or for a paid-up policy, did not exercise either option, the insurance was automatically extended on the date of default in payment of the premiums as provided in the policy. A contract of insurance measures the rights of the parties thereto, unless the contract is illegal. The only right which the holder of a life policy has to dividends comes from his contract. A life policy provided that on default in the payment of premiums it would be extended, without participation in surplus, for the full amount of the policy, and that payment of declared dividends was conditioned on the payment of the premiums. In July, 1902, insured was reinstated after non-payment of premiums, and he paid a part of the matured premiums in cash and gave a note for the balance. He failed to pay the premium of October, 1902. *Held,* That dividends declared by the company for 1902 were properly excluded in determining the balance applicable to extended insurance. The policy provided that the surrender value should be determined by deducting 1 per cent of the face of the policy from the net reserve. The statute (St. Ky. 1909, sec. 659) allows a deduction of one-third of 1 per cent. from the net reserve, after three full years' premiums have been paid in cash. *Held,* That the statute was not applicable here, as the insured had not paid three full annual premiums in cash, and the surrender

value was determined by the terms of the policy. Insured, in a life policy stipulating for extended insurance from date of default in premium payments "without participation in surplus," etc., is not entitled to have applied for the purchase of extended insurance any part of the surplus on hand at the end of the year in which he defaulted in payment of his premium.—*Mutual Benefit Life Ins. Co. v. O'Brien* (Ky. C. A.): 116 Southwestern Reporter, 750.

TONTINE POLICY—RELATIONSHIP OF PARTIES: The relation between the holder of a matured tontine dividend policy and the insurance company is that of creditor and debtor. A holder of a matured tontine dividend policy, entitled at his option to withdraw in cash the policy's share of the accumulated reserve and surplus equitably apportioned by the insurance company or to use such share for future insurance, is entitled to come into equity for an accounting, under Rev. Laws Mass., c. 159, sec. 3, cl. 6, conferring jurisdiction on the Supreme Judicial and Superior Courts of suits on accounts, on his showing that the company has not equitably apportioned the surplus and has not furnished any account, and that the company has been guilty of specified acts of mismanagement and fraudulent conduct in the management and investment of the funds of the company, so as to enable him to intelligently exercise his option. A bill by the holder of a matured tontine dividend policy, giving him the option to withdraw in cash his policy's entire share of the accumulated reserve and surplus equitably apportioned to his policy, or to use his share for future insurance, alleged that the insurance company had not equitably apportioned the surplus due him, that it had not furnished him any account, that it had not dealt honestly with the dividends retained by it, that it had misappropriated and wasted the dividends and had failed to manage the tontine funds or its accumulations prudently, and charged specific acts of mismanagement and of wrongful, dishonest and fraudulent conduct on the part of the company and its directors in the management and investment of the funds. *Held*, That the bill charged such fraud and wrongful misappropriation as entitled complainant to an accounting. Where a bill for an accounting by the holder of a matured tontine policy, giving him an option to withdraw in cash the accumulated reserve and surplus equitably apportioned to the policy or to use his share for future insurance, expressly charged fraudulent conduct on the part of the company in apportioning to the policy the surplus due, the bill was not demurrable, though the apportionment by the company is *prima facie* correct, and will not be overthrown without evidence of fraudulent conduct affecting the result, or some error in the manner of making the apportionment.—*Peters v. Equitable Life Assur. Soc. of the U. S.* (Mass. S. J. C.): 86 Northeastern Reporter (February 2, 1909), 885.

COMMISSIONS—STATUTE: Insurance Law N. Y., sec. 97 (Laws N. Y., 1906, p. 794, c. 326, sec. 33), limiting the amount life companies may pay to procure new business, is not retroactive. Insurance Law N. Y., sec. 97 (Laws N. Y., 1906, p. 794, c. 326, sec. 33), limit-

ing the amount life companies may pay to procure new business, if retroactive, would be unconstitutional, as violating Const. U. S., Art. I, Sec. 10, forbidding states to pass laws impairing the obligations of contracts. A commission contract between a life insurance company and a general agent, to run for twenty years, and made before the adoption of Insurance Laws N. Y., sec. 97 (Laws 1906, p. 794, c. 326, sec. 33), limiting the amount life insurance companies may pay to procure new business, whereby he was to devote his time to building up business in four states, receiving no salary and paying substantially the entire expense, does not violate the public policy, and can not be interfered with under the general or reserved powers of the legislature.

A provision in a life insurance general agency contract, covering territory in other states, that the contract should become void as to new business on termination of the company's authority to do business in such territory, does not show that the parties had in mind the possibility that the New York legislature might interdict the company from doing business in such territory. A domestic insurance company was bound to know that, if it violated the statutes to such an extent as to merit corporate death, the legislature could inflict that penalty. Legislative action terminating the existence of a life insurance company would terminate all agency contracts, which are dependent upon the continued life of both parties. The contract with the agent provided that he should receive the first year's premium as his commission on certain policies issued through him, and on all new policies he was to receive the same commission allowed to other agents. The premiums on several of the policies specified in the contract were reduced, and the company sought to avoid paying the first year's premium as commission on the ground that the change of premium rate created a new form of policy. *Held*, That changes in premium rates or clauses in present forms of policies are not to be construed as a new form.—*Boswell v. Security Mut. Life Ins. Co. (N.Y.C.A.)*: 86 Northeastern Reporter, 532.

USE OF INTOXICANTS—In an action for life insurance, the company requested an instruction submitting the question whether insured "was addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors," in contradiction to the answer in his application that he did not use such liquors. The court modified the instruction by inserting the words "habitual or customary" before the word "use." *Held*, That the modification did not change the meaning of the instruction. The word "addicted," as applied to the use of intoxicating liquors which would avoid a policy of life insurance for breach of warranty of the truth of statements in the application, means the habitual or customary use of liquors, and not an occasional or exceptional use. The applicant was asked, "How many times have you been intoxicated in the past three years?" He replied that he had not been intoxicated in that time. One witness testified that he had seen him in such condition within three years prior to his application, but

was uncertain as to the year, and upon cross-examination showed a defective memory. *Held*, That although only one witness testified, it could not be considered as undisputed, under the circumstances, and should be submitted to the jury. The question, in an application for life insurance, "Give full particulars of all diseases, injuries and affections which you have had," refers to only such diseases as affect the general health and are of a serious nature, and not to temporary or trivial ailments.—*Des Moines Life Ins. Co. v. Clay* (Ark. S. C.): 116 Southwestern Reporter, 232.

FORFEITURE—Failure to pay the premium on a life policy does not of itself forfeit the contract, unless the policy so provides. A condition, within the limitation of the statute, that a life policy shall be forfeited for non-payment of any premium, is a condition subsequent, and non-performance avoids the policy, unless waived by the company. A condition in a life policy providing for its forfeiture for non-payment of the premiums is for the benefit of the company, and will be strictly construed; and a forfeiture will be enforced only when such is the plain meaning of the contract. A provision in a life policy that on default in payment of any annual premium after the third the policy may be surrendered for a non-participating paid-up policy, providing the policy be returned to the company within six months after the date of default, otherwise the policy shall cease, does not provide for a forfeiture of the policy inside of six months after default, and after default insured has six months within which to elect to surrender the policy and get paid-up insurance, or to pay the premium, should he decide not to surrender the policy; and, on his failure to so elect, the policy does not become forfeited for six months after the default.—*Equitable Life Assur. Soc. of U. S. v. Golson* (Ala. S. C.): 48 Southern Reporter, 1034.

EXECUTION OF INSURED—The policy was in a mutual company, whose charter authorized it "to make all and every insurance appertaining to or connected with life risks." The policy specifically excepted a number of risks, but was silent as to death by mandate of law. The insured took out the policy and had given his note for the premium. Three months afterwards, and just a few days before the note matured, he was arrested and charged with the murder of his wife. The note was paid to the state agent of the company while he was in jail awaiting trial. The insured was subsequently tried, convicted and executed. The company denied liability on the ground that execution was not a risk insured against. *Held*, That no exception for death by execution being incorporated among the other exceptions, it is to be presumed that execution is one of the risks insured against.

A policy of life insurance issued by a mutual company incorporated by a special act of the legislature of Wisconsin which defines its powers and obligations and makes all policyholders, their heirs

and assigns, members so long as they remain insured; with the right to vote and share in dividends earned, which policy shows on its face that it was issued at the office of the company in Wisconsin and is payable there, is a Wisconsin contract, and the rights of the parties are governed by its laws. Insured was executed for a crime. There was no provision in the policy excepting such death as a risk not insured against. The company denied liability on the ground that to allow collection on policies where death was caused by execution would be against public policy. By the decisions of the state of Missouri heirs could recover where the insured had been executed. *Held*. That where the public policy of a state has been declared either by statute or by uniform decision, it will be recognized and followed by the federal courts as to contracts or other matters governed by the laws of such state, although it is contrary to what has been independently determined and announced by such courts as the true public policy. A policy of life insurance was issued by a Wisconsin corporation authorized by its special charter to "make all and every insurance appertaining to or connected with life risks" without limitation. The policy was a Wisconsin contract, construed and enforceable under its laws. By the rule of public policy established by the decisions of the state Supreme Court the manner of death of an insured does not avoid the policy where third persons are beneficiaries, in the absence of any provision in the policy to that effect. *Held*. That the fact that the insured was executed for a crime did not bar a recovery on the policy by his heirs, where it contained no provision excluding such risk.—*McCue et al v. Northwestern Mut. Life Ins. Co. et al.* (U. S. C. C. A., 4th Cir.): 167 Federal Reporter, 435.

REBATE—STATUTE CONSTRUED: A life insurance company issuing contracts providing for a special income in consideration of insured rendering on request services to the company, such as reporting on the fitness of agents or applicants for insurance, does not violate Code Ala. 1907, Sec. 4579, prohibiting offering "to pay or allow, as inducement to insurance, any rebate of premiums"; for the services which insured obligates himself to perform afford a consideration for the obligation assumed to allow a special income, though the company has the option to demand the services—"rebate" being deductions from stipulated premiums allowed in pursuance of antecedent contract. A life insurance company, issuing contracts providing for a special income in consideration of insured rendering on request services for the company, and providing for the creation by the company of a dividend fund for the class holding such policies, etc., does not violate Ala. Code 1907, Sec. 4579, prohibiting an insurance company from giving any particular policy-holder of the same class any advantage in the dividends or other benefits to accrue thereon, etc.; the word "class" qualifying "policy-holder," and meaning the holders of like contracts.—*Julian, Ins. Comr., v. Guarantee Life Ins. Co.* (Ala. S. C.): 49 Southern Reporter, 234.

BANKRUPTCY—STATUTE: Ala. Code 1896, Sec. 2607 (Act Feb. 18, 1897, Sec. 32 [Acts 1896-97, p. 1393]). provides that, where any person insures his life for the sole benefit of his estate, the sum or amount of insurance becoming due and payable by the terms of the application and policy shall be exempt from all creditors of the assured or beneficiary. Bankr. Act. July 1, 1898, c. 541, Sec. 70, 30 Stat. 565 (U. S. Comp. St. 1901, p. 3451), provides that, when any bankrupt shall have an insurance policy which has a cash surrender value payable to himself, his estate, or personal representatives, he may pay or secure to the trustee such value and continue to hold the policy free from the claims of creditors; otherwise, the policy shall pass to the trustee as assets. But the same section, in enumerating the various items of property which are to be turned over to the trustee, makes a special exception of "property which is exempt": and section 6 provides that "this act shall not affect the allowance to bankrupts of the exemptions which are prescribed by the state laws in force at the time of the filing of the petition." *Held.* That a trustee in bankruptcy was not entitled to receive, either from the bankrupt or the insurance company, the cash surrender value of a policy made payable to the bankrupt, or his estate, which he had transferred to his wife, as the amount of the surrender value of the policy, as well as the amount due at the death of the insured, is the sum or amount of insurance becoming due and payable by the terms of the application and policy, within the meaning of section 2607.—*Chandler v. Traub et al.* (Ala. S. C.): 49 Southern Reporter, 240.

FORFEITURE—The non-payment of premiums of a life insurance policy when due will work a forfeiture of a policy which provides that it shall be invalid, unless the premiums are paid when due. Though a policy provides that it shall be invalid unless the premiums are paid when due, the receipt and retention of over-due premiums by the company is a waiver of the forfeiture. A provision in a policy that a forfeiture cannot be waived except by a written agreement signed by certain officials refers only to express agreements, and does not prevent an implied or parol waiver of a forfeiture. The acts of officers and agents of an insurance company are imputable to the company, including notice to such officers, and hence the general manager of an insurance company's Southern department, who had supervision of all transactions in a number of states, and received all premiums collected in that territory, could waive a forfeiture for non-payment of a premium when due by thereafter receiving and retaining it with knowledge that it was overdue when paid, though the company's contract with him prohibited him from exercising such authority, which fact the persons dealing with such agent did not know. Defendant's general agent, by receiving a check dated May 7th, from the company's collecting agent on May 8th for the amount of a premium, was bound to inform himself whether the premium was over-due when paid, it being due on the 1st, and, by his failure to do so, he waived a for-

feiture for non-payment thereof when due.—Security Mut. Life Ins. Co. v. Riley (Ala. S. C.): 47 Southern Reporter, 735.

REINSURANCE CONTRACT—Insured held a policy of life insurance in the M. company. This company entered into a contract with the defendant company whereby the latter reinsured the risk of the M. company. The defendant company then issued to the insured a policy of reinsurance, to be attached to his original policy, which provided that it, together with the original policy, constituted the insured a policyholder in defendant company, and that no change of the original policy other than the attachment was necessary. *Held*, That the contract between the companies was not the basis of the action for the insurance money, within the statute requiring that, where a pleading is founded on a written instrument, it or a copy thereof shall be filed with the pleading, but that any force it might have was a matter of defense. Not only a reinsurance policy, but the contract of reinsurance between the insurance companies, is to be construed liberally in favor of the insured. The reinsurer seeks to avoid liability to the plaintiff on the ground that the insured misrepresented material facts in his application, which, under the terms of the contract of reinsurance, rendered the policy contestable. The plaintiff seeks to avoid these facts on the sole ground of the incontestability clause in the original certificate, upon the theory that after two years incontestability was a vested right, and could not be disturbed by any agreement made between the companies. *Held*, That the provision of the contract of reinsurance was invalid.—Federal Life Ins. Co. v. Kerr (Ind. S. C.): 89 Northwestern Reporter, 398.

ESTOPPEL—An insurance company is estopped to set up misrepresentations in the application as a defense to suit on the policy, where it had knowledge of the facts with respect to which the misstatements were made. The fact that a decree of divorce orders the husband to pay the wife alimony, gives her an insurable interest in the husband's life, which will continue at least during the time alimony is payable under the decree. Under an ordinary life policy, the right of the insured to change the beneficiary does not exist, except as permission to make such change is given by the terms of the policy, and then only upon substantial compliance with such policy provisions. A decree of divorce in no way affects the rights of the divorced wife in a policy of insurance on her husband's life.—Begley v. Miller: 137 Ill. App., 278.

AGENCY CONTRACT—The company, to induce the writing of a policy, executed a special agency contract creating the insured a member of a body of policyholders within the state, not to exceed 300 in number, under the terms of which the insured was to get a reduced premium in consideration of him sending to the company a list of names of persons whom he deemed insurable. *Held*, That such a contract was a discrimination within the meaning of N. C. Rev. St. 1908, Sec. 4775, prohibiting insurance companies from granting special favors to policyholders of the same class.

The plaintiff became a policyholder and at the same time was made a special agent, whereby for services in sending names of persons he deemed to be insurable, his policy was to become self-sustaining after six years. This agreement was a discrimination within the meaning of N. C. Rev. St. 1908, Sec. 4775. This action is for damages for failure of the company to carry out its agreement. The plaintiff urges that the statute, as expressed, only forbids the company and its agents from making the contract in question, and, having been passed for the protection of policyholders, an insurant seeking to recover on such a contract is not considered as *in pari delicto*, and for that reason should be allowed to recover. *Held*, That when the action is to enforce a contract entirely executory, and the same is directly forbidden by the law, a recovery would be subversive of the very public policy on which the statute was designed and intended to uphold. Rev. St. N. C. 1908, Sec. 4775, prohibiting discrimination between policyholders of the same class, though enacted for the protection of policyholders, included within such protection, the general body of policyholders who would suffer by the enforcement of special agency contracts under which a particular class is afforded special benefits, and not those who have entered into such forbidden agreements, and are receiving profits thereby—*Smathers v. Bankers' Life Ins. Co.* (N. C. S. C.): 65 Southeastern Reporter, 746.

REINSURANCE—The defendant company issued two policies on the life of W. Later it entered into an agreement with the P. company, whereby its risks were reinsured in that company. W. protested against this action, and brought suit for damage for breach of contract. *Held*, That a contract of life insurance carries with it the implication that the insurance company shall continue its business and keep on hand the funds required by law during the term of the policy, and failure of the company to do so is a breach of the contract. In an action against a life insurance company by a policyholder, a complaint alleging the issuance of the policy, the making by defendant company of an agreement with another company to reinsure all outstanding policies, including plaintiff's, and the transfer and assignment by defendant company of the assets representing its legal reserve on such policies and all other assets to such other company, showed a repudiation of its obligations and a breach of its contract, and stated a cause of action. In an action against a company for breach of contract in reinsuring its risks in another company, it was not necessary that the plaintiff should allege that the defendant company failed to exact ample security from the reinsuring company for the due performance of its contract of reinsurance.—*Wolfe v. Washington Life Ins. Co.* (N. Y. S. C., Sp. Tr.): 118 New York Supplement, 599.

PLACE OF CONTRACT—A New York company issued a policy to the insured, who lived in Nebraska. By the terms of the policy, it was not to become effective until delivered to the insured while in good health and the premium paid. The policy was sent from New

York to the agent, in Nebraska, who delivered it and collected the first premium. *Held*, That the contract was a Nebraska contract, under the rule of law, that, where the parties are in different jurisdictions, the place where the last act is done which is necessary to give validity to the contract is the place where the contract is entered into. The policy was issued by a New York company; there was no provision that the New York laws should govern it. It was subject to construction under the Nebraska laws because the contract was completed there. *Held*, That the New York law requiring written notice as a condition to forfeiture for non-payment of premiums did not apply. The agent of an insurance company cannot by oral contract with the assured waive the express terms of the policy and extend the time for a premium when the policy provides that none of its terms can be varied nor modified nor any forfeiture waived nor premiums in arrears received, except by agreement in writing signed by the president, vice-president, secretary, or assistant secretary.—*McElroy v. Metropolitan Life Ins. Co. (Neb. S. C.)*: 122 Northwestern Reporter, 27.

AGENCY—QUESTION FOR JURY: Testimony of the officers of the companies and the records of the companies showed that R and C neither as a firm nor individually were their agents. As opposed to this, the beneficiary introduced testimony showing that the application was made upon the solicitation of R. The policy was delivered to insured by R. She executed her note for the first premium and gave it to him. The second and third premiums were paid through R. and C. At one time when the policy had lapsed for non-payment of premium, reinstatement had been made through R and C. Commissions had been paid them for their services in sending the premiums. After the death of the insured, applications for proof of loss were forwarded by the company, through R and C, to the family. *Held*, That it was a question for the jury, whether one of usually careful and prudent business habits would not have been justified in regarding R and C as the agents of the company. An insurance company permitting one so to act as to justify a person of ordinarily careful and prudent business habits to believe that he is, the company's agent, and accepting the benefits of transactions establishing agency, cannot urge that such a one was not in fact its agent. Where in an action on a life policy stipulating for extended insurance, the issues were whether a third person was the agent of the company, and whether he induced insured to believe that a failure to pay a premium extended the insurance without any action, instructions that if the third person did such acts or rendered such services as induced one of ordinarily prudent business habits to regard him as an agent of the company and the service rendered was accepted by the company, and that, while the service was performed, the third person as agent made to insured representations as to her right to extended insurance, the company was liable, properly submitted issues.—*Illinois Life Ins. Co. et al. v. Wortham et al. (Ky. C. A.)*: 119 Southwestern Reporter, 802.

MARINE INSURANCE.

CONTRACT FOR PAYMENT OF AVERAGE—The printed part of a marine policy set forth the risks insured against, and provided that no particular average should be paid unless amounting to 5 per cent. A typewritten rider stated the good insured, and that the company would pay particular average if amounting to 3 per cent., each package to be separately insured, the original sworn weights to be taken as a basis of settlement, and the company to pay for loss of weight in excess of 1 per cent. on the entire shipment. *Held*, That the company was liable for damages amounting to 3 per cent. on each package and if there was loss of weight in excess of 1 per cent. on the entire shipment the company was liable for that, whether the loss for any particular package were 3 per cent. or less, but the liability for the 1 per cent. package was only for the particular risks insured against and was not absolute irrespective of the cause of the loss.—*Kuh et al. v. British America Assur. Co.* (N. Y. S. C., App. Div.): 114 New York Supplement, 268.

ABANDONMENT—The policy provided that the right of abandonment "shall not exist unless the loss exceeds one-half the value of the hull and machinery as stated in the policy." In an action on the policy the company questioned the right of the insured to abandon the vessel. *Held*, That the right of abandonment, which must be exercised promptly in a case of disaster, does not depend on the certainty, but upon the high probability of such loss. The right to abandon a vessel must be determined as of the time of abandonment. If then good, the rights of the parties are definitely fixed, and do not become changed by any subsequent events, and if not good, subsequent circumstances will not affect it, so as, retroactively, to impart to it validity, which it had not at its origin. Where a vessel has been abandoned, evidence of efforts made and expenses incurred in subsequent release of the vessel may be considered under proper restriction, to ascertain the probabilities of conditions and loss which were to be apprehended at the stage of abandonment. An assured can not be required to abandon a vessel to the insurance company, although the loss, actual and prospective, may exceed one-half the value fixed in the policy; but his right to abandon depends upon the fact or high probability of such excess, and not upon what he may deem most to his advantage. Upon the question whether there was a high probability of a constructive total loss of a stranded vessel, which justified her abandonment to the insurance company, the customary value of well-directed wrecking services performed in her attempted rescue may be considered, although by reason of the conditional contract under which they were rendered they were not required to be paid for. The vessel became stranded on the east shore of Lake Michigan in the latter part of November. The testimony showed that the danger of the sea was very great at that season and that wrecking expeditions were not usually very successful at such undertakings during the closed season of navigation. It

was shown further that immediately after the stranding wrecking expeditions were put to work to release her. After two such expeditions had failed, a third succeeded sixty-four days after the stranding. It was further shown that the underwriters had expended \$10,800 to release her, and damages to the extent of \$3,300 was conceded as lost on the outfit of the steamer. Besides this, it is estimated that it would take \$19,500 to repair the hull. *Held*, That the evidence was sufficient to sustain a finding that there was a high probability that the loss, present and prospective, incident to the stranding of the vessel, would exceed half her insured value, and warranted her abandonment to the insured company. Formal proof of loss is not essential to a recovery on a marine policy under an abandonment, where the right of abandonment is the only issue. A policy of so-called "disbursement" insurance "against the risk of total or constructive total loss of the vessel only" provided that "a total and, or constructive total loss paid by the insurers on hull, to be a total loss under this policy." The contention is in effect that no right of action accrues under the policy until total loss (actual or constructive) appears, together with its payment by the "insurers on hull." *Held*, That it is merely a provision for simplification of proof in the event stated, and not a limitation of liability, and that proof of the fact of such loss, however established, authorizes recovery. A provision in the printed form of a marine policy, adapted to a different kind of risk, that there should be no right of abandonment for a constructive total loss unless the loss should exceed 75 per cent. of the insured value. *Held*, Controlled by a rider which plainly, by reference to other policies, gave the right of abandonment if the loss exceeded one-half such valuation.—Royal Exchange Assur. v. Graham & Morton Transp. Co. (U. S. C. C. A., 7th Cir.): 166 Federal Reporter, 32.

AMBIGUOUS CONTRACT—The company delivered to the applicant a memorandum with a "rider" attached which certified that it had insured the applicant "under policy No. 7522" against war risks only on a flour cargo shipped from Portland, Ore., to Japanese ports on the steamship Arabia. In fact, the policy numbered 7522 or otherwise was executed to plaintiffs. *Held*, That there was a latent ambiguity in the memorandum as it read, with its reference to the policy, which it was competent to explain by parol, and that evidence was admissible to show a custom in such cases that the standard form of policy in use by the insurance company was understood to be referred to and to be a part of the contract, being retained by the company in its office, such evidence not being inconsistent with the writing.

The company claimed that the insured had concealed material facts concerning the risk. The court instructed the jury that "In whatever aspect the question of concealment may be presented, it is obviously, at last, no more than the simple question, have these underwriters been entrapped or imposed upon or seduced into a contract, of the force, extent, or incidents of which a competent under-

standing can not be imputed to them?" The company claimed that this instruction was erroneous in that it most strongly conveyed the impression to the jury that a fraud in fact must be contemplated by the assured. *Held*, That the jury could not have understood from it that they must find that insured was guilty of actual fraud in effecting the insurance in order to justify them in returning a verdict for the company in the face of the statement of the court made more than once in other parts of the charge: "That a concealment, whether intentional or unintentional, entitles the injured party to rescind the contract of insurance," and that "it is immaterial whether the omission to communicate a material fact arises from intention, indifference or mistake, or from it not being present to the mind of the party who should communicate it that the fact was one which it was material to make known."—*St. Paul F. & M. Ins. Co. v. Balfour et al.* (U. S. C. C. A., 9th Cir.): 168 Federal Reporter, 212.

POLICY—EXISTING INSURANCE: Where a carrier's marine policy provided that it did not cover or apply to any goods or merchandise on which there should be any existing insurance by or on account of the owners thereof, the term "existing insurance" included any other insurance during the continuance of the risk, which was valid and enforceable, and was not limited to insurance by the owner existing at the time the carrier's policy attached. Where a carrier's marine policy contained a contract limitation of actions thereon of one year, and suit was not brought by the carrier for the loss sustained until after the year had expired, the action was barred, though defendant had agreed to bear part of the loss and had not refused to pay under such clause, and the amount of the carrier's liability to the owner of the property was not adjudicated until after the year expired.—*Lehigh Valley R. Co. v. Providence-Washington Ins. Co.* (U. S. S. C. N. Y.): 167 Federal Reporter, 223.

POLICY—CONSTRUCTION: The policy exempted the insurance company from loss caused by the bursting of the boilers "unless the same be caused by unavoidable external violence." *Held*, That such "external violence" is external to the vessel and not merely external to the boiler. Where, in an action on a marine policy exempting the insurance company from liability for loss by the bursting of the boilers, unless caused by external violence, there was no evidence on which an expert could base his opinion that a boiler explosion was due to violence external to the vessel, the opinion of the expert as to the cause of the explosion was immaterial.—*Quackenboss et al. v. Ins. So. of North America* (Miss. S. C.): 50 Southern Reporter, 444.

ASSIGNMENT OF RIGHTS AGAINST WRONG-DOER—The cargo was insured against loss. The insurance company took an assignment from the insured for any claims that might arise in his favor at all, in the right of its assignor, and not by contractual relation springing from the contract of insurance.

It is the duty of the owner of a vessel receiving cargo for transportation to proceed without unnecessary deviation or delay in the course agreed upon in the contract, or if none be designated in the customary or usual track of sea, to the port of delivery.

The placing of a vessel in dry dock after she had received cargo on board for the voyage, for the purpose of painting her bottom when that was not a maritime necessity, constituted a deviation from the voyage, which rendered the vessel liable for a loss of cargo by fire while she was so in the dry dock, in the absence of affirmative proof that the deviation was not a contributing cause; the rule of some courts that mere delay does not render a carrier liable for a loss of goods of which the delay was not the proximate cause being limited, and not applicable to a case of positive breach of contract by deviation which makes the carrier an insurer against any loss resulting directly or indirectly.—The *Indrapura* (U. S. D. C., Ore.): 171 Federal Reporter, 929.

FORFEITURE—By the terms of the policy, the vessel was restricted in her course of navigation to certain waters. A voyage was made to a port outside of these limits. *Held*, That this voyage was a deviation, and for the loss occurring while making such deviation there could be no recovery. The policy restricted the course of navigation to certain waters. The owners wished to send the vessel to a port outside of these limits, and called on the general agents of the company to ask if she would be covered by the insurance in this voyage. They were informed that it would be covered by the insurance. The agent testified as to the conversation, but said that he stated to the owners that there would be a small additional premium, depending on the ports to be made. There was no additional premium paid, but the owners, relying upon the belief that the vessel was protected, dispatched her into these new waters. *Held*, That whether the company had permitted this deviation was a question for the jury. There was no provision in the policy requiring that any modification thereof should be in writing, nor did the statute of the state provide that a modification of such a contract be in writing. The insured claimed that the policy was modified, by parol agreement, so as to permit the vessel to make a port outside of its course of navigation as named by the policy. The company contended that the written policy could not be modified by parol. *Held*, That a modification by parol agreement was valid.

The policy restricted the course of navigation to certain waters. The owners, wishing to send the insured vessel to a port outside of these limits, asked the general agents if the insurance would cover her while on this voyage. They informed the insured that it would. The voyage was made, but while in these waters the vessel was lost. In the trial of the suit on the policy the company objected to evidence tending to show modification of the written agreement, upon the ground that the action was based upon a written contract, and not upon a modified contract, and for the further reason that

the modification claimed was an attempt to vary the terms of a written contract. *Held*, That the modification was a subsequent contract, and not a variation of the terms of the original written contract, and the rule that parol evidence is not admissible to contradict or vary the terms of a written contract does not apply to a subsequent modification or waiver of the terms of the written contract. The policy restricted the course of navigation to certain waters. The general agents of the company had knowledge that the vessel had made a port outside of the course, and had made no objection, but afterwards received three payments of premium under the policy. They had also stated that she was covered by the insurance. After her destruction, while in these waters, proof of loss was received, and the statement made that they had no doubt but what the loss would be paid. *Held*, To show a waiver of the conditions of the policy.—Norris et al. v. China Traders' Ins. Co. (Wash. S.C.): 100 Pacific Reporter, 1025.

MISCELLANEOUS INSURANCE.

RENT INSURANCE—MEASURE OF RECOVERY: The policies insured against loss of rents. They provided that in event of the destruction of the buildings by fire, the insured would "rebuild in as short time as the nature of the case will admit," and limited the company's liability to the actual loss caused by fire, specifically excepting "loss occasioned by ordinance or law regulating construction or repair of buildings, or by interruption of business, manufacturing processes, or otherwise." After the fire, city ordinances were passed relocating street lines, which delayed the issuing of building permits. *Held*, That the company was not liable for rents during this delay. Under a policy insuring rents, but requiring insured to rebuild as soon as the nature of the case would admit, and providing that insurer should not be liable for loss caused by "interruption of business," the company is not liable for loss of rent from interruption of business caused by delays in rebuilding resulting from the fall of debris of the fire throughout the burnt district. Under a policy insuring rents, but requiring insured to rebuild as soon as the nature of the case would admit, it must be presumed, in the absence of proof to the contrary, that insured took possession of the premises to rebuild as soon after the fire as possible. After the destruction of the property the company paid into court what it then admitted was due to the insured on account of the loss of rents. It afterwards claimed that there was not sufficient legal evidence to show that there was any actual loss, and denied that the insured could recover more than nominal damages. *Held*, That the act of the company in making payment into court estopped it to deny its liability for less than that sum.—Palatine Ins. Co. v. O'Brien (Md. C. A.): 71 Atlantic Reporter, 775.

BURGLARY INSURANCE—CONSTRUCTION: The policy indemnified against loss of money from safes or vaults abstracted "by the use

of tools or explosives directly upon the outside thereof." The evidence showed that the money was placed in the safe, the inner door locked and the combination of the outer door turned. On the return of the bookkeeper, she found the outer door closed, but the handles turned; the inner door was unlocked and a strange key was found in the lock; the money was missing. *Held*, That the loss was not within the terms of the policy.—*Brill v. Metropolitan Surety Co.* (N. Y. S. C., App Tr.): 113 New York Supplement, 476.

UNINCORPORATED ASSOCIATION—Though an action at law may be brought, a court of equity will take jurisdiction of a suit to enforce payment of a fire policy issued by an unincorporated association composed of corporations, firms and individuals, for the purpose of issuing insurance policies to its members on the mutual plan, because the remedy in equity is more adequate, the procedure in equity being peculiarly adapted to enforce the performance of any personal act required of the manager or committee of the association to obtain satisfaction of the decree. The agent of an unincorporated mutual fire association, whose plan was to insure its members against loss by fire at a rate of 15 per cent. less than what was charged by other insurance companies, agreed to insure property at a flat rate, lower than the usual basis rate, and to deduct the customary 15 per cent. The policies were issued at this rate and were renewed from time to time on the same conditions. There was inquiry made in each letter inclosing the renewal policies as to the rates of insurance companies where the property was located, but no answers were made concerning this. The association did not cancel the policies. *Held*, That the insurance was not based on the system of the association, but upon a special contract, and as they had not been canceled, the association was estopped to deny their validity.

The policy provided that "\$150,000 total concurrent insurance permitted." The insured carried \$160,000, including the policies in the defendant company. The company sought to avoid full liability on the ground that the property was over-insured. *Held*, That "concurrent," as used in the policies, means running with, and it would not be a strained or unnatural construction to say that the parties meant \$150,000 of other insurance running with these policies. The claim of insured against a water company for its failure to furnish sufficient water or pressure was compromised. Insured acted in good faith, and the compromise was made by attorneys acting for the companies. *Held*, That a company could not defeat a recovery on its policy on the ground that insured had released the water company from liability, and had thereby prevented subrogation.—*Parkhurst-Davis Mercantile Co v. Merchant Underwriters at the Indemnity Exchange et al.* (Ill. S. C.): 86 Northeastern Reporter, 1062.

FIRE INSURANCE PATROL—Defendant, an association organized under Act No. 115, p. 186, of 1902, composed of insurance companies doing business in New Orleans, and having authority to maintain a corps of men and suitable apparatus to save life and property at

and after fires, and which is supported by assessments levied on all persons, natural or artificial, engaged in the fire insurance business in said city, is a private association, whose main purpose, as appears from a reasonable construction of the law under which it is established, is to minimize the losses and promote the pecuniary interests of its members, and is neither a public corporation nor a public charity, and it is liable in damages for injuries sustained by a member of the fire department, engaged in the discharge of his duties, as the result of the negligence of its servants in driving one of its vehicles through the streets of the city; and this notwithstanding that the statute referred to includes the saving of life among the purposes for which such associations may be established, and prohibits them from charging for their services or from distinguishing between insured and uninsured property.—*Coleman v. Fire Ins. Patrol of New Orleans* (La. S. C.): 48 Southern Reporter, 130.

INDEMNITY CONTRACT—RIGHT TO RECOVER: A water company having agreed to furnish a city with sufficient water pressure to extinguish fires, which it failed to do, causing the destruction of the city's market house, the city brought suit therefor, which was settled by the city taking over the water company's plant and agreeing to reimburse the insurance companies to the amount of \$100,000. The original contract between the city and the water company's assignor, giving it exclusive right to furnish water, was invalid as creating a monopoly. *Held*, That, by reason of the illegality in the contract between the water company and the city, the insurance companies could not recover upon it by reason of subrogation or substitution to the rights of the city, but they could recover the money which was alleged to have been paid to the city for their benefit.—*Hartford Fire Ins. Co. et al. v. City of Houston et al.* (Texas S. C.): 116 Southwestern Reporter, 36.

TITLE INSURANCE—INDEMNITY BOND: The trust company contracted to insure the title of mortgagees who furnished money to be used by a builder in building 62 houses on land owned by him, and of purchasers of such houses, to protect from defaults of the owner in the building operation and from liens. The owner, with the indemnity company as surety, executed a bond to the trust company to indemnify it against loss on any policies it might issue, including any sums it might advance for material and labor for the completion of the buildings and improvements. The indemnity company knew that the trust company was to handle and pay out the fund used in the entire building operations, and that sub-contracts had been let for parts of the work covering all of the houses. *Held*, That the indemnity company's liability was not restricted to losses incurred by the trust company on the particular houses on which it had actually issued policies, but extended to the entire operation, which it had contracted to see completed.

Over-payments made to subcontractors on vouchers indorsed by the indemnity company's principal in the bond, or changes in the plans made by him, did not release it from liability; the purpose of

the bond having been to indemnify the trust company from loss by reason of its insuring against his defaults. The trust company which had issued policies guaranteeing the title of a number of lots upon which houses were being constructed, took the bonds of certain sub-contractors as additional security. The indemnity company claims that the failure of the trust company to collect on the bonds of these sub-contractors precluded it from holding the indemnity company on its bond. *Held*, That the bonds of the sub-contractors were matters entirely outside the bond of indemnity and the failure to collect them had no effect on the liability of the indemnity company.—Equitable Trust Co. v. Aetna Indemnity Co. (U. S. C. C. Pa.): 168 Federal Reporter, 433.

SERVICE OF PROCESS—STATUTE: N. Y. Civ. Code of Proc., Sec. 431, provides that service of process may be had on a domestic corporation by delivering the summons to the cashier or treasurer. Under a merger agreement, the domestic company transferred all of its books, records and securities to a foreign company, and the company's principal offices were then removed to the other state. For the purpose of collecting premiums an office was maintained in the home state, the collector signing as "cashier." *Held*, That service on the acting cashier was valid service on the company. N. Y. Civ. Code of Proc., Sec. 432, provides that service of process may be had on a foreign company by delivering the summons to the managing agent of the company. The company had not at the time any designated agent in the state, but owned property therein, which was under the general supervision of one M., who collected and transmitted all rents to the company, and who was in full control of their entire property within the state. *Held*, That he was a "managing agent" within the meaning of the statute, and service upon him would be valid service on the company. A policyholder of a mutual life insurance company can sue to restrain the transfer of the assets of the company to a corporation doing business without the state, as such policyholder has a quasi ownership in such assets. A transfer of the assets of a mutual life insurance company to a foreign corporation for an inadequate consideration will be restrained and a receiver appointed pendente lite to preserve such assets.—Russell v. Pittsburgh Life & Trust Co. et al. (N. Y. S. C., Sp. Tr.): 115 New York Supplement, 950.

INSOLVENT COMPANY—Where, after the appointment of a receiver for an insurance company, an agreement was effected by which the creditors agreed to accept 30 per cent. of their claims in full, such agreement should be treated as a distribution of the insurance company's assets, and not a compromise by the insurance company itself, in so far as it affected reinsurance of the company's risks. The term "double insurance" means an insurance of the same interest, and is entirely different from "reinsurance," which is a contract of indemnity to the person or corporation reinsured for the whole loss sustained in respect to the subject of the insurance to the extent to which he is reinsured. Where, after an insurance

company became insolvent as the result of a fire and a receiver had been appointed, its creditors agreed to accept 30 per cent. of their proved claims in full settlement, reinsurers of the insolvent company's risks were not thereby relieved of 70 per cent. of the loss sustained under the reinsurance policies, but were liable for the full amount.—*Providence-Washington Fire Ins. Co. et al. v. Atlanta-Birmingham Fire Ins. So. et al.* (U. S. C. C. Ga.): 166 Federal Reporter, 548.

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE—POWERS OF OFFICERS: The powers of the officers of a domestic mutual fire insurance company are more limited than those possessed by like officers of stock companies. A mutual fire insurance company organized under the laws of this state is an association of individuals to provide mutual relief in case of loss by fire. All policyholders are members, and each one has the same proportionate interest that every other member possesses, and is liable to the same proportionate extent. The members of a mutual fire insurance company organized under the laws of North Dakota are all entitled to the same treatment, and the officers of such a corporation cannot favor one member at the expense of his fellow-members, as this would contravene the principle of mutuality which is at the foundation of mutual insurance. The statutes under which a domestic mutual fire insurance company is organized, its articles of incorporation or charter, and by-laws all enter into the contract of insurance, and are binding, not only on the organization, but on each member thereof. While the officers of a domestic mutual fire insurance company, the by-laws of which are required by law to be adopted by a vote of the members, may waive many irregularities, they have no power to waive any matter of substance contained in such by-laws, and it is accordingly *Held*, That the secretary of such a corporation has no power to waive definite terms of its by-laws which provide under what circumstances and for what time credit may be given members for premiums or assessments, or to give such credit in any other manner than that provided by such by-laws. A section of the by-laws of a domestic fire insurance company which was printed upon the policy in suit provided that, if the premium should remain unpaid for thirty days after the taking effect of the policy, such policy should be and remain suspended until the payment by the policyholder and the receipt and acceptance by the company of such premium, and that during such period the policy should be unenforceable and the company not liable thereon, and that, if it remained suspended for sixty days, it should be canceled without notice. In this case no premium was ever paid, and the policy was canceled as required by such by-laws. *Held*, That the holder of such policy cannot recover for loss occurring after the expiration of such period and the cancellation of the policy, and before payment of premium.—*J. P. Lamb & Co. v. Merchants' Nat. Mut. Fire Ins. Co.* (N. D. S. C.): 119 Northwestern Reporter, 1048.

AGENCY CONTRACT—A contract by a life insurance company, whereby it turns over its property and business to a rival company

and incapacitates itself to continue its insurance business, is not a breach of a contract of appointment of agents which contains no agreement fixing the time such appointment shall continue. By the terms of the contract of agency, the agents were entitled to renewal commissions after the termination of the contract on the renewal premiums "as collected by the company." The company turned over all of its business and property to another company, thereby disabling itself from collecting the future renewal premiums. *Held.* That the contract of reinsurance was not an anticipatory breach of the agreement with its agents, as the agency contract rationally construed, only required that the renewal commissions should be paid on the renewal premiums actually paid. There was no provision in the contract of agency, as to how long it was to continue. It was stipulated, however, that upon the failure of the agent to transmit due or demand funds within thirty days, upon the termination of the company's right to do business in that state, and upon thirty days' notice for just and reasonable cause, the contract could be terminated. The agents contend that the failure of the contract to state the period of its duration, rendered it permanent by implication. *Held.* That a contract of agency is presumed to be at will unless otherwise stated. The right of an insurance company to manage its business, to determine the term of its continuance, whether or not and when, if at all, it will reinsure its risks, turn over its business to another company, and cease to carry it on, is vital to its existence, success, and the due exercise of its corporate power, and it is impliedly reserved in contracts of agency which contain no agreements to the contrary. The exercise of this right and the consequent termination of the agency is no breach of a contract of agency which contains no agreement forbidding or limiting the exercise of this right. The presumption of the reservation of the right of an insurance company to terminate its business is superior to the implication that the contract of the company with its agents was a permanent contract.—*Moore et al. v. Security Trust & Life Ins. Co.* (U. S. C. C. A., 8th Cir.) : 168 Federal Reporter, 496.

FIDELITY INSURANCE—ESTOPPEL: As the making of certificates by a bank cashier, for the renewal of a bookkeeper's bond, that the bookkeeper's books and accounts had been examined and found correct as an act which he might properly have been authorized to do by the board of directors, and where, on a defalcation being discovered, the cashier, acting in behalf of the bank, presented the claim against the surety, a finding was warranted that the cashier had authority to make the certificates, and that his action in so doing was binding on the bank. Where, had an effective audit of a bank bookkeeper's accounts been made by the bank at any time during any one of the years in which shortages occurred, or had any examination which included a comparison of the aggregate footings of the individual ledger with those of the general ledger been made, it would have shown the discrepancy, and a careful scrutiny would have revealed the fraudulent practices of the book-

keeper, and the trial balances, as taken from the ledger and presented from time to time by the bookkeeper, were out of balance, and the errors allowed to go uncorrected, a finding was demanded that certificates by the bank cashier, to procure renewals of the bookkeeper's bond, that his accounts had been examined and found correct were false, relieving the surety, which relied thereon, of liability. In an action on a bank bookkeeper's bond to recover a defalcation, evidence as to the entries made by the bookkeeper in the bank books, and as to the character of the examination of his accounts by the board of directors, and, with respect to certificates by the cashier to produce renewals of the bookkeeper's bond, that his accounts had been examined and found correct, was properly admitted.—National Bank of Tarentum v. Equitable Trust Co. of Pittsburgh (Pa. S. C.) : 72 Atlantic Reporter, 794.

FIDELITY INSURANCE—Where a bond indemnifying an employer against loss by larceny or embezzlement of an employe described him as a collector and ticket distributor, and the original statement of the employer and its annual certificates thereafter conclusively show that it was not the intention of the parties that the employe's duties should be limited to such positions, and the surety company continued to accept premiums thereon from year to year for a number of years, it could not avoid liability on the ground that the employe had been given additional duties, unless it could show that such extra duties were the cause of the defalcation or led to the same. Where a policy indemnifying against default of an employe did not provide that the duties of the employe should be limited to certain lines, and should not thereafter be changed, the statement in the application for the policy that the employe was a collector and ticket distributor was a representation only, and not a guaranty that the employe should not be given additional duties. In an action on a policy of indemnity against default of an employe, an instruction that the burden of proof rested on the insured to show that the employe collected money belonging to the insured for which he failed to account, and another instruction imposing on the insurance company the burden of showing an affirmative defense that the money alleged to have been embezzled was not embezzled, but was used by the employe while acting as a solicitor of business for insured, were not conflicting. In an action on a policy indemnifying against embezzlement or larceny by an employe, a preponderance of evidence as to the embezzlement or larceny is sufficient. Where there is nothing in the application for insurance against default by an employe, nor in the bond issued requiring the employer to make continuous effort in investigating as to the habits and character of the employe, he cannot be held to such duty.—Fidelity & Deposit Co. v. Colorado Ice & Storage Co. (Colo. S. C.) : 103 Pacific Reporter, 383.

INDEMNITY INSURANCE—FORFEITURE: A written statement made by an employer to a bonding company, to the effect that the accounts of applicant's cashier have been examined upon a certain

date, and were found to be correct, with cash and securities on hand to balance, which statement is intended to and does enter into a contract between said parties indemnifying the employer against said cashier's dishonesty, and induces the execution thereof, is in the nature of a warranty, and, if false in a material part, will defeat recovery on the bond for the delinquency of such employe.—Sunderland Roofing & Supply Co. v. United States Fidelity & Guaranty Co. (Neb. S. C.): 122 Northwestern Reporter, 25.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY COMPANY—MAINTENANCE: An employers' liability company in a policy indemnifying an employer against loss for injuries for employes, has such an interest in a suit against the employer for injuries to an employe as justifies it aiding in the defense, and so doing does not make it liable for maintenance. A policy indemnifying in part an employer against loss for injuries to employes is not void as contrary to public policy, but is valid because it does not lessen the employer's liability but increases his means of meeting it. A clause in a policy indemnifying an employer against loss for injuries to employes, which permits the insurance company to take charge of an action against the employer for injuries to an employe and forbids settlement as the initiative of the employer, relates only to the liability of the company to the employer, and does not forbid a settlement with the injured employe, provided the employer takes such course independently of his contract. An employe recovered judgment against his employer for personal injuries, and the same was entitled by an agreement of parties by which the employer paid the employe a specified sum in full satisfaction. The company in a policy indemnifying the employer against loss for injuries to employes participated in defending the action, and knew of the settlement, and with employes' knowledge furnished the money with which the judgment was satisfied. The employer at the time was insolvent. *Held*, That the settlement was a bar to an action by the employe against the company for maintenance.—Breeden v. Frankfort Marine, Acc. & Plate Glass Ins. Co. (Mo. S. C.): 119 Southwestern Reporter, 576.

FIDELITY INSURANCE—CONSTRUCTION: The bond insured the bank against loss caused by fraud and dishonesty of its cashier. The original bond was issued for the term of one year; the renewals were issued upon the same conditions. After default of the cashier, suit was brought on the bond, the bank alleging "that the said Powell, while cashier and acting as such, did, prior to the 1st day of October, 1907, and during the life of said bond, fraudulently and dishonestly withdraw and take of the funds of the bank," etc.; but there is no specific allegation in the declaration that the acts done were done "during the continuance of said term, or any renewal thereof, and discovered during said continuance, or any renewal thereof, or within six months thereafter," which embraced the period of time fixed by the bond or renewal covering the period when the act was committed. *Held*, That these bonds are separate and dis-

tinct contracts, and do not constitute a continuing bond. Each bond is liable for such losses, and only such losses, as occur during its separate life, which is fixed by the contract for one year each, and discovered during the continuance or renewal, or within six months after the expiration of the year, but always limiting the right of recovery to losses which actually happen within the life of the particular bond. Since it is our view that the original contract and each of the renewals of same are separate and distinct contracts, and not one continuous contract of guaranty, it follows that the declaration, in order to show liability, must declare on the particular bond or renewal current at the time of the loss, and further allege that the loss was discovered within six months of the expiration of the bond, or, in case the party insured has died, been dismissed, or retired, then within six months from the death, dismissal, or retirement, as the case may be.—United States Fidelity & Guarantee Co. v. Williams (Miss. S. C.): 49 Southern Reporter, 742.

RENT INSURANCE—STATUTE: Under Civ. Code Cal., Secs. 2527, 2551, 2558, defining insurance as a contract whereby one undertakes to indemnify another against loss arising from an unknown event, and providing that the sole object of insurance is the indemnity of insured, and declaring that gaming or wagering policies shall be void, a policy of insurance is a contract of indemnity, and, except in case of a valued policy, insured may only recover such loss as he has actually sustained, not exceeding the sum stipulated..

Under the provisions of a policy of rent insurance, it was agreed that if the insured building should become untenantable on account of fire, the company would be liable to the assured for the actual loss of rent, based upon the rentals in force from the rented portions of the premises at the time of fire, not exceeding the sum insured. Loss to be computed from the date of the fire for the time it would require to put the premises in tenantable condition. The property was totally destroyed and it was found impossible to put it in tenantable condition, within twelve months, the period of time for which the policy was issued. In view of the fact that the light, water, elevator service, etc., amounted to \$10,000 per year, the company contends that this amount should be deducted from the rents in arriving at the actual loss to the insured. *Held*, That it is competent for the parties to a contract of rent insurance to stipulate for a method of ascertaining and computing the loss of rent, without violating the rule that insurance shall furnish only indemnity against loss and that policy provision fairly construed, does provide that the loss of rents shall be deemed to be the amount of rents that would be collected by the insured during the period that may be required to restore the building to a tenantable condition. So construed, the policy, if not strictly a valued policy, may be regarded as analogous to a valued policy in so far as it prescribes a method for determining as between the parties, the amount of loss.—Whitney Estate Co. v. Northern Assur. Co. (Cal. S. C.): 101 Pacific Reporter, 911.

LEGISLATION UPON INSURANCE IN 1909. Forty-three state legislatures were in session in 1909. The following is a summary of the legislation directly or indirectly affecting insurance:

ALABAMA. Fourteen bills were enacted with one or two exceptions of general application, but all were amendatory of existing laws. The anti-rebate law was amended (see Anti-rebate Laws), and also the fire marshal law (see Fire Marshal Laws). A summary of the other legislation follows:

An act to fix the amount of capital and deposits of miscellaneous insurance companies; amending Section 7189 of the code of Alabama further regulating agents; permitting deposits of foreign life insurance companies to consist of any State bonds, United States bonds or mortgages.

An act requiring insurance commissioner to report violation of insurance laws to the solicitors of the circuit wherein violations occur; authorizing the deposits by domestic life insurance companies of securities equal to or in excess of the legal reserve on the policies of such company.

Providing a method for discontinuation of mutual aid and assessment concerns by advertisement and examination, and to amend Section 7424 of the code by changing the words State Auditor therein to the words Insurance Commissioner for the purpose of conformity.

Providing that insurance companies shall be allowed credit for return premiums; allowing credit for reinsurance placed in companies authorized to do business in Alabama only; allowing publication of companies' statements in weekly as well as daily newspapers.

An act to amend the laws relating to surety companies to the extent that said companies are now under the complete jurisdiction of the insurance department, heretofore having been under supervision of secretary of state and insurance department.

Providing for taxation of domestic life insurance companies by cities and towns of this state on a percentage basis, and providing that fire insurance agents shall not make known to other agents rates charged for insurance except in cases of reinsurance and except in cases companies are members of tariff associations.

ARKANSAS. Very little legislation was enacted, and the bills that became laws affected domestic companies largely. The following is a summary of the legislation:

An act amending Section 4394 of Kirby's Digest relating to surety companies and fixing fees as follows: Filing charter, \$15; filing statement preliminary to admission and each subsequent annual statement, \$10; filing certificate of authority, \$2, and each agent's certificate annually, \$2.

An act providing that service may be had in any county where a company has a place of business, on any agent, servant or employee

who has charge of such business; and an act to require mutual fire companies without capital stock to pay an annual franchise tax of \$50.

The act of 1907 relating to the payment of charter fees was amended so as to require companies to pay fees on their authorized instead of paid-up capital stock; also requiring companies when they increase their capital stock to pay fees on such increase on the same basis as the original stock.

ARIZONA. Only one bill was enacted into law, and that was an act providing that a copy of the application shall be a part of every policy of insurance.

CALIFORNIA. Twenty-six different bills in all were enacted in the state in 1909, but eleven of the bills were special measures appropriating money to pay claims of certain companies against the state of California. The most important law passed was an act prescribing a standard fire insurance policy (see Policy Forms and Laws, Cyclopedic for 1908-1909). Four of the other bills enacted were not of general interest. The following is a summary of the bills of general interest:

Acts amending Sections 618 and 594A of the political code relating to deposits by domestic and foreign insurance companies, and authorizing the commissioner of insurance to accept and hold such deposits.

An act relating to the re-licensing of companies whose license has been revoked because of insolvency, on evidence that the impairment has been made good, and an act amending section 2541 of the civil code relating to assignment to mortgagee of the thing insured.

An act relating to the measure of indemnity and providing that where there is no valuation in the policy the measure of indemnity shall be the expense it would be to the insured to replace the thing lost in the condition in which it was at the time of the occurrence of the fire, and where there is a valuation in the policy of fire insurance the effect is the same as in a policy of marine insurance.

An act defining what constitutes insolvency of an insurance company, and an act amending section 604 of the political code concerning insolvent insurance companies. An act relating to filing fees in the insurance commissioner's office.

An act classifying the insurance business and specifying the amount of capital required to transact the classes of business specified in the classification. The act makes fourteen classes of business, and requires that fire and life companies shall have a capital of \$200,000, and of life companies additional capital for other classes of business transacted, and miscellaneous companies are required to have at least a capital of \$100,000, with additional capital for each class of insurance transacted. The capital required must be fully paid up.

COLORADO. There was no insurance legislation in the state in 1909.

CONNECTICUT. Very little legislation of a general nature affecting insurance companies was enacted, and there were several bills of a special nature enacted. The special legislation granted amendments to charters of companies, or extending the time for organization of companies previously chartered. The laws of a general nature enacted were as follows: Giving insurance companies the right to insure against loss by hail and windstorm; providing that authorized insurance agents may effect insurance and reinsurance with qualified domestic companies and their agents and with the agents of foreign companies, without being deemed brokers, the contracts to be of such character of insurance or reinsurance as the authorized agent is allowed to effect; amending the act as to examination of methods of insurance companies, so as to provide that all examinations or inquiries made without the state shall be at the expense of the company examined.

A bill creating an insurance board of appeals, with powers to adjust differences between insurer and insured, was defeated, as were also bills creating the office of fire marshal and respecting employers' liability insurance.

DELAWARE. No important legislation affecting insurance companies was enacted and the only bills affecting insurance before the legislature were of minor importance and failed of passage.

FLORIDA. But little legislation was enacted in the state, and most of the legislation applied to domestic companies. An act was passed amending the law relating to capital stock and requiring that capital shall be divided into shares of "not less than ten dollars each" nor more than one hundred dollars. An act was also passed permitting the insurance commissioner to license any company organized in Florida which shall have deposited \$100,000 in securities with the state treasurer, and authorizing the licensing of live stock insurance companies which shall have assets of at least \$200,000 and by complying with the law in other respects.

An act prohibiting fire insurance companies, associations or partnerships from combining or agreeing as to the rate of commission to be paid an agent, and an act was also passed requiring fire insurance companies to make a deposit of \$10,000 in cash or bonds, or a surety bond of \$20,000, with the state treasurer.

GEORGIA. Four bills affecting insurance companies became laws, and the following is a summary of the four bills enacted into law: Providing for the revocation of the license of any company removing a suit from a state to a federal court.

An act fixing the amount of solvent assets of mutual benefit and industrial life companies; providing for the investment of such assets and for the examination of such companies by the insurance commissioner.

An act providing that when any insurance company invests as much as one-fourth of its total assets in taxable property in Georgia it shall be required to pay only one-half of 1 per cent. on premium receipts, and when it invests as much as three-quarters of its total assets in Georgia its premium tax shall be only one-tenth of 1 per cent. Otherwise the tax is 1 per cent. on gross premiums less return premiums on cancelled policies; and an act providing for a license tax of \$200 for each insurance company which is in lieu of fees required for filing of charter examination, annual statement, and agents' licenses.

IDAHo. Only two bills were enacted by the legislature amending the revised code of 1907. The principal act related to the liability of employers and masters in the state, and the second bill enacted repealed sections 2955 and 2956 of the code of 1907.

ILLINOIS. Fourteen bills affecting insurance were enacted into law and six of them were of local importance only applying to county and town mutuals and domestic fraternal orders, and one other bill created a commission to investigate the advisability of state regulation of fire insurance rates. A bill was passed increasing the salary of the superintendent of insurance to \$5,000 a year, and a fire marshal law was enacted (see Fire Marshal Laws). An act was also passed relating to the classes of securities in which domestic fire insurance companies may invest, and another specifying how domestic legal reserve companies and assessment organizations may consolidate with or re-insure other like companies or associations. A bill was also enacted permitting domestic assessment accident associations to transact also a health business. The following is a summary of the other important bills of more than local interest:

An act amending the standard provisions law affecting legal reserve companies doing business in Illinois to the effect that every life insurance contract providing for a deferred annuity on the life of the insured only shall (unless paid for by a single premium) provide that in the event of the non-payment of any premium after three full years' premiums shall have been paid, the annuity shall automatically become converted into a paid up annuity for such proportion of the original annuity as the number of completed years' premiums paid bears to the total number of premiums required under the contract.

An act amending the law governing fraternal insurance societies and requiring the insurance superintendent to commence an action, seeking to enjoin it from carrying on any business, against any fraternal society which shall be three months in arrears in the payment of death or disability claims, or which, after one year's existence, shall have a membership of less than 300.

INDIANA. A number of bills affecting insurance were enacted into law, but few of general importance. An anti-rebate law was passed (see Anti-rebate Laws). The following is a summary of

the other bills enacted: An act requiring life insurance agents to procure a license from the auditor of state; an act requiring mutual insurance companies to file annual statements with the auditor of state, and an act authorizing the auditor of state to revoke the license of life insurance companies which circulate false statements concerning earnings or other fraudulent advertising matter.

An act providing that any person, firm or corporation making insurance contracts, or collecting premiums thereon, except banks and trust companies, shall be termed a life insurance agent or agency; and an act empowering the auditor of state to revoke the license of any defaulting insurance agent.

An act authorizing domestic mutual life insurance companies to write accident and sickness insurance, and an act requiring mutual fire insurance companies to have \$1,000,000 in bona fide subscriptions before being allowed to do business in the state.

A fire marshal law failed of passage.

IOWA. Very little legislation was enacted, only four bills becoming laws, and three of them of local interest only. These were an act to permit Iowa companies to write automobile and marine risks; defining securities in which domestic companies other than life may invest, and providing that any fiduciary required to give bond may include the expense thereof as part of the lawful expense of executing his trust. The principal law enacted amended section 1820 of the code by substituting the following:

Sec. 1820. No stipulation or condition in any policy or contract of insurance or beneficiary certificate issued by any company or association mentioned or referred to in this chapter, limiting the time to a period less than one year after knowledge by the beneficiary within which notice or proofs of death or the occurrence of other contingency insured against must be given, shall be valid.

Sec. 2. In case of accident or health insurance it shall be valid for any company or association to limit by contract the time when notice of proofs of death, cause of disability or other contingency insured against shall be given; but in no case shall said notice be limited to a period of not less than sixty days after knowledge by the beneficiary within which such notice or proofs must be given.

KANSAS. Only five bills of more than local interest were enacted into law, and one bill, of local interest only relating to the organization of mutual fire companies was enacted. The following is a summary of the legislation: An act to regulate the organization of joint stock insurance companies; imposing a tax on assets instead of the revenue of companies; an act prohibiting life insurance agents from offering special inducements in the form of stock in subsidiary companies, and an act prohibiting the sale of premium notes before the delivery of the policy.

The most important act passed provided for the control and regulation of rates of fire insurance.

MAINE. Only six bills were enacted into law. The following is a summary of the legislation:

An act permitting insurance companies having a marine department to insure automobiles.

An act to amend Chapter 8 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the taxation of insurance companies. It provides a tax of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the premiums received on contracts made in the state for insurance on life and property, and including surety, title and credit insurance contracts.

An act additional to Chapter 49 of the Revised Statutes, relating to securities deposited with the treasurer of state by domestic accident and health insurance companies; and an act fixing the salary of the insurance commissioner and deputy commissioner, and the expenses of the department.

An act providing that "any life insurance company doing business on the industrial plan in this state may issue policies of life or endowment insurance, with or without annuity, with special rates of premiums, less than the usual rates of premiums, for such policies, to members of labor unions, lodges, beneficial societies or similar organizations, or employees of a single employer who, through their secretary or other officer or employer, may take out insurance in an aggregate of not less than one hundred members and pay their premiums through such officer or employer."

An act in relation to the collection of fees by state officials and requiring such officials to pay over fees collected to the state treasurer.

MASSACHUSETTS. Fifteen bills were enacted into law. The following is a summary of the legislation:

An act relating to loans by life insurance companies, and limiting the amount of loans on a policy as security to the legal reserve in the policy, and an act relating to investments of life insurance companies and amending the law to permit companies to enter agreements or reorganization syndicates in order to protect their investments lawfully held.

An act authorizing fire insurance companies, having a capital of \$400,000, to also transact marine insurance.

An act requiring a copy of the application to be attached to the policy, and an act relating to the taxation of stock insurance companies.

An act exempting fraternal mutual benefit societies, whose membership is limited to the employees of any one person or corporation, from the operation of chapter 605 of the acts of 1908, and an act providing for the reorganization of domestic fraternal orders as assessment insurance companies, and an act permitting mutual benefit societies, which are not conducted as a business or for profit, to continue operations in the state without otherwise conforming to the provisions of chapter 407. An act relating to the assets of

foreign insurance companies, and amending section 84, chapter 576 of the laws of 1907.

An act amending the law relative to misrepresentation in life insurance and prohibiting misrepresentations for the purpose of inducing a person to lapse, forfeit or surrender his insurance.

An act relating to casualty and other insurance, and amending the law to permit the writing of additional lines of insurance by companies possessed of a certain amount of capital; and an act codifying and amending the laws relating to taxation.

MICHIGAN. Sixteen bills in all were enacted into law, but the larger number were of local interest only and related to mutual fire insurance companies, or to mutual benefit societies, and several of the bills repealed the laws relating to the organization of such associations. The following is a summary of the legislation of general application:

An act prohibiting domestic companies paying officers a salary in excess of five thousand dollars a year unless the payment be authorized by vote of the directors, and prohibiting companies paying a pension to any officer, director or trustee or to any member of his family after his death. An act amending the law defining what shall constitute fraternal beneficiary societies, and exempting certain specified societies, and any society which limits its members to any one religious denomination or to the employers of any one firm or corporation, from the requirements of the law.

An act to regulate the filing of annual statements and the issue of certificates of authority, and requiring annual statements to be filed on or before February 15, and certificates of authority to bear date of March 1; and an act repealing the act providing for the licensing of companies to insure against loss or damage resulting from burglary or robbery and the loss of money or securities in transit by registered mail.

An act to allow mutual fire insurance companies of other states to do business in Michigan, if possessed of net cash assets of \$200,000, and receiving approval of the insurance commissioner, and two acts were passed amending the law prescribing standard provisions for policies of life insurance.

An act amending sections 1 and 4 of the act relating to the transaction of business by life and accident and surety bonding companies and specifying the classes of business.

MINNESOTA. Fourteen bills were enacted into law. The most important act of general application prescribed standard provisions to be contained in policies of accident insurance (see Policy Forms and Laws). Another important measure amended the anti-rebate law to apply to fire insurance (see Anti-Rebate Laws).

An act was passed also amending the standard fire insurance policy and permitting the use of additional riders (see Policy Forms and Laws). The following is a summary of the other legislation:

An act providing for the transfer of securities deposited with the state treasurer to the insurance commissioner; an act repealing the law of 1907 and permitting domestic life insurance companies to write both participating and non-participating policies.

An act permitting Minnesota companies to write insurance against loss of rents and rental values, breakage or rupture of machinery, and of sprinkler systems; against damage to or by automobiles, and against liability for damage done by agents of the insured.

An act permitting domestic fire insurance companies to establish a guarantee fund, and several other bills were enacted of local interest only.

MISSOURI. Eight bills were enacted into law. The following is a summary of the legislation:

An act to authorize fraternal beneficiary associations to issue term certificates under certain conditions, and a separate act authorizing fraternal beneficiary associations to establish and maintain asylums, sanitariums and hospitals for their distressed, sick or disabled members from a fund created for that purpose.

An act authorizing insurance companies to purchase and deposit with the insurance department, as a part of the securities required by law, bonds issued by any school district of Missouri, and bonds issued by drainage districts of this state.

An act making it an offence for a life insurance company or agent to sell or dispose of a note taken for the payment of a premium before delivering to the applicant the policy for which the note was given.

An act relating to the service of notice of garnishment upon insurance companies not incorporated under the laws of the state; an act concerning the distribution of assets of dissolved insurance companies; an act amending the law respecting the insurance of automobiles, and an act imposing a license fee of \$100 on agents in Kansas City and St. Joseph for each company represented.

MONTANA. The following is a summary of the important legislation in the state: An act requiring that miscellaneous companies must have a capital at least of \$100,000 before being licensed; and an act changing the date of expiration of company licenses from December 31 to March 31.

An act relating to the duration and renewal of charters of domestic life insurance companies, and the number of directors.

An act permitting foreign surety companies to do business in the state and regulating the transaction of business, and a separate act requiring surety companies to furnish bonds to all applicants "upon the same terms and conditions and without discrimination."

An act repealing sections 4065, 4068, 4071, 4128 and 4129 of the revised code of 1907, and relating to the examination of companies

and providing for examinations at the expense of the companies examined.

An act designating the "State Auditor" as Insurance Commissioner, and providing for the appointment of a deputy insurance commissioner, in addition to the deputy state auditor, who shall be in charge of the department, fixing his salary, and providing also for the employment of an actuary when required.

An act was also passed entitled an act to create a state accident insurance and total permanent disability fund, for coal miners and employees at coal washers in the state, and providing for the maintenance and management of the same and extending and defining the duties of the state auditor in connection therewith. The act takes effect October 1, 1910, and benefits under it commence four months thereafter.

NEBRASKA. Seven bills were enacted into law. An act creating a state board of fire commissioners was passed (see Fire Marshal Laws), and a resident agents' law was passed (see Resident Agents' Laws). Of the other bills enacted the most important created a board with administrative power to regulate and fix maximum rates of premium to be charged by fidelity and surety companies in the state. The law constitutes the governor, attorney-general and auditor of public accounts as such board. The rate fixed by the board is the lawful rate in the state and the receiving or giving of a higher rate is made a misdemeanor, with penalties including revocation of license of the offending company. The following is a summary of the other legislation: An act requiring agents of insurance companies to procure a license from the auditor of state before writing business.

An act repealing section 85, chapter 43, of the laws of 1907, and prohibiting any mutual benefit association operating upon the assessment plan, or any plan other than the natural premium plan, or stipulated premium plan, promising benefits upon any other event than that of death or disability of the members resulting from accident, from doing business in the state, and prohibiting such organizations already doing business from offering cash surrender values, paid-up insurance, or any form of investment insurance. The act further provides that no such association shall be relieved by the terms of the act from the fulfillment of any contract heretofore entered into. An act relating to domestic accident companies requiring them to maintain a reserve and to make a deposit with the auditor of state.

NEVADA. Only three bills were enacted in the state. The principal measure was one entitled an act to facilitate the giving of bonds and undertakings and prescribing conditions upon which surety companies may become liable thereon. The act permits any surety company on compliance with the act to be accepted as sole surety; must appoint the state controller attorney, and requires a deposit with the secretary of state negotiable securities to an amount equal at least to five per cent. of the total amount for which such

company is liable in the state. An act was passed extending section 948 of Cutting's Compiled Laws of Nevada as prescribing conditions under which foreign mutual life, health and accident assessment companies and mutual live stock companies may be admitted to the state; and an act was also passed legalizing the giving by state, county and precinct officers of bonds by surety companies authorized to do business in the state.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. Very little legislation was enacted, and aside from several acts amending company charters or chartering new companies, only three bills were enacted into law. These were an act providing that if by the laws of any state, agents, brokers or companies of this state are prohibited from receiving commissions on policies of fire or casualty insurance written for them by agents or companies doing business in that state on persons or property residing or located therein, the agents, brokers or companies resident in that state shall not be paid any commission, brokerage or other compensation upon any policy written by them, by agents or companies doing business in this state.

An act providing that every foreign life insurance company doing business in the state shall pay "a tax of 2 per cent. upon the gross premiums received by it upon business done within the state during said year, less payments to residents of this state on account of death losses paid within the year, provided, however, that the tax assessed upon any such life insurance company shall not be less than an amount equal to 1½ per cent. of the gross premiums received by it upon business done within the state during the said year."

An act amending section 12, chapter 169, of the public laws, relating to filing annual statements by foreign companies and adding to that section the following: "For cause the commissioner may extend the time within which any such annual statement may be filed, but not to a date later than the first day of March. But a life company shall not be required to file that part of its annual statement known as the gain and loss exhibit until May 1 next succeeding."

A bill extending the anti-rebate law to other than life insurance premiums failed of passage.

NEW JERSEY. Only six bills were enacted. The most important bill relating to fire insurance was the following:

In any policy of fire insurance hereafter issued in this state, insuring property in more than one place, it shall be lawful to insert in or attach thereto an average or pro rata distribution clause, which clause shall read as follows: "Standard Average or Pro Rata Distribution Clause." It is understood and agreed that the amount insured by this policy shall attach in each of the places named, as the value of the property covered by this policy, contained in each of said places, shall bear to the value of such property contained in all of said places.

The most important measure affecting life insurance was a bill authorizing life insurance companies to issue policies at special rates to employees in blocks or groups of 100 persons or more.

The following is a summary of other legislation: An act relating to employers' liability insurance; an act relating to investments by domestic companies in other states and countries in which they transact business; an act providing that foreign insurance companies which have deposits in their own states of at least \$250,000 may not make deposits in New Jersey; and an act repealing the law of 1905 authorizing cities to insure their own buildings.

NEW MEXICO. Four bills of general importance were enacted into law. The principal bill was an act prescribing a new code and amending chapter 5, laws of 1905. The act relates to the duties and powers of the insurance commissioner, and regulates the transaction of business in the territory. The law applies largely to life insurance companies, and prescribes standard policy provisions and prohibits certain policy conditions (see Policy Forms and Laws); requires annual accounting in deferred dividend policies after the fifth year by mutual companies; requires proper voucher for all expenditures in excess of one hundred dollars; prohibits political contributions, and the issuance or circulation of estimates misrepresenting the terms of or benefits accruing under a policy. The act also contains an anti-rebate section (see Anti-Rebate Laws). The remainder of the act relates to domestic companies, and also applies the provisions of the act to fraternal societies.

The following is a summary of the other legislation:

An act to provide for the furnishing of proper bonds by territorial, county and municipal officers, and for other purposes.

An act providing for the distribution among the fire companies of the territory of the 2 per cent. fund derived from taxation of fire insurance companies.

An act relative to the publication of legal notices, and providing that insurance companies must publish an annual statement of financial condition in a newspaper in each county in which they do business.

NEW YORK. Four bills of general importance were enacted into law, and of these one amended the general insurance laws in several particulars. The more important amendments contained in this act provided for the valuing of bonds held by domestic companies under the amortization plan; prohibiting re-insurance without the consent of the superintendent of insurance; relating to the licensing of agents, and giving the superintendent of insurance more discretion as to issuing licenses. The act also amended the law relating to expenses of life insurance companies in relation to renewal commissions and collection fees and extending the period over which renewal commissions may be paid from 9 to 14 years, allowing renewal commissions during the additional years in an amount not exceeding five per cent., and allowing collection fees for renewal

premiums of three per cent. instead of two per cent. after the fourteenth year, and repealing the law prescribing standard forms of life insurance policies, and substituting therefor standard policy provisions, to apply to all companies doing business in the state, and providing that policy forms issued in the state shall be subject to approval by the superintendent of insurance. (See Policy Forms and Laws.)

An act was also passed permitting mutual fire insurance companies of other states to do business in New York, regulating the transaction of business and to tax the same; and an act permitting the organization of securities guaranty corporations.

Another important act provided a method whereby the department of insurance may apply to the courts for an order to take possession of insolvent companies, or whose condition was such as to make such action necessary for the protection of policyholders and the public, and to liquidate the affairs of such companies where required.

NORTH CAROLINA. Very little legislation was enacted in the state, only two bills of general interest out of many important measures before the legislature becoming laws. One of the bills enacted required life insurance companies to give notice of forthcoming forfeiture of policies not less than thirty nor more than forty-five days in advance thereof, and the other requiring deposits of from \$10,000 to \$25,000 from fire and casualty companies.

A measure amending the general insurance laws, drafted by the insurance commissioner, and an anti-compact law, failed of passage.

NORTH DAKOTA. The following is a summary of the legislation in the state affecting insurance:

An act allowing companies with \$100,000 capital to be admitted to the state where otherwise able to comply with the laws.

An act amending section 4 of chapter 140 of the laws of 1907, with reference to term insurance and the reserve thereon, and providing that if the premium charged for term insurance under a limited payment life preliminary term policy providing for the payment of all premiums thereon in less than twenty years from the date of the policy, the reserve thereon shall not be less than the reserve required on a twenty payment life policy.

An act requiring all domestic life insurance companies to deposit an amount at least equal to the reserve under policies in force as shown by proper valuation, and an act amending chapter 151 of the laws of 1907, requiring life companies to apportion and account for surplus on policies by classes only. An act repealing section 4465 of the revised code of 1905, limiting the risks assumed by fire companies in any city or town.

OHIO. The only bill enacted into law was an act to amend section 2745 of the revised statutes relating to insurance companies and adding a provision relating to the repayment of certain taxes.

OKLAHOMA. The only measure passed provided a new code of insurance laws for the state, defining the classes of business a company may transact, regulating the organization of companies, and defining the powers and duties of the insurance department, and providing for the regulation and management of insurance companies, their investments, and prescribing form of annual statement and imposing taxes. The sections relating to life insurance companies prescribe standard policy conditions and contains an anti-rebate section (see Policy Forms and Laws and Anti-Rebate Laws). The act prohibits re-insurance without consent of the insurance commissioner; limits expenses, and payments for salaries or otherwise without proper voucher, or in case of salaries in excess of \$5,000 without authority of a vote of the directors; requires separate accounting by stock companies on non-participating and participating business, and prohibits a mutual company from issuing non-participating policies. The act also contains a resident agent's section. (See Resident Agents' Laws.)

OREGON. Very little legislation was enacted. The principal measure created an insurance department distinct from the office of secretary of state, and another important measure repealed the law requiring companies to make a deposit before doing business in the state. An act was also passed regulating mutual fire insurance companies.

PENNSYLVANIA. The principal bill enacted was an anti-rebate law (see Anti-Rebate Laws), and only two other bills became laws. An act was passed authorizing fire and fire and marine companies to grant insurance against loss or damage by lightning or explosions of any kind when fire does not ensue, and against damage caused by windstorms, hail, sleet, snow and floods. An act was also passed providing for service of legal process at any office or place of business maintained by the company in any county wherein cause of action may arise.

RHODE ISLAND. Only one bill of general importance was enacted, and that amended section 22, chapter 182, of the general laws, and provided as follows: "No agent of any foreign insurance company doing business in any town in this state shall be allowed to establish any branch agency in any other town in the state: Provided, however, that every life insurance company doing business in this state and whose premium income received from the inhabitants of this state in any one year shall exceed one hundred thousand dollars, shall equip and maintain an office in this state satisfactory to the insurance commissioner of this state for the transaction of business in this state."

An act was also passed incorporating the Calumet Life Insurance Company.

SOUTH CAROLINA. There was practically no legislation, though many important bills were reported favorably, but went over to the 1910 session of the legislature.

SOUTH DAKOTA. Seven bills of general application were enacted into law. One bill prescribed standard forms of life insurance policies, and another amended the standard fire insurance policy (see Policy Forms and Laws). The following is a summary of other legislation: An act to prevent accident insurance companies from giving prizes or any articles of value with the sale of policies; and an act amending section 720, revised code, relating to fees for fraternal and benevolent insurance societies.

An act to amend chapter 73, of the laws of 1905, and chapter 110, of the laws of 1907, relating to surety, title guaranty, employers' liability, burglary insurance, fidelity corporations and relating to deposit of securities with the state treasurer.

An act amending section 695, of the revised code, relating to life insurance companies doing business on the preliminary term basis, authorizing the commissioner to proceed to ascertain the net cash value of each policy after its first policy year, and also amending section 703 of the revised code to extend the kind of securities in which such class of companies may invest.

An act amending the laws relating to the insurance department providing for the business of the department and the reports of companies thereto.

Several bills affecting mutual fire insurance were also passed.

TENNESSEE. But little legislation was enacted in 1909, only four bills becoming laws, and one of those related to domestic companies requiring the appointment of an attorney for service of process. The more important measure affected fire insurance and was a limited valued-policy law, but which also legalized the three-fourths value and co-insurance clauses.

An act was passed amending the law of 1895, relating to the deposit of \$200,000 by foreign life insurance companies in the United States, by adding the words "and said deposit of \$200,000 shall be in lieu of any other deposit required of life insurance companies incorporated under the laws of any government or state other than the United States," and also an act amending the act of 1903, imposing tax on the stock of foreign corporations on filing copies of charters in the office of the secretary of state. A bill amending the law prescribing standard provisions and conditions to be contained in policies of life insurance failed of passage.

TEXAS. The principal legislation of general interest was an act creating a state fire rating board, composed of the insurance commissioner, who is chairman, and two members appointed by the governor; one to be appointed on the recommendation of the fire underwriters of the state, but both shall have had at least five years' practical experience in fire underwriting. The act requires the filing of general basis schedules of rates on all classes of risks. The board may direct the filing of a new rate, when it is satisfied that the rate filed is either too high or too low, and the board has power to prepare and to publish for the information of the public specific schedules of fire insurance rates covering all fire insurance risks in the

state or in any locality thereof, and to alter, amend or revise such published schedules. The writing of business is prohibited until such schedules of rates is filed; schedules are open to public inspection. Rebating or discrimination in rates is prohibited, and violation of the act subjects the company to revocation of license. The act requires the board to give all companies notice and an opportunity to be heard in respect to any regulation or order, and companies are given the right of appeal to district courts from the orders of the board.

Acts were passed prohibiting the issuance of any level premium policy in the state which provides for more than one year preliminary insurance; requiring all policies to contain the entire contract between parties and permitting the application to be made a part thereof, and amending the anti-rebate law (see Anti-Rebate Laws).

An act was also passed relating to the reporting and calculating reserve of employers' liability companies, and prohibiting misrepresentation of the terms of a policy, or benefits promised under it, and an act prohibiting officers and directors of life insurance companies transacting business in this state from receiving or contracting to receive any commission or other compensation contingent upon the writing of business.

An act was passed providing for the incorporation and regulation of fraternal beneficiary orders. Other legislation of general interest repealed the security deposit feature of the reserve investment law, and an act relating to fire companies requires foreign fire insurance companies doing business in Texas to give bond or deposit in the state treasury securities to the amount of 25 per cent. of their gross receipts on their Texas business, the minimum amount of bond or securities being fixed at \$10,000 and maximum amount at \$50,000.

An act providing for the incorporation of domestic life, accident and health insurance companies and to regulate their business. The act prescribes standard life policy provisions and prohibits certain policy conditions, which section also applies to other state companies, and also requires forms of policies, life and accident, to be filed with the commissioner of insurance.

Acts were also passed declaring that any person who solicits an application for insurance upon the life of another person shall be deemed the agent of the company and not of the assured, and an act prohibiting the licensing of a corporation or stock company as an agent or representative of any life company in soliciting or in any manner placing life insurance policies in the state, and prohibiting the licensing of any life insurance company in the state which has any valid contract with any other corporation by virtue of which such other corporation is entitled to receive directly or indirectly any portion of the premium or other income of such life insurance company for any period.

UTAH. There was but little legislation in the state and the principal measure enacted was entitled "An act providing for an

insurance department, enacting an insurance code, and regulating insurance companies and their business, and fixing certain fees to be charged and collected by the commissioner of insurance."

VERMONT. There was practically no insurance legislation of importance; the only bill enacted of more than local application provided that misstatements, unless fraudulently made, should not void the policy.

WASHINGTON. Only one measure of importance was passed. The anti-rebate law was amended to apply to fire insurance (see Anti-Rebate Laws).

WEST VIRGINIA. There was but little legislation in the state. The only important act passed was a bill creating the office of fire marshal. (See Fire Marshal Laws.)

WISCONSIN. Most of the legislation in this state made amendments in existing laws, though several important new measures were enacted, some of which related only to domestic companies. Of this class was a measure relating to domestic mutual companies. The more important bills of general interest was an act amending the anti-rebate bill (see Anti-Rebate Laws), and one relating to valuation, which provided that policies issued by a domestic company shall be valued according to the expense charges assumed in the table of mortality adopted and the rate of interest assumed. Foreign companies' policies may be valued as above, provided that the aggregate liability shall not be less than that resulting from the valuation under the laws of its own state. Policies issued prior to 1910 on a plan not providing for a yearly full net level premium reserve may be valued on such plan on the basis of the American or actuaries' tables and at a rate of interest not higher than $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The commissioner of insurance may vary the standard of interest and mortality in case of companies from foreign countries. The valuation of policies by other states is to be accepted at a rate for valuation to be 1 per cent. on \$1,000 of insurance. Another important measure was an act prescribing standard provisions for policies of life insurance. (See Policy Forms and Laws.)

The following is a summary of the other legislation of general interest: An act refunding the overpayment of the fire marshal tax to certain companies, and an act increasing the tax for the support of the fire marshal's office from one-quarter to three-eighths of one per cent.

An act amending section 1972 of the statutes relating to fees for agents' licenses. The bill provides that except as otherwise provided for companies must pay \$25 for filing the first declaration or statement, with certified copy of charter; for filing annual statement, \$25; for issuing certificate of authority to an agent, \$1. A separate certificate shall be required for each company represented by an agent and for each member of any firm. A certified copy filed in the office of the insurance department costs 10 cents per folio. Corporations combining shall pay the fees named above.

An act providing that corporations engaged in providing for the payment of funeral expenses of deceased members or holders of benefit certificates therein shall be doing an insurance business. Benefit certificates issued by such corporation shall be payable thirty days after maturity to beneficiaries in cash only.

An act amending the law relating to taxation and license fees of fire and marine insurance companies, and imposing a tax on fire and marine companies of two per cent. on gross premiums less return premiums and cancellations on direct insurance, and in case of re-insurance requiring the re-insuring company to pay the tax if the re-insured company has failed to pay it on discontinuing business in the state.

An act relating to election of directors of mutual life companies, and prescribing a form of ballot to be used, and an act requiring life companies to mail a statement to policyholders of the apportionment of surplus not less than thirty nor more than sixty days prior to the date of distribution of dividends and prescribing the form of statement to policyholder, and an act prohibiting the acceptance of any gift or compensation, other than prescribed by law, by any public officer or employee of the state.

WYOMING. Only three bills directly or indirectly affecting insurance were enacted into law. An act was passed amending the law relating to surety and guarantee companies and the transaction by them of business in the state. An act relating to the duties of the insurance commissioner, prescribing fees for filing annual statements and other papers, and repealing section 3, chapter 64, laws of 1888, and section 3186, of the revised statutes 1899. An act prohibiting the making or publishing of false or exaggerated statements concerning the affairs or pecuniary condition of any corporation which shall have a tendency to give a less or greater apparent value to bonds or property of such corporation than they in fact possess.

LEIGH, LAMARTINE B., fire underwriter, was born at Rome, Ga., September 14, 1851, and is the son of the Rev. Richard Leigh, the well-known minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Georgia. Mr. Leigh became a local insurance agent in Little Rock, Ark., in 1878, and is now general agent in Arkansas for the Home, Niagara Fire, German Alliance, Sun of New Orleans, Spring Garden, American Central, New York Underwriters' agency, Pelican, Citizens, Mo., and Phoenix of London, and also general agent for the Pacific Mutual Life. He is also general agent in Oklahoma for the Phoenix of London and Sun Insurance Company of New Orleans. He was secretary of the Association of Fire Underwriters from 1883 to 1890, and president from 1890 to 1900. He has been city treasurer of Little Rock two terms, and a member of the Arkansas legislature two terms, and is president of the People's Building and Loan Association of that city, and vice-president of the Bank of Commerce.

LENEHAN, JOSEPH H., general agent of the western department of the Fidelity Insurance Company at Chicago, Ill., was born at Dubuque, Ia. After leaving school he embarked in the local insurance business at Dubuque, his agency being that formerly owned by Abram Williams. Mr. Lenehan organized the Will county, Ill., compact at Joliet in 1885. He was afterwards an inspector of special hazards for mutual companies and in 1887 Illinois state agent for the Insurance Company of North America and Pennsylvania Fire. He took an active part in the management of the Illinois State Board of Fire Underwriters and was elected president of the board in 1890. Two years later he went with the Palatine and assisted in organizing the western department. July 1, 1898, he was appointed assistant manager of the western department of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, and July 1, 1899, assistant general agent of the Phenix and on the consolidation of that company with the Fidelity Fire continued as manager of the western department at Chicago, Ill. He was elected president of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Northwest in 1897, and president of the Western Union September, 1908.

LERMIT, GERALD HENRY, manager of the western department of the Northern of London, with headquarters at Chicago, was born at Dedham, Essex, England, in 1855. At the age of seventeen years he joined the staff of the Northern, and some years after, being assistant secretary at the company's London office, the duty was delegated to him of visiting various countries of the world to examine into the company's business or plant new agencies therein. In this capacity he spent some time in Egypt, India, Burmah, Ceylon, Brazil, the Argentine Republic, Chili, continental Europe, and Canada, as well as the United States, which latter he visited several times. In 1891 he passed some months inspecting the business of the Northern on the Pacific coast. On the resignation of Mr. Goodwin and death of Mr. Crooke, in 1894, Mr. Lermit was appointed to succeed them as manager of the western department.

LETTON, HAROLD WILLIS, general manager of the United States branch of the Prussian National Insurance Company of Stettin, was born in Kansas City, Mo., of American parentage, January 13, 1875. He was educated at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., graduating in 1894, and at Yale University, from which he graduated in 1897. Subsequently he took a law course in the Harvard Law School, graduating therefrom in 1900, and practiced law until 1903, when he was appointed assistant manager, becoming general manager October, 1908.

LIABILITY INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, was organized by representatives of liability insurance companies at a meeting held in New York in October, 1908. The objects and purpose of

the association as set forth in the constitution are "to promote good will, harmony, confidence and co-operation between the companies and to devise and give effect to measures for the protection of their common interests, and for the observance of the amenities that should exist between companies and associations." Officers were elected as follows: President, Walter C. Faxon, Aetna Life; vice-president, William M. Tomlins, Jr., Empire State Surety; secretary, F. H. Kingsbury, Pennsylvania Casualty.

The second annual meeting of the association was held in New York, October 20, 1909. President Faxon presided, and in his report briefly outlined the plan adopted for carrying on the work of the association, and in watching and directing as far as possible workingmen's compensation legislation. Reports on routine business were presented, and addresses were made as follows: "The Work of the Credit Association," by James G. Cannon; "Workingmen's Compensation Laws Relating to Bodily Injuries Received in Industrial Accidents," by George M. Gillette of Minneapolis, president of the Minnesota Employers' Association; and Dr. William H. Tolman, director of the Museum of Safety and Sanitation, New York, gave an address outlining the purposes of the institution. Officers were elected as follows: President, F. W. Lawson, United States manager of the London Guarantee and Accident; vice-president, Dr. R. S. Keelor, Empire State Surety; secretary and treasurer, A. W. Reed, Ocean Accident; executive committee: John T. Stone, Maryland Casualty; Walter C. Faxon, Aetna Life; Theodore E. Gaty, Fidelity and Casualty; Walter E. Hoag, General Accident.

LIABILITY INSURANCE. [See Employers' Liability Insurance.]

LIBRARIES, INSURANCE. The Equitable Life Assurance Society has for a number of years made especial efforts to collect insurance literature of every class, and undoubtedly has the largest and most valuable insurance library in the world, being strongest, naturally, in works, standard and fugitive, bearing upon life insurance. The library of the late Cornelius Walford of England was purchased by the society and is a part of the collection. Several of the general associations of underwriters have made efforts to build up libraries for the use of their members. [On this subject see Insurance Library Association of Boston, and Fire Underwriters' Association of the Northwest, Library of.]

LIFE INSURANCE AGGREGATES. The report of the New York state insurance department for 1908 gave the following totals of life and casualty insurance business for the two years 1907-1908 (not including industrial business) transacted by companies reporting to the department. The figures of 1906 are also printed for comparison. The returns cover the business of all the large companies of the United States, not including industrial business:

LIFE COMPANIES.

	1907.	1908.	1909.
Number of companies,	37	35	35
Assets,	\$2,917,908,918	\$3,204,193,351	\$3,467,474,821
Reserve,	2,543,764,774	2,682,391,527	2,892,094,687
Other liabilities,	228,152,943	295,664,750	401,773,602
Total liabilities,	2,771,917,717	2,978,056,277	3,293,868,289
Surplus to policyholders,	145,991,201	226,137,074	173,606,532
Capital stock,	10,389,000	10,189,000	11,089,000
Premiums received,	485,632,856	493,872,986	512,055,036
All other receipts,	143,996,788	149,267,099	179,080,090
Total income,	629,629,644	643,140,085	691,135,126
Claims paid,	192,796,654	193,318,496	206,924,962
Dividends to policyholders,	45,106,923	52,895,469	62,185,533
Paid for forfeited policies,	55,430,067	70,389,982	73,037,205
Expenses,	125,466,276	136,073,910	128,948,913
Supplementary contracts,	1,688,253	1,852,550	1,858,448
Dividends to stockholders,	741,585	1,191,480	843,980
Total disbursements,	421,229,758	455,721,887	473,799,041
Policies in force,	5,324,517	5,437,007	5,757,447
Insurance in force,	10,404,726,638	10,553,957,857	11,110,457,172

[For statistics of assessment insurance, see Fraternal Societies, and National Fraternal Congress, and for statistics of casualty companies see accident, health, liability, surety and fidelity insurance, etc.]

LIFE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK. [See Life Underwriters Association of.]

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES, AMERICAN, FOREIGN BUSINESS OF. [See Foreign Business.]

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF VIRGINIA, Richmond, Va. Organized 1871; cash capital, \$200,000; John G. Walker, president; T. Wm. Pemberton, first vice-president; W. L. T. Rogerson, second vice-president; E. D. Harris, secretary.

LIFE INSURANCE IN THE COURTS. [See Legal Decisions Affecting Insurance.]

LIFE INSURANCE POLICY FORMS. [See Policy Forms, Life.]

LIFE INSURANCE; PROOFS OF DEATH. All life insurance companies require proofs of death on their own blanks, which will be furnished on application. These consist, in most cases, of certificates of the claimant as to fact and causes of death, certificate of attending physician, certificate of friend as to identity, certificate of undertaker or clergyman, or copy of record of burial. These certificates must be sworn to and in some cases attested by seal of a court of record. The object of these various certificates is to establish the identity of the deceased with the assured, and to make sure of the fact of death. As these several requirements are substantially alike, and as each company's blanks are to be used, the details in each case seem unnecessary in a work of this kind.

LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION OF BIRMINGHAM, ALA., was organized in 1905 with the following officers: President, W. J. Cameron; vice-president, P. C. Ratliff; secretary and treasurer, Wm. H. Stewart. The present officers, elected at the annual meeting in March, 1909, are: President, George T. Sibley, Equitable Life; secretary and treasurer, George C. Oliver, Aetna.

LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION OF BUFFALO, N. Y., was organized November 9, 1886, and the following officers elected: W. G. Justice, president; J. W. Pressey, vice-president; W. H. Formosa, second vice-president; W. Manning, secretary; R. Butler, treasurer. The present officers, elected at the annual meeting in February, 1910, are: President, Charles W. Fielder, Northwestern Mutual; vice-president, William D. Camp, Berkshire; second vice-president, Calvin S. Elliott, Travelers; secretary-treasurer, Charles G. Venneman, Mutual Life; executive committee: Joseph E. Gavin, Equitable; Joseph B. Thebaud, Massachusetts Mutual; S. B. Lindsay, Connecticut General; H. J. Emerson, Mutual Life.

LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION OF CENTRAL MASSACHUSETTS, was organized at Worcester, Mass., October 14, 1899, with the following officers: President, W. A. Bailey; vice-presidents, H. E. Townsend, H. L. Trafford; secretary, S. Hamilton Coe; treasurer, Herbert P. Hopkins. The following have served the Association as presidents: H. E. Townsend, W. G. Ludlow, S. Hamilton Coe, J. P. Kilgore, Geo. H. Vars, C. E. Greene, Lester V. Bailey. The officers and executive committee elected at the annual meeting in 1910 are: President, Otis D. Arnold; vice-presidents, W. Gray Harris and E. P. Crete; treasurer, Chester E. Greene; secretary, Andrew B. McGown; executive committee: W. Gray Harris, Otis D. Arnold, Guy F. Wheeler, E. P. Crete, Andrew B. McGown, Chester E. Greene, Eli Bouchard, E. A. Robinson and Henry A. Magowan.

LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION OF CHICAGO was organized January 15, 1889, the initial meeting looking toward the formation of the association being held December 7, 1888. The original officers were: J. W. Janney, president; A. L. Chetlain, first vice-president; W. S. Swymmer, second vice-president; John H. Nolan, secretary; L. A. Spicer, treasurer. The presidents of the association have been: 1889, J. W. Janney; 1890, John H. Nolan; 1891, Charles H. Ferguson; 1892, W. H. Wyman; 1893, John K. Stearns, who was re-elected in 1894 and 1895; 1896, Ira J. Mason; 1897, W. D. Wyman; 1898 and 1899, George L. Wrenn; 1900, L. Brackett Bishop; 1901, J. W. Ranney; 1902-1903, R. D. Bokum; 1904, D. M. Baker, 1905; L. Brackett Bishop, 1906; Fred B. Mason, 1907-1908. At the annual meeting, held in February, 1910, the following officers were elected: President, Jules Girardin, Phoenix Mutual; vice-president, Dr. H. C. Castor, Connecticut General; treasurer, H. S. Dale, Union Mutual; secretary, R. F. Palmer, Berkshire;

executive committee: George M. Herrick, Provident Life and Trust, chairman; C. F. Bullen, Canada Life; J. F. Johantgen; L. A. Greenwood, Travelers, and H. C. Hintz Peter, Mutual Life.

LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION OF GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., was organized at a meeting held in January, 1904, and the following officers were elected: President, A. B. Donelson, Aetna Life; vice-presidents, C. W. Ten Broek, Metropolitan, and A. M. Ashley, Union Mutual; secretary, A. Thorne Swift, Canada Life; treasurer, E. G. Squires, Prudential. E. G. Squires, Prudential, is president and H. W. Le Sage Ten Broek, Central Life, secretary and treasurer.

LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION OF LOUISIANA was organized at a meeting held in New Orleans in July, 1908. Officers were elected as follows: President, Frank L. Levy, Equitable; vice-president, Louis P. Rice, Louisiana National; secretary and treasurer, Edmond J. Jacquet, Equitable; executive committee: C. C. Swayze, G. G. McHardy and the officers. The above are the present officers.

LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION OF MONTGOMERY (Alabama) was organized at a meeting of life insurance agents in Montgomery, March 30, 1904. The following officers and executive committee were elected: President, R. P. Dexter, Sr.; vice-president, E. J. Meyer; secretary and treasurer, W. E. Dow. At the annual meeting in March, 1910, officers were elected as follows: President, E. G. Brauch; vice-president, G. G. Miles; secretary and treasurer, J. W. Terry.

LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK was organized as the Life Insurance Association of New York, in the city of New York, January 18, 1887, the first officers being: Charles H. Raymond of the Mutual Life, president; Gilford Morse of the Massachusetts Mutual, first vice-president; L. Spencer Goble of the Mutual Benefit, second vice-president; Alvah W. Brown of the Mutual Life, third vice-president; Charles T. Dunwell, of the Berkshire Life, secretary; George F. Hadley of the Brooklyn Life, treasurer.

The presidents since organization have been:

1887—Charles H. Raymond.
1889—L. Spencer Goble.
1890—Gilford Morse.
1891—George P. Haskell.
1892—Tilden Blodgett.
1893—George F. Hadley.
1894—Robert L. Murray.
1895—John F. Makley.
1896—Richard E. Cochran.
1897—James Yereance.
1898—Thomas P. Goodrich.

1899—Joseph A. Goulden.
1900—Philip H. Farley.
1901—Frank K. Kohler.
1902—George A. Brinkerhoff.
1903—John W. Vrooman.
1904—M. E. Goulden.
1905—J. Carlton Ward.
1906—T. Reid Fell.
1907—Charles J. Edwards.
1908—Robert H. Hardy.
1909—D. G. C. Sinclair.

The present officers of the association, who were elected at the twentieth annual meeting, February 24, 1910, are: President, Hugh G. Millar, Connecticut General; vice-president, Warren T. Diefendorf, Mutual Life; second vice-president, William McElligott, Equitable Life; third vice-president, Edward W. Allen, New England Mutual; secretary, F. C. S. Staniland, Metropolitan; treasurer, C. A. Wardle, Phoenix Mutual; executive committee: C. V. Dykeman, chairman, Prudential; W. C. Johnson, Phoenix Mutual; J. S. Myrick, Mutual Life; Edward W. Lee, John Hancock; George H. Linsz, Fidelity Mutual Life.

LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION OF OREGON was organized in 1904. Officers were elected as follows: President, C. W. Sherman; first vice-president, W. S. Pond; second vice-president, H. G. Colton; secretary, R. H. Pickering. The present officers, elected at the annual meeting in February, 1910, are: President, D. C. Hewin, Equitable Life; vice-president, John Pauer, Prudential; secretary and treasurer, J. G. Bennett, Equitable Life; executive committee, S. P. Lockwood, Columbia Life; Alma D. Katz, Mutual Life, and E. L. Hannon, Penn Mutual.

LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION OF PEORIA was organized in 1902, with the following officers: President, James W. Gundy; vice-president, N. G. Bourland; treasurer, E. J. B. Hayward; secretary, H. W. Keith. At the annual meeting, held in May, 1909, the following officers were elected: President, Harry W. Keith; vice-president, W. S. Darden; secretary and treasurer, Guy C. Goodfellow. The above are the present officers.

LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION OF ROCHESTER, N. Y., was organized March 26, 1904, and the following officers elected: President, F. E. McMullen, Ætna Life; vice-president, P. B. Van Duesen, Equitable; second vice-president, M. R. Miller, Penn Mutual; secretary, Clay Babcock, Mutual Life; treasurer, J. N. Alexander, National Life, Vt. The present officers, elected at the annual meeting in January, 1910, are: President, Clay Babcock; vice-president, H. R. Lewis; second vice-president, Thomas Wood; secretary, S. L. Crabbe; treasurer, W. S. Beebe; executive committee, W. H. Wall, C. H. Chesney, B. G. Bennett, J. V. Alexander, F. E. McMullen.

LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION OF SAVANNAH, GA., was organized in February, 1906, with the following officers: President, Julian Schley; first vice-president, Cornelius F. Moses; second vice-president, E. S. Stoddard; secretary and treasurer, Benjamin J. Apple. The present officers, elected in 1910, are: President, C. F. Moses; vice-president, L. T. Doyle; secretary and treasurer, D. S. Pooser.

LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION OF SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS, was organized in April, 1905. Officers were

elected as follows: President, E. A. Peebles, Metropolitan; first vice-president, C. W. Walker, Equitable; second vice-president, W. F. Workman. Franklin Life: secretary, H. M. Sollenberger, Mutual Benefit; treasurer, J. H. Ruckel, New England Mutual Life. The present officers, elected at the annual meeting in January, 1910, are: President, Gaylord Davidson; vice-president, D. G. Williams; secretary, Edgar S. Barnes; treasurer, W. L. Stagg.

LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION OF ST. LOUIS, MO. There was an association with this name organized January 7, 1891, which after a few years lost its vitality. An attempt was made in September, 1896, and again in October, 1897, to reorganize the association, but the efforts were short-lived. Another reorganization was effected in January, 1902, and W. G. Day was elected president and George Benham secretary. At the annual meeting, held in January, 1910, the following officers were elected: President, J. W. Estes; first vice-president, J. J. Kelly; second vice-president, F. B. Miller; secretary, W. C. Flynn; treasurer, W. E. Anderson; executive committee, F. N. Cheney, S. D. Jones, E. A. Balch, W. O. Andrews and C. D. Bolin.

LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION OF TOLEDO.
[See Toledo Association of Life Underwriters.]

LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION OF VIRGINIA was organized March 8, 1893, with the following officers: President, John B. Cary; first vice-president, J. A. Pleasants; second vice-president, Howard S. Wineford; secretary and treasurer, Ira Mowsey. The present officers, elected at the annual meeting held in Richmond in May, 1910, are: President, D. R. Midyette, Fidelity Mutual; vice-president, T. A. Cary, Northwestern Mutual; second vice-president, T. Garnett Tabb, Travelers; secretary and treasurer, R. Peter Jones, Metropolitan; executive committee, N. D. Sills, Sun Life; G. W. Bahlke, Metropolitan, and A. P. Wilmer, chairman.

LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS. This association was organized at Springfield, Mass., October 6, 1894. Officers were elected as follows: James L. Johnson of the Massachusetts Mutual, president; George H. Sutton of the Mutual Life, and H. K. Simons of the Equitable Life, vice-presidents; Henry P. Roberts of the Union Mutual Life, secretary; Archibald Ladner of the Provident Life and Trust, treasurer. The present officers of the association, elected at the annual meeting in March, 1910, are: President, Frederic W. Fuller; vice-presidents, Henry M. Clarke, J. G. Schwenger; secretary, Edward O. Sutton; treasurer, E. Milton Allis; executive committee, Henry S. Waldron, William P. Draper, George D. Baker, William O. Baldwin, N. H. Williams, F. C. Stedman, William L. Richards.

LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATIONS. For a list of local associations composing the National Association of Life Underwriters, see National Association. For general organizations of life underwriters, see

Actuarial Society of America.
American Institute of Actuaries.
American Life Convention.
Associated Fraternities of America (Fraternal Beneficiary Orders).
Association of Life Insurance Medical Directors of America.
Association of Life Insurance Presidents.
International Association of Accident Underwriters.
National Fraternal Congress (Fraternal Beneficiary Orders).
National Association of Life Underwriters.
New England Women's Life Underwriters' Association.

LIFE UNDERWRITERS' NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF.
[See National Association of Life Underwriters.]

LIMITING CLAUSES IN FIRE INSURANCE POLICIES
[See Policy Forms, Fire (New York), Legislation and Coinsurance Clause.]

LINCOLN LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION, Lincoln, Neb., was organized February 24, 1906, and officers were elected as follows: President, J. H. Mockett, Sr.; vice-president, H. W. Noble; secretary, Frank P. Dwiggins; treasurer, E. P. Bushman. The present officers, elected in January, 1910, are: President, H. W. Noble; vice-president, M. L. Palmer; secretary, George S. Davies; treasurer, C. R. Easterday; executive committee, A. R. Edmiston, F. E. Mockett and N. H. Gardner.

LINCOLN NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Fort Wayne, Ind. Organized 1905; authorized capital, \$300,000; paid in, \$164,000. S. M. Foster, president; Arthur F. Hall, secretary and manager.

LIPPINCOTT, HENRY C., manager of agencies for the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, was born at Philadelphia, Pa., April 12, 1844. He is a graduate of the Central High School of that city. In May, 1865, he was admitted to the Philadelphia bar, and practiced law until 1869, when he removed to Colorado, where he taught school, mined, wrote for the newspapers, and hustled generally. He found his true vocation in life insurance, to which he has devoted the remainder of his life. He entered the office of the Penn Mutual February 1, 1874, and served in various capacities until he was appointed manager of agencies in January, 1888. He is active in everything that pertains to life insurance, being a trained controversialist who delights in the gentle art of dialectics. His contributions to the business have been many and influential, and he has been in frequent request as a speaker by various associations. He has made the excellent canvassing material of the Penn Mutual and has much to do with its development as a company.

LITTLE, RUSSELL A., secretary of the Glens Falls Insurance Company, is a native of the New York village of Glens Falls and the son of the late Russell M. Little, many years the president of the company. He was born March 14, 1849, and was educated in the common schools, and on leaving them went into the fire insurance business as a clerk in a local agency office. He was afterward special agent for the Royal and special and general agent for the Glens Falls, and in January, 1893, was elected its secretary and was elected vice-president in January, 1908.

LITTLEJOHN, WILEY J., western manager for the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, with headquarters at Chicago, was born of Scotch ancestry at Memphis, Tenn., March 1, 1849. He was educated in the common schools and the Jesuit College (St. Louis University) at St. Louis, Mo. After leaving college he studied law, but drifted into fire insurance, which he then made the vocation of his life. He entered the local agency at Memphis of H. A. Littleton, and after his death succeeded him in business. In 1874 he became general agent of the Merchants of St. Joseph, Mo., which he afterward reinsured in the Connecticut Fire. The latter company employed Mr. Littlejohn as adjuster and special agent in the western field. He was at one time president of the Association of Fire Underwriters of Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska, and was president of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Northwest in 1894-95. When the western department of the Connecticut Fire was established in 1884 under the command of Abram Williams, Mr. Littlejohn was appointed assistant manager. He continued in that position until he was appointed to his present one in July, 1894.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY of Liverpool, Eng. Henry W. Eaton, manager, New York.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY of New York. Organized 1897; capital, \$200,000. Henry W. Eaton, president, and George W. Hoyt, secretary.

LLOYDS. [For a history of the Lloyds movement in the United States, from its rise in 1892 to the extinction of the speculative class engaged in this form of fire underwriting in New York by the action of the courts, see the Cyclopedic of Insurance for 1897-98 and 1898-99.] The New York Lloyds in active operation and reporting to the New York department in 1909 were the following:

Allied Underwriters, E. A. G. Intemann, Jr., Attorney.
American Exchange Underwriters, Weed & Kennedy, Attorneys.
American Lloyds, Hall & Trowbridge, Attorneys.
Great Western Lloyds, Hall & Trowbridge, Attorneys.
Indemnity Exchange, Wm. & R. W. Williamson, Attorneys.
Individual Underwriters, John R. Waters, Attorney.
International Fire Office, Charles F. Mitchell, Attorney.

Lumber Underwriters, Eugene F. Perry, Attorney.
Manufacturers' Lloyds, Jameson & Frelinghuysen, Attorneys.
Merchants' Fire Lloyds, Jameson & Frelinghuysen, and Henry Griffin,
Attorneys.
National Underwriters of America, Hall & Trowbridge, Attorneys.
New York & Boston Lloyds, Willard S. Brown & Co., Attorneys.
New York Commercial Underwriters, Henry Stewart & Son, Attorneys.
New York Insurance Association, Daniel Woodcock & Co., Attorneys.
New York Reciprocal Underwriters, John R. Waters, Attorney.
North American Inter-Insurers, Benedict & Benedict, Attorneys.
United States Lloyds, Higgins and Cox, Attorneys.
Union Underwriters, Hall & Trowbridge, Attorneys.

The New York legislature in 1902, passed an act placing all Lloyds organizations under the supervision of the New York state insurance department, and the legislature of 1910 enacted legislation regulating still further the transaction of business by Lloyds and placing them directly under the supervision of the insurance department. The New York department in 1909 began an investigation into the Lloyds concerns transacting business, and later began proceedings to close up the affairs of several and to establish the right of others to continue business.

The Individual Underwriters of St. Louis, W. H. Markham & Co., is a notable Lloyds association outside New York.

LLOYDS PLATE GLASS INSURANCE COMPANY of New York. Organized 1882; capital, \$250,000. W. T. Woods, president; C. E. W. Chambers, secretary.

LOCKE, SIDNEY E., secretary of the Hartford Fire insurance company, was born in Glens Falls, N. Y., February 5, 1866. He was educated in the Glens Falls Academy, and began his insurance career in a local agency in that city in 1884. Later he accepted a position in the home office of the Orient insurance company, and also represented the company as special agent in New York state. In 1896 he was appointed special agent for the Philadelphia Underwriters in the Middle department territory, and was later assistant* secretary of the Reading insurance company. He was elected an assistant secretary of the Hartford Fire in 1908, and secretary in 1910.

LOCK, FRANK, New York, resident manager of the Atlas Assurance Company of London, was born on the Isle of Wight, England, January 10, 1855. Practically all his business life has been passed in insurance. He was eleven years in the home office of the Commercial of London, four years foreign superintendent of the Fire Insurance Association of London, two years United States manager of that company, and since July, 1891, he has been connected with his present company. He also took an active part in organizing the General Adjustment Bureau, of which he was the first president.

LOCKWOOD, BENONI, [See Death Roll].

LOEB, LEO A., member of the firm of Adolph Loeb & Sons, Inc., Chicago, fire insurance agents, and son of the late Adolph Loeb, was born at Memphis, Tenn., in 1867. He is prominent in Jewish charitable and philanthropic work, being a member of the board of trustees of the United Hebrew Charities, vice-president of the Home for Jewish Friendless and Working Girls, and a member of the executive committee of the National Jewish Hospital for Consumptives, Denver, Colo.; trustee of the Jewish Agriculturalists Aid Society, Chicago, and a member of the Standard and Hamilton clubs.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Liverpool. A. G. McIllwaine, Jr., Hartford, Conn., manager of the United States branch.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION of London, England. Charles L. Case, New York City, manager for the United States; John H. Packard, agency secretary.

LONDON GUARANTEE AND ACCIDENT COMPANY, LTD., of London. Established 1869; entered United States in 1892. F. W. Lawson, United States manager, Chicago, Ill. Assets December 31, 1909, \$2,651,945; liabilities, \$2,023,636.73; surplus to policy-holders, \$628,308.27.

LONG, HARRY C., special agent of the London and Lancashire and Orient, is a native of Suffield, Conn., where he was born December 19, 1851. He learned the jeweler's trade and later devoted himself to mechanical and architectural drawing. In 1877 he entered the fire insurance agency business and ten years later was New England special agent for the United States Fire of New York. In 1895 he was appointed special agent of the Orient for Connecticut, a part of New York and New Jersey, and now represents that company and the London and Lancashire in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia, with headquarters at New York.

LONG, WILLIAM PENN, special agent of the Franklin Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia, was born in Carbon county, Pennsylvania, May 30, 1855. His earliest vocation was that of a clerk in the coal freights department of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. After fourteen years with this company he engaged in the local fire and life insurance agency business at Lehighton, Pa. In 1892 he was appointed special agent of the Farmers' of York for New York state, and in 1897 joined the field force of the American Fire as special agent in the middle department. He resigned as special agent for the American Fire in December, 1905, and accepted a position with Hamburg-Bremen, as special agent in southern New Jersey, eastern Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland. He resigned as special agent of the Hamburg-Bremen February 1, 1909, and has since been with Franklin Fire Insurance Company of

Philadelphia as special agent in New Jersey, and the New York Suburban and Philadelphia Suburban field with headquarters at No. 421 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

LOOKER, OSCAR R., president of the Michigan Mutual Life Insurance Company, was born at Columbus, Ohio, June 19, 1846, and passed a part of his boyhood upon a farm near that city. Although but fifteen years of age at the time the Civil War broke out he enlisted in the Union army and served throughout the entire war. After its close he studied law at Columbus, but in 1869 he became connected with the Cleveland office of the Berkshire Life. In 1871 he joined the staff of the Michigan Mutual Life at its home office in Detroit, and in 1883 he was elected secretary and general manager of the company. Mr. Looker was elected president in 1893.

LOOMIS, JAMES LEE, assistant secretary of the Connecticut Mutual Life insurance company, was born at Granby, Conn., November 3, 1878. He was educated at the New York Military Academy, Cornwall on Hudson, and at Yale University, from which he graduated with the degree B. A., in 1901. He was admitted to the bar in 1905, and practiced law until he was elected to his present position with the Connecticut Mutual in 1909.

LOPEZ, JOSEPH, secretary of the Continental Insurance Company of New York, was born at Uniontown, Alabama, September 27, 1862, and received a college education, graduating from the University of Tennessee in the class of 1882. Prior to entering the service of the Continental he was engaged in civil engineering.

LOS ANGELES LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION was organized at a meeting held September 17, 1904, and the following officers were elected: President, W. N. Holley; vice-president, J. C. Guy; second vice-president, W. P. Trumbower; secretary, C. I. D. Moore; treasurer, H. Haskell. The present officers, elected at the annual meeting in December, 1909, are: President, I. J. Muma, Travelers; secretary, John R. Morris. President Muma and Secretary Morris later resigned, and George A. Rathburn, Equitable Life, was elected president, and J. C. Robertson, National Life of Chicago, secretary.

LOTT, EDSON S., president of the United States Casualty Company, New York, was born in Yates county, N. Y., of American parentage, November 10, 1858. He was educated in the public schools and the Penn Yan, N. Y. Academy and began his business life in newspaper work in which his experience was varied, and he was one of the incorporators of the *United States Investor* of Boston. He first entered the accident insurance business in 1892, and became superintendent of agents of the Manufacturers Accident Indemnity Company of Geneva, N. Y., and two years later, on the organization of the United States Casualty Company, he became assistant secretary of the company. He became secretary in 1897;

was made general manager as well in 1901, and was elected to his present position in 1908. Mr. Lott is an active member of associations pertaining to accident and liability underwriting, was elected president of the International Association of Accident Underwriters in 1903, and re-elected in 1904; was vice-president of the Alliance Against Accident Frauds, 1904-1906; was elected president of the Board of Casualty and Surety Underwriters in 1908; was elected vice-president of the Casualty & Surety Social Club of New York in 1908. Mr. Lott was also the lecturer on accident insurance at the University of Pennsylvania in 1905.

LOUISIANA ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS was organized in April, 1899. A meeting was held in 1900, but the association became disorganized, and was revived at a meeting in 1902. J. W. Alexander is president and Sol Weil, secretary.

LOUISIANA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of Baton Rouge, La. Organized 1891; capital stock, \$61,565.28. O. B. Steele, president; R. N. Ross, secretary.

LOUISIANA FIRE PREVENTION ASSOCIATION was organized in September, 1904, and its objects are to inspect and promote the protection of property against fire, and the association also publishes advisory rates. Charles Janvier was the first president and Sol Bloodworth, secretary. The present officers and executive committee elected in September, 1909, are: President, J. D. Kitchen; vice-president, Fred C. Stockdell; secretary, Sol Bloodworth.

LOUISIANA, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN. The secretary of state is charged with the supervision of insurance interests in Louisiana. He is authorized to appoint an assistant secretary of state, who has in recent years been given charge of the insurance department. The assistants who have served since 1884 are: Simeon Toby, from 1884 to 1891; William B. Spencer, from 1891 to 1894; George Spencer, in 1894 and 1895; Simeon Toby again in 1895, and John J. McCann in 1896. The present secretary of state is John T. Michel, and his official address is Baton Rouge. The assistant secretary of state in charge of the insurance department is Eugene J. McGivney, Baton Rouge.

LOUISIANA NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, New Orleans, La. Organized 1906. Gustave Lemle, president; Henry Kahn, secretary.

LOUISVILLE BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS, of Louisville, Ky., was organized February 15, 1854, with William Riddle, president, and B. H. Gwathmey, secretary and treasurer. The association commemorated its fortieth anniversary January 13, 1904. The present officers, elected at the annual meeting in January, 1910, are: President, Howard W. Hunter; vice-president, Fred J. Hummel; secretary, W. W. Boomer.

LOUISVILLE INSURANCE COMPANY, Louisville, Ky. Organized 1872; capital, \$100,000. John H. Leathers, president; S. M. Huston, secretary.

LOVELAND, CHARLES A., actuary of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, was born at Troy, N. Y., October 3, 1841. He served for three years in the army during the Civil War; entered the office of the Northwestern Mutual in 1870, and has advanced through various grades to his present position. He is one of the charter members of the Actuarial Society of America.

LOWDEN, WILLIAM H., was appointed manager of the Pacific coast department of the Norwich Union of England January 1, 1896. He was previously with the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company twenty-one years. Mr. Lowden was president of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Pacific in 1891.

LOWELL MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Lowell, Mass. Organized 1832. Chas. A. Stott, president; Joseph Peabody, secretary.

LUCKETT, DAINGERFIELD G., secretary of the United States Casualty company, New York, is a native of Maryland and was born at Rockville, of American parentage, June 6, 1873. He was educated in the Rockville Academy. From 1891 to 1897 was private secretary to David B. Hill, United States senator from New York. In the latter year he became connected with the United States Casualty, and held successively the positions of assistant superintendent of agencies, and superintendent of agencies, personal accident department, and was appointed assistant secretary in 1901. He was elected to his present position in 1908.

LUDLUM, CLARENCE ALLEN, assistant secretary of the Home Insurance Company of New York, was born in East Jamaica, Long Island, N. Y., September 4, 1865. He received a public school education, and, until accepting a position with the Home in December, 1890, was engaged in railroading and Pullman service. He was appointed to his present position in December, 1903.

LUMBER INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, New York. Organized 1904; capital, \$200,000. G. A. Mitchell, president; R. H. McKilvey, secretary.

LUMBERMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa. Organized 1873; capital, \$250,000. Lewis Davis, president; Oliver H. Hill, vice-president and secretary.

LUMBERMEN'S MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, Mansfield, O. Organized 1895. E. S. Nail, president; W. H. G. Kegg, secretary. This company insures lumber yards, saw and planing mills.

LUNGER, JOHN B., vice-president of the Travelers Insurance Company, was born in Warren county, New Jersey, in 1864. He received his early education in the public schools and at the Centenary Collegiate Institute, Hackettstown, N. J. In 1880 he entered the service of the Prudential Insurance Company and was soon put in charge of the mathematical work, and as the company grew he developed the actuary's department. The company opened an ordinary branch in 1886, of which he supervised both the office and field work. In February, 1897, he accepted the position of managing actuary of the New York Life Insurance Company. Five years later, on February 1, 1902, he resigned this office to accept his present position.

LYMAN, HENRY D., president of the American Surety Company of New York, was born April 12, 1852, at Parkman, O. He was educated in the common schools of that place and first came into prominence as a special agent of the post-office department of the United States. Under President Garfield's administration he was chief clerk of the contract office of the post-office department, and under President Arthur, second assistant postmaster-general. In 1885 he was elected secretary, and 1886 vice-president, and April 12, 1899, president of the American Surety Company; also trustee of North River Savings Bank, New York.

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MACAULAY, THOMAS BASSETT, secretary and actuary of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, is a son of the veteran president of that institution, Robertson Macaulay, and was born at Hamilton, Ontario, June 6, 1860. He entered the service of the Sun Life in October, 1877. He was appointed actuary in 1880, secretary in 1891, and became director also of the company in 1898, and managing director in 1908. Mr. Macaulay is a Fellow (by examination) of the Institute of Actuaries of Great Britain, and supervisor at Montreal in connection with the examinations of the Institute. He is a charter member of the Actuarial Society of America, and was in 1899 elected president of the society and re-elected in 1900. He is also a Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society of England, and a corresponding member of the Institute des Actuaires Francias, Paris. He was one of the representatives of the Actuarial Society of America at the International Congress of Actuaries in Brussels in 1895, in London in 1898, in Paris in 1900, and in Berlin in 1906. He was elected vice-president of the Congress for the United States and Canada at the Paris Congress and again at Berlin.

MACDONALD, WILLIAM, of the firm Macdonald & Miles, general agents of the Westchester Fire Insurance Company for the Pacific coast, was born in New York, January 31, 1838. He began business life in New York city in the dry goods jobbing business. In 1861 he removed to California. In 1867 he was appointed local agent of the Ætna and Phoenix of Hartford in San Francisco, and a year later special agent for the former company, which position he held for a number of years. He was the first surveyor of the Board of Fire Underwriters of San Francisco, and established the business of the Scottish Union and National on the Pacific coast. For a number of years he had the management of that company, in connection with that of the Connecticut Fire. In 1888 he was elected vice-president and manager of the Anglo-Nevada. On the reinsurance of the Pacific coast business of that company with the London and Lancashire, Mr. Macdonald was made Pacific coast manager for the latter office. He resigned this position in August, 1906, and in November of the same year formed a co-partnership with D. E. Miles, who had also resigned as assistant manager of the London and Lancashire, and together they accepted the general agency of the Westchester Fire Insurance Company. Before entering the insurance business Mr. Macdonald was secretary of the San Francisco and Oakland Railway, now a portion of the Central Pacific system.

He was colonel of the Second Regiment of Artillery in the National Guard of California for a number of years, and on the consolidation of the three regiments in San Francisco was elected the first colonel of the new regiment.

MACDONALD, THEODORE H., insurance commissioner of Connecticut, was born of American parentage in New Haven, Conn., March 11, 1862. He was educated in the common schools of his native city, and started his business career in newspaper work. He was appointed insurance commissioner in 1907, and was appointed Quartermaster General on the staff of Governor Roberts in 1905-6. He has held other public offices, and is a member of several fraternities notably the Masons, Knights of Pythias and Elks.

MACKAY, WILLIAM J., secretary of the Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Springfield, Mass., was born at Hamilton, Ont., March 29, 1852, of Scotch parentage. He was educated in the common and private schools of Niagara Falls, N. Y., and began his business career as a clerk in the office of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad. In 1873 he became connected with the firm of Smith & Germain, general agents of the Fire Association of Philadelphia for the state of New York. He started an insurance agency at Niagara Falls in 1878, which grew to be the largest in the place. Among other companies he represented the Springfield, and in 1884 President Damon offered him the position of special agent for western and northern New York. In the spring of 1885 he was appointed special agent and in 1895 was elected assistant secretary. On the death of Secretary Hall in 1900 he was elected secretary. He has filled numerous political offices and been director in several corporations.

MACK, WILFRED WHALEY, insurance journalist, was born at Ithaca, N. Y., April 17, 1879, and received a public and high school education. He studied two years at the College of the City of New York, and two years also at Cornell University. After leaving Cornell he was a reporter on the *New York Sun*, until joining the *Weekly Underwriter* as assistant editor in 1902. He joined the *Insurance Field* of Louisville in 1905, as associate editor, with headquarters in Atlanta, Ga.

MAC SWEEN, JOHN FERGUSON, Omaha, Neb., western special agent of the Franklin Insurance Company of Philadelphia, was born March 25, 1848, at Glasgow, Scotland. He was educated in Scotland and Canada, and at the University of Michigan. He taught school, was principal of a high school, and was a practicing physician for seven years before entering the insurance business.

MADISON INSURANCE COMPANY, Madison, Ind. Organized 1848; capital, \$100,000. W. H. Powell, president; J. K. Weyer, secretary.

MAGEE, JOSEPH FRANCIS, fire underwriter, San Francisco, Cal., is a native of California and was born in San Francisco, Cal.,

April 14, 1872 He received a public school education, and graduated from the law department of Lake Forest University, Illinois, in 1902. His business career has been spent in fire insurance, and was for ten years an examiner and special agent for the Continental Insurance Company, and was later assistant secretary of the National Union Fire Insurance Company for two years. He is president of the Associated Underwriters, Inc., San Francisco, and is a member of the Olympic Club, Union League Club and Merchants' Exchange Club of that city, and is also prominent in Masonic circles.

MAGILL, ROBERT H., district manager for Alameda and Contra Costa counties, California, of the Home Insurance Company of New York, was born in Westport, Ireland, February 22, 1832. Removed to Canada in 1841, and to Covington, Ky., in 1853. In this latter year he entered the employ of the Ætna of Hartford under J. B. Bennett. In 1857 R. H. and H. M. Magill organized the western department of the Phoenix of Hartford at Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1862 Robert H. became a resident of California, organizing the Pacific coast department of the Phoenix and Home of New York, and was the first manager to appoint recording agents throughout the Pacific states. In 1875 he became the manager of the Home Mutual of California. In 1897 he accepted the management of the Western and British America Assurance Company of Toronto for Alameda and Contra Costa counties, resigning at the close of 1905 to accept his present position with the Home of New York. Mr. Magill has been continuously in the business for over fifty years, is a thorough and popular underwriter and adjuster and transacts a large and profitable business.

MAINE ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS was organized May 24, 1899, at Portland, Me., with the following officers: President, Gen. S. D. Leavitt of Eastport; vice-presidents, M. S. Bird of Rockland, L. C. Tyler of Bangor, E. H. Gove of Biddeford; secretary and treasurer, Thomas J. Little of Portland. The association was reorganized at a meeting held September 25, 1906, and the present officers are: President, F. C. Lynam, Bar Harbor; vice-presidents, J. W. McClure, Frank Nelson, J. C. Little; secretary and treasurer, Convers E. Leach, Portland.

MAINE INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1868-1910. The insurance department in Maine was organized by act of the legislature in 1868, the chief official being the insurance commissioner, who is appointed by the governor for three years. The following is a list of these officials up to date:

Albert W. Paine, . . .	1868-1873	Oramandal Smith, . . .	1883-1884
Joshua Nye, . . .	1873-1879	Frank E. Nye, . . .	1884-1885
William Philbrick, . . .	1879-1880	Joseph O. Smith, . . .	1885-1893
Joseph B. Peaks, . . .	1880-1883	Stephen W. Carr, . . .	1893-1908

The present commissioner is Beecher Putnam, appointed for the term beginning January 1, 1909.

MAINE LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION was founded in 1887. At the annual meeting of the association, held in February, 1910, the following officers were elected: President, Charles M. Bradley, Metropolitan; vice-president, G. Mortimer Barney, Travelers; secretary, Frank M. Bradley, Provident Life & Trust; treasurer, J. Putnam Stevens, Massachusetts Mutual; executive committee: Ernest E. Decker, Connecticut Mutual; Arthur G. Eaton, Prudential; Charles A. Bradley, Metropolitan; Freeman M. Grant, Provident Life & Trust; Ira S. Sawyer, New England Mutual.

MAJESTIC LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Indianapolis, Ind. Organized 1905; capital, \$100,000. R. D. Hughes, president; M. M. Mahoney, secretary.

MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, of New York, was organized in 1850, under the general act of 1849, with a guaranteed capital of \$100,000. The government of the company is a mixed one, each share of the guaranteed capital being entitled to a vote for directors, and each person insured for life paying a premium of not less than \$75 is entitled to vote. The officers are: Henry B. Stokes, president; W. B. Lane, vice-president; J. H. Giffin, second vice-president; M. W. Torrey, secretary and actuary. The policies issued by the company are written with standard provisions, and contain extremely liberal tables of cash loan, paid-up and extended insurance value.

MANNHEIM INSURANCE COMPANY of Mannheim, Germany. Franz Herrmann, New York, United States manager.

MANN, HENRY R., Pacific coast insurance manager, was born at Marshall, Mich., in 1842, and went to California when but ten years of age. He has been a fire insurance agent thirty-five years. Mr. Mann was vice-president and chairman of the executive committee of the Pacific Insurance Union from its organization in 1885 to 1893, and president in that year.

MANTON MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa. Organized 1894. Frederick A. Downes, president and treasurer; William M. Burgess, secretary.

MANUFACTURERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF RHODE ISLAND, Providence, R. I. Organized 1835. John R. Freeman, president; Theodore P. Bogert, secretary.

MARINE BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS. [See Boards of Underwriters of New York, Boston Board of Marine Underwriters, Marine Underwriters' Association of San Francisco, Inland Marine Underwriters, and Institute of Marine Underwriters.]

MARINE INSURANCE. The principal companies doing marine insurance business report to the New York insurance depart-

ment. Their statements of business, where they do both ocean and inland marine insurance, do not show the two classes separately. The following are the aggregates of marine business written in 1909 by seventeen fire and fire and marine and three marine companies of the United States, and the United States branches of seventeen foreign fire and marine and marine companies; thirty-seven companies in all.

Risks written in 1909,	:	:	:	:	:	\$8,810,229,374
Risks in force December 31, 1909,	:	:	:	:	:	620,781,590
Premiums written,	:	:	:	:	:	20,937,308
Losses paid,	:	:	:	:	:	10,547,362

MARINE UNDERWRITERS, INSTITUTE OF. [See Institute of American Marine Underwriters.]

MARKHAM, GEORGE D., senior member in the firm of W. H. Markham & Co. at St. Louis, Mo., was born at New Haven, Conn., July 25, 1859. He was educated at Kinne's School, Ithaca, N. Y., and was graduated from Harvard University with the degree of A. B. in 1881, and from Washington University of St. Louis with the degree of LL.B. in 1891. He was president of the National Association of Local Fire Insurance Agents from 1900 to 1902, and is president of the Missouri Association of Local Fire Insurance Agents. He is director of the St. Louis Business Men's League, the Mercantile Trust Company, and the Mercantile Library Association, and was a member of the St. Louis City Council, 1901-5.

MARSHALL, ELBERT PIKE, vice-president of the Union Central Life Insurance Company of Cincinnati, was born near Hamilton, Butler county, Ohio, June 15, 1845, his father Dr. John G. Marshall, being a prominent physician of that place. Mr. Marshall was graduated from Farmer's College, Ohio, in 1863, and soon after graduation received an appointment from the Secretary of the Navy and was assigned to duty in the Mississippi Squadron. At the close of the war in 1865, he resigned his position in the Navy and located in Cincinnati to enter upon a business career. He accepted in 1869, the position of assistant secretary of the Union Central Life, was elected secretary in 1881, actuary in 1888, and vice-president of the company in 1906. Mr. Marshall is a charter member of the Actuarial Society of America.

MARSHALL, JOHN JR., joint manager of the central department of the Fireman's Fund Insurance Company of San Francisco in Chicago, was born at Glasgow, Scotland. He was taken to San Francisco when a youth, and at the age of sixteen years went into the office of the Imperial, London, Northern & Queen Insurance Companies, where he learned the rudiments of the fire insurance business. In 1888 he became fieldman for the Queen, Connecticut Fire and Royal Exchange insurance companies on the Pacific Coast. In 1896 he was placed in charge of the western department of the

Royal Exchange with headquarters at Chicago, and early in 1900 was transferred to New York as assistant U. S. manager for the company last mentioned. In May, 1900, he accepted his present position. In 1908 he was elected president of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Northwest and was secretary of the Western Union from 1902 to 1909.

MARSHALL, WILLIAM A., vice-president and actuary of the Home Life Insurance Company of New York, is a director in this company and the Nyack National Bank. At the time he entered the service of the company in 1866 he was a teacher of mathematics. His whole business life has been devoted to this company. He was born in the city of New York and educated in Connecticut and New York schools. Mr. Marshall is a charter member of the Actuarial Society of America, member of the Hamilton and other clubs.

MARTIN, FRANK E., secretary of the New Hampshire Fire Insurance Company, Manchester, N. H., is a native of that city, where he was born of American parentage in 1863. He received a public school education, and entered the service of the company as an office boy in 1883, and worked his way up to his present position, traveling through the middle and western states for the company, and being appointed assistant secretary in 1894, with supervision over the western interests of the company, and secretary in 1905.

MARTIN, HENRY C., insurance journalist, publisher, and editor of *Rough Notes*, Indianapolis, was born at Harbor Creek, Erie county, Pa., April 16, 1833. He was educated as a physician at Castleton Medical College, Vt., and the University Medical College of New York city, graduating from the latter institution in 1856-7. For several years Dr. Martin practiced his profession at McGregor, Ia. He entered the service of the Northwestern Mutual Life of Milwaukee in 1859, and was the first special agent of the company west of the Mississippi River, planting its first agencies in a number of northwestern states. Dr. Martin was with the Northwestern Mutual over twenty-one years, twelve of which he was in charge of the Indiana state agency at Indianapolis. He was the first Indiana state agent of the Travelers. He established *Rough Notes* in November, 1878, and has since been its manager and editor. He was one of the incorporators and a director of the Indianapolis Fire Insurance Company, also its secretary for five years preceding February, 1907, when the control of the company was changed.

MARYLAND CASUALTY COMPANY of Baltimore, Md. Organized 1898; capital, \$1,000,000. John T. Stone, president; James F. Mitchell, secretary.

MARYLAND, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1872-1910. The Maryland insurance department was established by act of legislature of 1872, the appointment of insurance commissioner being

vested in the board of public works, composed of the governor, state treasurer, and state comptroller. The term of office is four years. The commissioners since organization have been:

Charles A. Wailes, . . .	1872-1876	I. Freeman Raisin, . . .	1893-1895
John M. Miller, . . .	1876-1877	Thomas B. Townsend, . . .	1895-1896
Jesse K. Hines, . . .	1877-1891	F. Albert Kurtz, . . .	1896-1900
J. Frederick C. Talbot, . . .	1891-1893	Lloyd Wilkinson, . . .	1900-1905

Frank I. Duncan was appointed in 1905, but resigned in October, 1905, and was succeeded by B. F. Crouse, who is the present commissioner.

MARYLAND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Baltimore, Md. Organized 1865; capital, \$100,000. Wm. H. Blackford, president; John W. Hanson, secretary.

MASSACHUSETTS ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS was organized at a meeting held in Worcester October 10, 1906. Officers were elected as follows: President, William Gilmour, Boston; vice-presidents, Fred C. Church, Lowell, C. H. Cornish, New Bedford, W. S. Warriner, Springfield, C. B. Russell, Marlboro, T. H. Raymond, Cambridge; secretary and treasurer, E. P. Ingraham, Worcester. The present officers, elected in October, 1909, are: President, Clinton H. Cornish, New Bedford; vice-presidents, William Gilmour, E. P. Ingraham, T. H. Raymond, A. C. E. Stimson, J. M. Stevenson; secretary and treasurer, C. B. Russell, Marlboro; executive committee, F. S. Hamlin, Clarence C. Puffer, Oliver Walker, Alfred H. Nash, G. H. Pendergast, Charles F. Wilson and W. B. M. Chace.

MASSACHUSETTS BONDING AND INSURANCE COMPANY, Boston, Mass. Organized 1907; capital, \$500,000; surplus, \$250,000. T. J. Falvey, president; John T. Burnett, secretary. The company writes surety bonds of every description and burglary and theft insurance.

MASSACHUSETTS, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1855-1910. The insurance department in Massachusetts was organized in 1855. There were three commissioners originally. By Chapter 177, Acts of 1858, the board of three commissioners was abolished, and a board of two substituted. The latter was abolished by Chapter 255, Acts of 1866. Since that time the duties of supervision have been performed by one official, termed insurance commissioner, who is appointed by the governor and confirmed by the council, for a term of three years. The commissioners who have served since the organization of the department in 1855 are as follows:

Augustus O. Brewster,	April 3, 1855—April 3, 1859
Nathaniel R. Allen,	April 3, 1855—April 3, 1856
Charles L. Putnam,	April 3, 1856—Sept. 30, 1856
Elihu C. Baker,	June 6, 1856—April 3, 1859
John Field,	Sept. 30, 1856—April 3, 1858
George T. Stearns,	May 20, 1857—April 3, 1860

Elizur Wright,	.	.	.	.	.	April 28, 1858—April 28, 1867
George W. Sargent,	:	.	.	.	.	April 28, 1859—April 28, 1867
John E. Sanford,	.	.	.	.	.	June 29, 1866—Nov. 1, 1869
Julius L. Clarke,	.	.	.	.	.	Oct. 28, 1869—Jan. 1, 1875
Stephen H. Rhodes,	.	.	.	.	.	Dec. 8, 1874—Mch. 12, 1879
Julius L. Clarke,	.	.	.	.	.	May 3, 1879—Feb. 14, 1883
John K. Tarbox,	.	.	.	.	.	April 21, 1883—May 28, 1887
George S. Merrill,	.	.	.	.	.	June 3, 1887—Sept. 30, 1897
Frederick L. Cutting,	.	.	.	.	.	Sept. 30, 1897—Nov. 1907

The deputy commissioners have been:

George W. Sargent,	.	.	.	.	.	May 17, 1871—June 16, 1872
Stephen H. Rhodes,	.	.	.	.	.	June 17, 1872—Dec. 31, 1874
Benjamin C. Dean,	.	.	.	.	.	Mch. 4, 1875—Mch. 21, 1876
George H. Long,	.	.	.	.	.	April 1, 1876—Feb. 19, 1877
William S. Smith,	.	.	.	.	.	Mch. 20, 1877—Aug. 30, 1894
Frederick L. Cutting,	.	.	.	.	.	Aug. 30, 1894—Sept. 30, 1897
Frank H. Hardison,	.	.	.	.	.	Oct. 7, 1897—Nov. 1907
Charles W. Fletcher,	.	.	.	.	.	1907—Aug. 1, 1910

Frederick L. Cutting who had been commissioner since 1894, resigned in November, 1907, owing to ill-health, and Frank H. Hardison, who was deputy commissioner, was appointed to succeed him, and is the present commissioner. Lemuel G. Hodgkins is deputy commissioner.

MASSACHUSETTS MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE UNION.
This is an organization of domestic mutual fire insurance companies which have been in successful operation for from fifty to seventy-five years. It is distinct from and has no affiliation with the mill or manufacturers' mutuals. About the beginning of 1879 officers of the Massachusetts mutuals, realizing that, while the competition of the stock companies was very great, there was much lack of harmony among themselves, and believing that the mutual system was, through intention or misunderstanding, misrepresented, resolved to form an association that would enable the mutuals to present a solid front to their competitors.

In June, 1879, a call for a meeting to consider the advisability of forming a union was issued, signed by three of the managers, Charles A. Howland of the Quincy Mutual, E. M. Tucke of the Traders and Mechanics, and Alfred L. Barbour of the Cambridge Mutual. In response to the call the representatives of seven of the companies appeared, and a temporary organization was made, with H. C. Bigelow as chairman and Alfred L. Barbour as secretary.

On September 10, 1879, the Massachusetts Mutual Fire Insurance Union was organized by the choice of E. B. Stoddard of the Merchants and Farmers of Worcester as president, Charles B. Cummings of the Massachusetts Mutual, and George B. Faunce of the Dedham Mutual as vice-presidents, and Alfred L. Barbour of the Cambridge Mutual, secretary. George Heywood of the Middlesex Mutual, Charles M. Miles of the Worcester Mutual, L. H. Bradford of the Fitchburg Mutual, E. M. Tucke of the Traders and Mechanics Mutual, and Charles A. Howland of the Quincy Mutual were elected an executive committee.

The object of the union, as stated in the preamble, was "to consider all matters affecting mutual companies and adopt all things that will work for the benefit of that system of insurance;" "for social and fraternal purposes, to the end that peace, harmony, and good fellowship may reign."

The headquarters of the mutual are at No. 101 Milk Street, Boston, where they have a large room for their meetings every Saturday, and a small room for conference, and where the secretary attends three times per week. They support a general inspector of risks. They believe in the social element, and every quarter a banquet follows the business meeting. Once a year an excursion to some prominent place is taken, usually attended by from sixty to eighty members, friends and ladies. The union stands relatively to the mutuals as the New England Insurance Exchange stands to the stock companies.

The present officers, elected at the annual meeting in September, 1909, are: President, W. L. Harris; vice-presidents, Francis H. Lincoln, and James Y. Noyes; secretary and treasurer, Charles F. Danforth; executive committee: W. L. Harris, Francis H. Lincoln, James Y. Noyes, Henry W. Cushing, George W. Hinkley, Edward M. Tucke and John M. Stevenson.

In 1894 an understanding was reached by the union with the New England Insurance Exchange whereby the two organizations act in harmony in numerous matters of rates, permits, and time limitations of policies.

They now have a standing committee of conference, by which matters of importance are considered, and the questions of rates, overhead writing, and rules have been amicably arranged.

MASSACHUSETTS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of Springfield, Mass., was incorporated May 15, 1851. Wm. W. McClench, president; Wheeler H. Hall, secretary.

MASSACHUSETTS TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY of Boston, Mass. Organized 1885; capital, \$300,000. Eugene O'Brien, president; Chas. M. Olcott, secretary.

McADAM, LUCIUS, actuary of the United States Annuity and Life Insurance Company of Chicago, is a native of the city of New York. He was graduated from the College of the City of New York, and entered the service of the former Guardian Life Insurance Company of that city, of which he became actuary and secretary. He was subsequently admitted to the bar in New York, and practiced law in connection with life insurance in all the courts of that state. In 1896 he connected himself with the Hartford Life Insurance Company as actuary and counsel, and there remained nine years, until February, 1906, when he was elected to his present position. He was the first president of the newly formed American Institute of Actuaries, embracing in its membership the actuaries of western and southern companies.

McALLISTER, JAMES W., president emeritus of the Franklin Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia, was born May 15, 1836, and entered the office of that company as a clerk when seventeen years old. He advanced by successive promotions to the presidency of the company, to which he was elected in 1881, succeeding the late Alfred G. Baker, who resigned in December of that year. He resigned as president of the Franklin Fire in 1908, and was appointed president emeritus, and he is also a director of the company.

McBURNEY, WILLIAM ROSS, insurance journalist, associate editor of the *Insurance Post*, and secretary of the Insurance Post Publishing Company, Chicago, was born in Chicago of Scotch-Irish parentage, March 8, 1877. He was educated in the grammar schools of Chicago, and after a year spent in the service of Marshall Field & Co., entered the services of the *Insurance Post*, in September, 1892. He is active in church affairs and an officer in the Christian Endeavor and other church societies and organizations.

McCALL, JOHN CHAPMAN, second vice-president of the New York Life Insurance Company, was born January 24th, 1875, at Albany, N. Y. He was graduated from Harvard University in 1899, and immediately entered the service of the New York Life as a clerk. He was made Recorder of the Company in 1899, elected assistant secretary in November, 1900, elected junior secretary in May, 1903; on the death of the senior secretary of the company, Mr. C. C. Whitney, in 1904, he was elected to the office of senior secretary, and on October 13, 1909, he was elected to the office of second vice-president.

McCLENCH, WILLIAM W., president of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, was born in Chicopee, Mass., April 6, 1854. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, and in Tufts College, graduating therefrom in 1875. His early vocation was that of teaching, which he left to take up the practice of law. As counsel for the Massachusetts Mutual Life he became connected with life insurance, and was elected a director of the company in 1899, and second vice-president in 1905. He was elected president on October 28, 1908, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John A. Hall. He was elected mayor of Chicopee in 1892, and was president of the Springfield Board of Trade in 1903-1904.

McCLINTOCK, EMORY, vice-president and actuary of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, was the son of the late Rev. Dr. John McClintock, president of the Madison, N. J., Theological Seminary. He was educated at Columbia College and the University of Göttingen, Germany. After returning to America he served as United States counsel at Bradford, England, three years. Adopting the profession of life insurance, he was appointed actuary of the Asbury Life Insurance Company of New York in

1868. In 1871 he transferred his actuarial services to the North-western Mutual Life of Milwaukee, and on the retirement of Professor Bartlett as actuary of the Mutual Life in 1888 was appointed to succeed him. He was elected vice-president in 1906. Mr. McClintock is an ex-president of the Actuarial Society of America, and of the American Mathematical Society, and is a fellow of the Institute of Actuaries of England. He has received the degree of LL.D. from Columbia and Yale Universities.

McCORD, JOSEPH, vice-president and secretary of the Hanover Fire Insurance Company, of New York, is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Cumberland county of American parentage, March 21, 1847. He received a public school education, and has spent most of his business life in fire insurance. He was elected to his present position in January, 1906.

McCULLOCH, SAMUEL W., insurance commissioner of Pennsylvania, was born at McCulloch's Mills, Pa., October 30, 1857, of Scotch-Irish parentage. He received a common school and academic education. In 1883 he entered the insurance department, was appointed deputy commissioner in 1894 and insurance commissioner December 27, 1909.

McELHONE, F. H., joint manager of the central department of the Fireman's Fund Insurance Company of San Francisco, in Chicago, was born April 28, 1859, at Ellenville, N. Y. After leaving school he was several years learning the tanning business, but eventually abandoned it for fire insurance, and in 1885 entered the New York office of the Washington Fire and Marine Insurance Company. He passed considerable time in the service of this company, and in a special agency of the Pennsylvania Fire for Texas and Arkansas, which he resigned in 1890 to enter the service of the Fireman's Fund as special agent for Texas, Arkansas, and Louisiana, with headquarters at Dallas. In November, 1899, he was made second assistant manager, and in May, 1900, joint manager of the central department of the company.

McGREGOR, PETER DUNCAN, manager of the western department of the Queen Insurance Company, was born at Inverness-shire, Scotland, of Scotch parentage, January 13, 1865. He was educated in the public schools of Chicago and started his business career in the office of J. O. Wilson in 1881, and remained with him until the western department of the Union of Philadelphia was taken up in 1885, when he became connected with the western department of the Connecticut Fire, of which he was successively clerk, special agent, assistant manager, and associate manager. He was appointed to his present position in October, 1899. He was president of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Northwest in 1900-1901.

McILWAINE, ARCHIBALD G. JR., United States manager of the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, and presi-

dent of the Orient Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., was born at Petersburg, Va., of Scotch-Irish extraction, September 5, 1859. He was educated in the public schools and University School of Petersburg, and in youth entered the service of the Petersburg Savings and Insurance Company, from which he went to the New York Underwriters' Agency, to be its special agent in the south. Subsequently, he was for several years general agent for the London and Lancashire at Atlanta, and in 1893 was called to the New York office to take the position of assistant manager. He succeeded Jeffrey Beavan as manager in 1894.

McKIAN, P. J. V., was born in Perth, Ont., July 12, 1865. He was educated in the public schools and the Perth Collegiate Institute, graduating with first honors and winning the gold medal. In 1881, he removed to Chicago and learned the printer's trade, being employed at times in the largest offices of the city. For two years he managed the Chicago office of the Baltimore and Ohio District Telegraph Company. His preference was newspaper work, however, and, going east was attached to the local staff of the New York *World* for a year and a half. Returning to Chicago, he was appointed manager of the *Jewelers' Journal*, and after spending five years with it he turned his attention to insurance writing, entering the service of *The Argus* in September, 1899. For two years he represented that journal in the field, when he became associate editor, serving in that capacity until January 1, 1902, when he was chosen editor. Mr. McKian resigned as editor of *The Argus* and retired from journalism in November, 1904. In May, 1905, he re-entered the journalistic field, becoming editor and manager of *The Canadian Bookseller* at Toronto, Canada. He returned to *The Argus* as editor on January 1, 1909.

McKNIGHT, ALEXANDER, vice-president Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Company, Philadelphia, was born in Philadelphia, August 25, 1856 of Scotch Irish ancestry. He was educated in the public schools of his native city, and taught school for some years before entering upon life insurance work. He is active in social and business affairs in Philadelphia, and was for many years a member of the Board of Education of the city.

McMASTER, FITZ HUGH, insurance commissioner of South Carolina, was born at Winnsboro, Fairfield county, S. C., July 22, 1867, and was educated in Mt. Zion Academy and the University of South Carolina, from which he graduated, and from which he received the degree of A.B. in 1888 and LL.B. in 1889. His early business experience was acquired in a life insurance general agency, and later engaged in newspaper work. He was business manager of the Charleston *Evening Post* for eight years and circulation manager for *The State* of Columbia, S. C. He has served as a member of the state legislature from Charleston county, and was for several years a member of the South Carolina Historical commission. He is a director of the Palmetto National Bank of

Columbia, S. C.; a member of the Sons of the Revolution, and other historical, social and fraternal organizations. He was appointed to his present position on the creation of the department in 1908.

McNEILL, GEORGE LEONARD, president Massachusetts Accident Company, is a son of the late George E. McNeill, founder of the company and for years prominent in insurance and labor circles, and was born in Boston, Mass., November, 29, 1866. He was educated in the public schools of Cambridge and Somerville, Mass., and learned the printer's trade after leaving school. He began his insurance career as a clerk in the office of the company of which he is now president, and occupied successively the positions of bookkeeper, cashier and secretary. Upon the reorganization of the company on a stock basis in 1908 he was elected president and general manager. He was secretary for several years of the International Association of Accident Underwriters, and is chairman of the Geo. E. McNeill Medal Committee of the association.

McNEIL, NELSON A., fire underwriter, was born at Salisbury, Litchfield county, Conn., July 9, 1852. His education was received at the district schools previous to his fourteenth year, at which time he was given a clerkship in a mining office. He engaged as a local agent in the insurance business in 1874, and at one time had agencies at Bridgeport, New Haven, and Lime Rock, which latter he still retains. He was for three years special agent of the Washington Fire and Marine of Boston and six years of the Niagara Fire, part of which time he also represented the Caledonian for Connecticut. He was appointed assistant United States manager for the Caledonian in July, 1894, and was vice-president and secretary of the Caledonian-American Insurance Company of New York. He resigned the assistant-managership of the Caledonian, December 30, 1905, and as vice-president and secretary of the Caledonian-American in November, 1905.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS INSURANCE COMPANY, New Orleans, La. Organized 1869; capital, \$300,000. James Nichols, president; T. L. Macon, and H. A. Smith, vice-presidents; R. L. Emery, secretary; T. B. Norton and G. H. Tryon, assistant secretaries. The company is controlled by interests closely allied with the National Fire of Hartford.

MECHANICS INSURANCE COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa. Organized 1854; capital, \$250,000. S. J. Martin, president; J. A. Snyder, secretary.

MECHANICS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Providence, R. I. Organized 1871. John R. Freeman, president; Theodore P. Bogert, secretary.

MEDCRAFT, R. C., fire underwriter, San Francisco, Cal., is of English-Irish descent, and was born on the Island of Malta, Febru-

ary 13, 1861. He received a private school education and graduated from the University of Malta in 1882. He began his business career in fire insurance and was connected with the head office of the Royal Insurance Company, Liverpool, and with the home office of the Imperial, London, and later became assistant manager at San Francisco for the latter company. He was appointed general agent for the Scottish Union and National at San Francisco, subsequently becoming assistant manager of the general agency of Catton, Bell & Co., San Francisco, representing the Union of London, and he is at present manager of that general agency. He is active in church affairs, being a vestryman of Christ's Episcopal Church, Alameda, Cal.

MEDICAL DIRECTORS, ASSOCIATION OF LIFE INSURANCE. [See Association of Life Insurance Medical Directors.]

MEDLICOTT, WILLIAM BLISS, general agent for the Atlas Assurance Company, limited, of London, for the eastern and southern departments, was born of English-American parentage in Longmeadow, Hampden county, Mass., September 4, 1857. He was educated in the public and high schools of Springfield, Mass., and Worcester Tech, Worcester, Mass., from which he graduated in 1876. He taught school for two years, then entered manufacturing business, and began his insurance career in 1892. He has been active in the affairs of the New England Insurance Exchange, serving on different important committees and as an officer, and represented the Atlas in the adjustment of its losses by the San Francisco conflagration. He is a director or trustee of a number of business and educational institutions, and for the past three years has been the lecturer on insurance economics at Harvard University.

MEMPHIS ASSOCIATION OF LIFE UNDERWRITERS was organized at a meeting held in Memphis in March, 1910. Officers were elected as follows: President, Bolling Sibley, Penn Mutual; vice-president, W. H. Wood, New York Life; secretary, S. B. Love, Mutual Life; treasurer, A. E. Wailes, Home Life; executive committee: C. G. Caruthers, Phoenix Mutual; R. H. Lake, Equitable; J. W. McKinney, Michigan Mutual, and J. M. Ray, Northwestern Mutual.

MEINEL, EDWARD, was born in Chicago, Ill., January 28, 1869. He was educated in the public schools and in 1884 associated himself with the Underwriters' Exchange, now the Chicago Fire Underwriters Association, as office boy, where he remained five years, subsequently becoming chief clerk and accountant in the Chicago city department of the Northern Assurance Company. Later he was connected with the office of Ducat & Lyon, then managers of the Home Insurance Company at Chicago, soliciting, inspecting, and adjusting. In 1892 he became special agent of the Manchester in the west and south, and in 1896 was made special agent of the Continental in New York state. On January 1, 1898,

he was appointed assistant manager of the Manchester and assistant secretary of the American Fire of New York. These positions he resigned in April, 1901, to accept the secretaryship of The Eagle Fire Company of New York. He is now a member of the local agency firm of Fred S. James & Co., New York.

MERCANTILE FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Boston, Mass. Organized 1823; capital, \$200,000. E. T. Campbell, president; H. T. Campbell, vice-president; J. Simpson, secretary.

MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Denver, Col. Organized 1907; capital, \$50,000. W. J. Galligan, president; J. R. Gardner, secretary.

MERCHANTS AND BANKERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Des Moines, Iowa. Organized 1907; capital, \$34,950. This company was merged with the Capital Insurance Company in 1909.

MERCHANTS AND FARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Worcester, Mass. Organized 1846. President, Henry M. Witter; secretary, Harry S. Myrick.

MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS INSURANCE COMPANY, Cincinnati, Ohio. Organized 1838; capital, \$150,000. William H. Calvert, president; W. S. Hukill, Jr., secretary.

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, Bangor, Me. Organized 1885; capital, \$100,000. Transacts a marine insurance business only. W. B. Snow, president; C. D. Pearson, secretary.

MERCHANTS INSURANCE COMPANY, Denver, Col. Organized 1907; capital, \$200,000. W. J. Galligan, president; J. R. Gardner, secretary.

MERCHANTS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Providence, R. I. Organized 1874. William McBee, president; Ernest W. Brown, secretary.

MERIDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Indianapolis, Ind. Organized 1897; capital \$200,000. Arthur Jordan, president; Thos. J. Owens, secretary.

MERRIMACK MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Andover, Mass. Organized 1828. Joseph A. Smart, president; Burton S. Flagg, secretary.

MESSENGER, HIRAM J., actuary of the Travelers Insurance Company, was born in Canandaigua, N. Y., July 6, 1855, and received his early education in the state normal school at Cortland, N. Y. At the completion of his course he entered Cornell University, graduating in the class of 1880 with the degree of Lit.B., and again returned to Cortland as professor of mathematics. In 1881

Mr. Messenger accepted the position of professor of mathematics at Napa College, California, where he remained for two years, leaving to pursue an advanced course in mathematics at Cornell, where he received a mathematical fellowship and the degree of Ph.D in course. In 1886 Mr. Messenger was appointed associate professor of mathematics in the University of the City of New York, which position he held until 1890, when he went abroad to pursue a course of study in the Institute of Actuaries in London. On his return he entered the employ of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York, where he remained until 1898, when he was elected to his present position. Mr. Messenger is a fellow of the Actuarial Society of America, fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and fellow of the American Statistical Society. He is also a member of the American Mathematical Society, of the honorary society of Phi Beta Kappa, of the National Geographical Society, of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York city, of the American Museum of Natural History, New York city, and a trustee of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society. He was non-resident lecturer on life, accident, liability, and health insurance at Cornell University in 1901. He is the author of various pamphlets on life and health insurance, including "Health Insurance in the United States," "The Rate of Sickness," "The Gain and Loss Exhibit." Mr. Messenger is a member of the Cornell University Council, of the consulting committee of actuaries for the census bureau in regard to the taking of the 1910 census and of the committee of one hundred of the American Association for Advancement of Science on National Health.

METROPOLITAN CASUALTY COMPANY of New York. Organized 1874; capital, \$200,000. E. H. Winslow, president; S. W. Burton, secretary. [Formerly Metropolitan Plate Glass Insurance Company.]

METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill. Organized 1902; capital, \$200,000. Thomas F. Keeley, president; George Essig, secretary.

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New York was originally chartered as a casualty company, and began business as the National Travelers Insurance Company. The act of incorporation was passed May 5, 1866. The title was changed by an act passed March 24, 1868, becoming the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. The casualty feature of the business was omitted and regular life insurance adopted under the general act of June 24, 1853, embracing insurance upon the lives of individuals and annuity transactions.

In 1879 the Metropolitan adopted the working methods of the system of insurance known as the English industrial plan, as exemplified by the London Prudential, which had attained great popularity in Great Britain.

The issue of industrial policies was commenced in November, and the total number in force December 31, 1879, was 5,143, covering insurance to the amount of \$440,049.

The system developed with great rapidity and success, and the principal insurance departments discussed it in annual reports with much favor.

With the beginning of 1892 the company instituted an important advance movement. Announcement was made that every industrial policy issued after that time would be entitled to a paid-up policy in the event of lapse, after being in force five or more years. This feature was also extended to all existing industrial policies, conditioned on their remaining in force five years from January 1, 1892.

In the summer of 1893 the company made important concessions to industrial policy-holders. It instructed its superintendents that the non-forfeiture rule should be put in immediate operation, instead of deferring the time to 1897.

Since 1896 numerous additional concessions have been granted to policy-holders, including cash dividends, revival of lapsed policies, granting policies on the lives of children which mature as endowments for larger sums than were previously given on whole life policies, etc.

Various attacks have been made on child insurance in the legislatures of different states. In 1895 there was a hearing before the Massachusetts legislature, lasting six weeks. Testimony was taken by the committee running into thousands of pages; society was much stirred up on the subject pro and con, and newspaper discussion was full; the result of the vote was 149 to 23 against the bill to prohibit insurance on the lives of children under ten years of age. The legislatures of Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Tennessee, Michigan, Georgia, Delaware, Missouri, and Illinois, have (most of them repeatedly) refused to pass bills preventing child insurance. In 1896 and 1898, bills to prohibit child insurance in Ohio were introduced, but failed of passage. Another determined attempt in this direction was made in 1900, and although the plan was to force the passage of the bill without granting a hearing to the companies interested, it was recommitted, and when it came up for a vote in the senate the only member to vote for it was the one who introduced it.

During the past fourteen years with no stipulation in the policies, expressed or implied, the company has paid to industrial policy-holders in cash dividends, mortuary dividends, and other concessions nearly \$16,000,000, and during the year 1909, \$2,600,000, will be disbursed upon non-participating industrial policies in the form of cash dividends, mortuary dividends, increases of benefits upon existing policies and the granting of free policies to all holders of whole life policies who have attained the age of seventy-five.

All the infantile policies written by this company from January, 1896, to January, 1907, were endowments and for amounts corresponding with the life policies of other industrial companies. The

The official head is the commissioner of insurance, who is appointed by the governor for a term of two years. The commissioners have been:

Samuel H. Row,	.	.	.	.	.	.	April, 1871—Jan., 1883
Eugene Pringle,	.	.	.	.	.	.	Jan., 1883—Jan., 1885
Henry S. Raymond,	.	.	.	.	.	.	Jan., 1885—July, 1891
William E. Magill,	.	.	.	.	.	.	July, 1891—July, 1893
Theron E. Giddings,	.	.	.	.	.	.	July, 1893—July, 1897
Milo D. Campbell,	.	.	.	.	.	.	July, 1897—July, 1899
H. H. Stevens,	.	.	.	.	.	.	July, 1899—Jan., 1901
James V. Barry,	.	.	.	.	.	.	Jan., 1901—

Mr. Barry was reappointed in 1903, 1905, 1907, and 1909. M. O. Rowland is deputy commissioner.

MICHIGAN MILLERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Lansing, Mich. Organized 1881. Robert Henkel, president; A. D. Baker, secretary.

MICHIGAN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Detroit, Mich. Organized 1867. O. R. Looker, president; A. K. Moore, secretary.

MICHIGAN STATE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Detroit, Mich. Organized 1907; capital, \$100,000. Frederic Apps, president; Franklin B. Mead, secretary.

MIDDLE DEPARTMENT, UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION OF. [See Underwriters' Association of the Middle Department.]

MIDDLEBROOK, LOUIS F., assistant secretary of the Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company, was born in Trumbull, Conn., May 28, 1866, and received his education in the public schools of Trumbull, and the Connecticut Literary Institute of Suffield, Conn. He began his business career with the Hartford Steam Boiler in 1885, and was elected to his present position in 1897. He was commissioned ensign, United States Navy, June 22, 1898, and served as watch and division officer on board U. S. S. Enquirer, and U. S. S. Jason, third district, coast defense system, during the Spanish-American war, and was honorably discharged September 9, 1898. He was appointed captain and naval aide on the staff of Governor McLean of Connecticut in 1901.

MIDDLESEX MUTUAL ASSURANCE COMPANY, Middletown, Conn. Organized, 1836. O. Vincent Coffin, president; C. W. Harris, secretary.

MIDDLESEX MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Concord, Mass. Organized 1826. Richard F. Barrett, president; Adams Tolman, secretary.

MIDDLE STATES INSPECTION BUREAU. The officers are: F. O. Affeld, chairman; Otto E. Schaefer, vice-chairman; C. J.

Holman, treasurer; William S. Wensley, secretary. A governing committee of twelve members is elected at each annual meeting. The office of the Bureau is at No. 58 William Street, New York.

MIDDLEWEST FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Valley City, North Dakota. Organized 1906; capital, \$200,000. Frank White, president; W. A. Gordon, secretary.

MIDLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Columbus, Ohio. Organized 1906. W. O. Thompson, president; B. F. Reinmund, secretary.

MILLERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, Alton, Ill. Organized 1877. Geo. Postel, president; A. R. Mc Kinney, secretary and treasurer.

MILLERS' NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill. Organized 1865; (mutual). C. H. Seybt, president; M. A. Reynolds, secretary.

MILLIGAN, EDWARD, vice-president of the Phoenix Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., was born at Haddonfield, N. J., June 1, 1862. At the age of seventeen years he went into the insurance agency office of J. B. Kremer & Durban, Philadelphia, as a clerk. When he left the service of that firm years later, it was to assume the position of surveyor in the Philadelphia office of the *Aetna* of Hartford. Here he remained until 1888, when he was offered and accepted the special agency of the Phoenix of Hartford, with headquarters at Philadelphia. On September 15, 1896, Mr. Milligan was appointed secretary of the company, and in January, 1907, vice-president.

MILL OWNERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill. Organized 1895. H. N. Wade, president; P. J. Halla, secretary.

MILWAUKEE BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS was organized in January, 1876. It is a rating bureau and has also established and controls fire insurance patrols in Milwaukee. The present officers, elected at the annual meeting in October, 1908, are: President, Frank J. Meyer; vice-president, Walter Greene; secretary, J. O. Myers; treasurer, Emil Ph. Hunkel. George E. Heaney is superintendent of the rating bureau, and there is a board of directors of nine. The board also conducts a fire patrol.

MILWAUKEE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Milwaukee, Wis. Organized 1898; capital, \$200,000. William L. Jones, president; Oscar Griebling, secretary.

MILWAUKEE MECHANICS' INSURANCE COMPANY of Milwaukee, Wis. Organized 1852; capital, \$500,000. William L. Jones, president; Oscar Griebling, secretary.

MIN-DAKO-WIS TRIBE is a social organization, membership in which is confined to those who have been engaged in field work in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and the Dakotas. A temporary organization was effected August 14, 1899, with the following officers: J. J. McDonald, president; W. L. King, secretary; E. G. Halle, S. E. Cate, and W. E. Page, executive committee. The name, suggested by Mr. Walter H. Cobban of Minneapolis, is a combination of the abbreviations of the names of the states to which the membership is limited. The annual meetings are held in Chicago on the evening of the first day's session of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Northwest. New members are not admitted and the organization is kept alive for social purposes and to continue the relations brought about among those who formerly did field work in those three states.

MINER, FRANK LEDYARD, proprietor of the *Underwriters' Review* of Des Moines, Ia., was born of English parentage in Groton, Conn., February 23, 1861. His education was obtained in the public schools, and he worked for a time in a country mercantile store and wholesale city stores. He spent several years ranching in Wyoming, and later was in the grocery business in Omaha and Chicago. From 1892 to 1900 he was with the *Insurance Post*, leaving that paper January 1, 1900, to become joint proprietor of the *Philadelphia Intelligencer*. On January 1, 1903, Mr. Miner, having sold his interest in the latter journal, bought the *Underwriters' Review* of Des Moines, Iowa, to which place he removed to take charge as manager. On February 10, 1908, was elected president of the Bankers' Accident Insurance Company of Des Moines.

MINNEAPOLIS ASSOCIATION OF LIFE UNDERWRITERS was organized June 25, 1896, by life insurance agents in Minneapolis, Minn., most of whom had been members of the Minnesota Association of Life Underwriters. The convenience of Minneapolis agents in attendance upon meetings was given as the reason for cleavage, the headquarters of the older organization being virtually at St. Paul. C. W. Van Tuyl was chosen chairman, and W. M. Horner, secretary. The officers, elected at the annual meeting in January, 1910, are: President, William J. Keating, Equitable of N. Y.; vice-president, Lorin Lord; secretary, D. E. McCauley, State Mutual of Worcester; treasurer, J. J. Ahern, Massachusetts Mutual; executive committee: C. W. Van Tuyl, State Mutual; P. C. Butts, John Hancock; B. H. Timberlake, Prudential.

MINNEAPOLIS UNDERWRITERS' INSPECTION OFFICE. Organized 1882; reorganized 1897. This organization makes all the rates, inspections, and carries on the work of associations known as Boards of Fire Underwriters. This office is now conducted under the System known as the Independent Rating System. J. A. Brant is manager. The Minneapolis Board of Fire Underwriters, organized 1895, is a separate organization, whose only

purpose is to maintain the salvage corps (or fire patrol). The officers are C. B. Shove, president; Jacob Stone, secretary.

MINNESOTA AND DAKOTA FIRE UNDERWRITERS was organized April 23, 1885, being the successor of the Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Dakota Union. The first meeting was held at Minneapolis, and J. J. McDonald was elected president, A. J. Trumbull, vice-president, and A. K. Murray, secretary and treasurer. The presidents since organization have been: 1885 J. J. McDonald; 1886, A. J. Trumbull; 1887, J. H. Griffith; 1890, E. M. Hitchcock; 1892, George G. Williams; 1893, Samuel J. Johnson; 1894, Walter H. Cobban; 1895, Howard DeMott; 1896, R. A. Overpeck; 1897, R. R. Briggs; 1898, Otto E. Greely; 1900, D. F. Vail; 1901, Walter C. Leach; 1902, Clarence D. Hayes; 1903, George C. Main; 1904, Frank A. Mannen; 1905, Hugh R. Loudon; 1906, R. L. Bruen; 1907, J. F. Stafford.

The organization up to 1908 was a rating and supervising body, having charge, practically, of the states of Minnesota and North Dakota, excepting the towns under the jurisdiction of the St. Paul and Minneapolis inspectorship, the Winona inspectorship, and the Duluth inspectorship. The association originally had jurisdiction over South Dakota.

The present officers elected at the annual meeting in July, 1910, are: President, E. A. Davis, National Union; vice-president, George A. Mowry, German American; secretary, Mrs. E. S. Latta; treasurer, Wm. M. Higley, Hanover; executive committee: E. C. Bowe, Springfield; R. J. Hirsch, Prussian National; A. M. Shellito, Continental; C. W. Cartwright, Northern of England, and J. L. King, Pennsylvania.

MINNESOTA ASSOCIATION OF LIFE UNDERWRITERS of St. Paul was organized November 4, 1886, and re-organized in April, 1906. The present officers are: President, Max Strouse; secretary and treasurer, John K. Robinson; executive committee, W. F. Peet, N. P. Langford, Jr., R. J. Fry, and J. J. Bullis.

MINNESOTA ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS was organized in June, 1898, with the following officers: President, John Rogers, Jr.; William Ffaender, H. M. Wheelock, D. M. Baldwin, and H. B. Prince, vice-presidents; C. P. Preston, secretary and treasurer. The present officers, elected at the annual meeting in 1909, are: President, J. P. Thomson, Minneapolis; vice-president, Joseph A. Rogers; secretary and treasurer, W. H. Hart, St. Paul.

MINNESOTA, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1872-1910. The insurance department was organized under act approved February 29, 1872, the supervising official being termed insurance commissioner. He is appointed by the governor for two years. The commissioners have been.

Penock Pusey, .	.	.	.	.	.	March 1, 1872—Dec. 15, 1873
A. R. McGill, .	:	:	:	:	:	Dec. 15, 1873—Jan. 6, 1887
Charles Shandrew,	:	:	:	:	:	Jan. 6, 1887—Jan. 22, 1889
Calvin P. Bailey,	:	:	:	:	:	Jan. 22, 1889—Jan. 5, 1891
Christopher H. Smith,	:	:	:	:	:	Jan. 9, 1891—June 18, 1896
Elmer H. Dearth,	:	:	:	:	:	Jan. 1, 1897—Feb. 25, 1899
J. A. O'Shaughnessy, .	:	:	:	:	:	Feb. 25, 1899—Feb. 25, 1901
Elmer H. Dearth, .	:	:	:	:	:	Feb. 25, 1901—Feb. 25, 1905

T. D. O'Brien was appointed commissioner in February, 1905, but resigned in 1907, and John A. Hartigan was appointed his successor and was re-appointed in 1909.

MINNESOTA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
St. Paul, Minn. Organized in 1880; reorganized on a legal reserve basis in 1901. E. W. Randall, president.

MINNESOTA TITLE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY, Minneapolis, Minn. Organized 1885; capital, \$200,000. J. W. Barnes, president; William S. Jenkins, secretary.

MISSISSIPPI ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS was organized at Vicksburg, June 14, 1899. The following officers were elected: C. H. Campbell, Winona, president; J. M. Klein, Vicksburg, vice-president; J. K. Moore, Vicksburg, secretary. At a meeting held in June, 1910, officers were elected as follows: President, B. F. Grimes, Meridian; vice-president, F. B. Becker; secretary and treasurer, Jas. K. Moore, Vicksburg.

MISSISSIPPI, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN. Under the revised code of 1857 the auditor of public accounts was charged with the supervision of insurance of Mississippi. The auditor is appointed for a term of four years. Those who have served since 1880, when the insurance law was amended, are Sylvester Gwin, whose term expired in 1886, and W. W. Stone, who continued in office until 1896, when he was succeeded by W. D. Holder. The legislature in 1902 enacted a new code of insurance laws and created a department of insurance. W. Q. Cole, who, as auditor of state, had charge of insurance, was appointed insurance commissioner to serve until January 1, 1904, a commissioner to be elected by the people at the general election of 1903 to succeed him. At the general election of 1903 he was elected commissioner. T. M. Henry is the present commissioner elected in 1907, for the term of four years.

MISSOURI ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS was organized at Sedalia, Mo., January 28, 1897, with the following officers: William G. Baird of Kansas City, president; and John A. Bryant of Kansas City, secretary and treasurer. The association was reorganized at a meeting held in Kansas City, June 13, 1907, and at the annual meeting held in St. Louis in November, 1909, officers were elected as follows: President, C. C. Jones, Kansas City; vice-president, Samuel D. Capen; second

vice-president, W. D. Hemingway; third vice-president, Homer B. Mann; secretary and treasurer, H. E. Gray, Joplin.

MISSOURI FIRE PREVENTION ASSOCIATION was organized at a meeting of special agents held in Kansas City, Mo., in September, 1903, and the following officers were elected: President, J. D. Fleming, Connecticut Fire; vice-president, S. E. Cate, North British and Mercantile; secretary, W. L. Ely, Insurance Company of North America; treasurer, Howard Hudler, Union of Philadelphia. The present officers, elected at the annual meeting in September, 1909, are: President, P. J. Heffernan, Scottish Union and National; vice-president, F. T. M. Menie, Williamsburg City; secretary and treasurer, A. H. Grupe, Georgia Home; executive committee: Chairman, F. W. Bowers, Phoenix of Hartford; S. E. Cate, North British and Mercantile; Raynolds Barnum, Agricultural; H. E. Minty, Queen.

MISSOURI, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1869-1910. The act creating the insurance department in Missouri was approved March 4, 1869. The superintendent of insurance is appointed by the governor for a term of four years. The superintendents since the organization of the department have been:

Wyllis King,	March,	1869—June,	1872
Miles Sells,	June,	1872—March,	1873
William Selby,	March,	1873—October,	1873
Francis P. Blair, Jr.,	October,	1873—July,	1875
Celsus Price,	July,	1875—March,	1877
William S. Relfe,	March,	1877—March,	1881
John F. Williams,	March,	1881—March,	1885
Alfred Carr,	March,	1885—March,	1889
Christopher P. Ellerbe,	March,	1889—March,	1893
John R. Waddill,	March,	1893—March,	1897
Ed. T. Orear,	March,	1897—March,	1901
Thomas H. Wagner,	March,	1901—June,	1902
Edward E. Yates,	June,	1902—November,	1902
Robert G. Yates,	November,	1902—March,	1905
W. D. Vandiver,	March,	1905—March,	1909
John Kennish,	Feb.,	1909—October,	1909

Frank Blake is the present superintendent appointed in October, 1909, and T. O. Towles is deputy superintendent.

The following is a list of the deputy superintendents:

Charles E. King,	March,	1869—March,	1873
D. P. Wallingford,	March,	1873—October,	1873
Charles E. King,	October,	1873—March,	1877
Martin L. Hubble,	March,	1877—March,	1878
S. A. Gilbert,	March,	1878—March,	1881
Edward W. Knott,	March,	1881—March,	1889
Andrew Van Wormer,	March,	1889—March,	1893
O. K. Clardy,	March,	1893—December,	1894
W. D. Murray,	December,	1894—March,	1897
T. O. Towles,	March,	1897—	

The office of the insurance department, which was, from the establishment of the department in 1869, located at St. Louis, was removed to Jefferson City in 1897.

MISSOURI STATE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, St. Louis, Mo. Organized 1892; capital, \$100,000. E. P. Melson, president; R. B. Nueske, secretary.

MOIR, HENRY, associate actuary, Home Life Insurance Company of New York, was born in Midlothian, Scotland, February 22, 1871. He was educated in a country village school and George Watson's College, Edinburgh, and became a Fellow of the Faculty of Actuaries in Scotland by examination in 1892, and a Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries, London, in 1899; was vice-president of the Actuarial Society of Edinburgh in 1899-1900. On removing to America in 1901, he was elected an associate of the Actuarial Society of America, becoming a fellow by examination in 1903. He is now vice-president of the society. Mr. Moir was editor of the latest edition of "Principles and Practice"; also author of the "Life Assurance Primer," and of several pamphlets treating of actuarial subjects and general questions in life assurance; prize essayist at the Institute of Actuaries.

MONROE, ALEXANDER R., assistant manager of the western department of the Queen Insurance Company at Chicago, was born in Tain, Ross Shire, Scotland, July 12, 1862, and was educated in the public schools and Gillespie College, Edinburgh, Scotland. In 1883, shortly after his arrival in the United States, he entered the employ of the Franklin Fire of Indianapolis, serving as assistant bookkeeper, daily report clerk, and city solicitor successively. In September, 1886, he joined a local agency firm at Indianapolis, where he continued until July, 1889, when he became manager of the insurance department of Robert Zener & Co., remaining in this position up to January 1, 1895. On the latter date he was appointed special agent for the Connecticut Fire in Indiana and Kentucky, and in 1898 became Indiana state agent for the same company. In January, 1900, he was appointed special agent for the Queen in the same territory, and on January 1st, 1905, was appointed to his present position.

MONONGAHELA INSURANCE COMPANY, Pittsburg, Pa. Organized 1854; capital, \$300,000. Wm. G. Whilden, president; W. K. Reifsnyder, secretary.

MONTANA ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS was organized at a meeting held in Butte, March 7, 1907. At a meeting held in Billings, May 18, the organization was perfected and the following officers elected: President, Thomas J. Bouton, Billings; vice-president, Fred C. Stoddard; secretary and treasurer, J. T. O'Brien, Butte. The present officers elected at the annual meeting in 1908, are: President, H. G. Pickett; vice-president, G. P. Wellcome; secretary and treasurer, E. L. Ensign, Helena. The above are the present officers.

MONTANA, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1883-1910. Under the territorial insurance act of March 8, 1883, the territorial

auditor was made the official to whom insurance companies and agents should report. When Montana was admitted to the Union as a state, in November, 1889, the state auditor succeeded the territorial auditor as insurance supervisor. The auditors since 1883 have been:

J. P. Woolman, Territorial Auditor,	1883-1888
James Sullivan, Territorial Auditor,	1888-1889
Edward A. Kenney, State Auditor,	1889-1893
Andrew B. Cook, State Auditor,	1893-1897
T. W. Poindexter, Jr., State Auditor,	1897-1901
J. H. Calderhead, State Auditor,	1901-1905
H. R. Cunningham, State Auditor,	1905-

The state auditor is elected by the people for a term of four years. Charles M. McCoy is the deputy commissioner of insurance. The legislature in 1909 passed a law designating the state auditor, "Commissioner of Insurance, ex-officio," as well, and provided for the appointment of a deputy commissioner of insurance.

MOORE, A. F., secretary of the Michigan Mutual Life Insurance Company, was born at Buckeye Cottage, Perry county, Ohio, June 10, 1860. He was educated in the public schools and at Madison Academy, and began teaching school at the age of sixteen. Later he published *The Independent*, at New Lexington, Ohio. He entered the service of the Michigan Mutual Life as clerk in the investment department in 1892, and was promoted to manager of that department in 1894. He was elected to his present position in 1901.

MOORE, C. I. D., secretary of the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company, Los Angeles, Cal., is of Irish-Canadian descent and was born near Toronto, Canada, February 16, 1865. He received a high school and collegiate education, graduating from Victoria University in 1888. He engaged in teaching and was for three years an instructor in a boy's academy in Tokyo, Japan, and later was in charge of the public schools of Santa Monica, Cal. He entered the life insurance business in 1902, entering the service of the Conservative Life Insurance Company of Los Angeles, and after several years spent in field and office work, was appointed assistant secretary of the Pacific Mutual Life, and was elected to his present position in 1908.

MOORE, FRANCIS C., former president of the Continental Insurance Company of New York, is a native of Houston, Tex. His early years were passed in Philadelphia. He was educated in its public schools and high school, and studied the profession of law in the University of Pennsylvania, but did not seek admission to the bar. In 1863 he was superintendent of a lumber and planing mill, and in 1868 was in the employ of a wholesale manufacturer of paper and envelopes. Later, Mr. Moore became interested in fire underwriting as a broker, and in 1869 joined the Continental, which appointed him manager of agencies in 1880. In 1881 he was elected

second vice-president, and on the death of Mr. Hope, in 1885, he became first vice-president. On the retirement of Mr. Lamport from the presidency, in 1888, Mr. Moore was elected president. He has written a great deal upon fire underwriting, and is the author of several text-books on the subject. His "Guide to Agents" has had a very large circulation, as well as his later work, "Fire Insurance and How to Build." The "Universal Mercantile Schedule" is largely his work, and he was chairman of the committee which prepared it. He resigned the presidency of the Continental January 1, 1903, and retired from active business.

MOORE, FRANKLIN J., vice-president and secretary of the General Accident Insurance Company of Philadelphia, and United States manager of the General Accident, Fire and Life Assurance Corporation of Perth, Scotland, was born in Morrow, O., December 11, 1861. He obtained his education in the public schools, after leaving which he was for three years a stenographer. Since 1885 he has been in the personal accident insurance business, becoming in that year New York agent for the New England Mutual Accident Association of Boston. In 1889 he became superintendent of agencies, with headquarters in Boston, and in 1896 secretary and general manager of the company, until its business was re-insured with the General Accident, Fire and Life Assurance Corporation in April, 1899, when he accepted the position of assistant United States manager, and the position of United States manager in 1906. He was elected president of the International Association of Accident Underwriters at its meeting in 1902, and is also president of the Moore Manufacturing Company. He was elected president of the Board of Casualty and Surety Underwriters in 1909, and is active in the affairs of accident underwriters' associations as a member of important committees.

MOORE, GEORGE H., assistant secretary of the Chicago branch of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company, began his insurance career in 1878 as a special agent of the Manhattan Fire Insurance Company of New York, for Michigan, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, and West Virginia. In 1882 he accepted the Michigan state agency for the Liverpool and London and Globe, and in 1893 was transferred by the company to his present position. He was president of the Underwriters' Association of the Northwest in 1896-1897.

MOORE, J. THOMAS, superintendent of agencies of the Provident Life and Trust Company of Philadelphia, was born in that city May 9, 1861. He was graduated from the Central High School of that city. He was soon afterward employed in Chicago by the Illinois Central Railroad soliciting freight. He entered the service of the Provident in its Chicago general agency July 1, 1886, removed to Philadelphia February, 1888, doing special work for the company until April 1, 1901, when he was appointed to his present position.

MOORE, WILLIAM A., first vice-president of the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, was born in Ohio in 1854. He was in the Albany, N. Y., office of the company some years before being transferred in 1874 to the home office. He was elected assistant secretary in 1897, director in 1902, secretary in 1903, and first vice-president in December, 1904.

MORRIS, JOHN E., formerly secretary of the Travelers Insurance Company was born at Springfield, Mass., November 30, 1843. He was in the employ of the Charter Oak Bank of Hartford, with the exception of nine months' absence with the Twenty-second Connecticut Regiment in the war, from 1860 to 1864. In the latter year he obtained a clerkship in The Travelers, and remained continuously with the company until 1907. He was elected assistant secretary in May, 1874, and secretary and director, July 5, 1898, but resigned the secretaryship in January, 1907.

MORRISON, EDWIN CHESTER, San Francisco, Pacific Coast general agent for the Aetna Insurance Company, was born in Penn Yan, New York, July 12, 1850. He was educated in the academy at Le Roy, N. Y., and began his business career in banking. He has been connected with the Pacific Coast department of the Aetna for twenty-one years, serving the company as special agent, supervisor of agencies and assistant general agent, until appointed to his present position in May, 1909.

MORTON, JOHN BENJAMIN, second vice-president of the Fire Association of Philadelphia, was born in Philadelphia, April 1, 1848, and was educated in the public and high schools of his native city. He began his business career in fire insurance, and was a clerk in a local agency office, and entered the agency department of the Fire Association as clerk in 1873.

MORTON, PAUL, president of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, was born in Detroit, Mich., May 22, 1857. He received a common school education and began his business life as an office boy in the freight office of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. He filled successively the positions of clerk, rate clerk, general clerk, and general passenger agent, and was for two years general freight agent of the road. In 1890 he became vice-president of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. In 1896 he was appointed third vice-president of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad, and two years later became second vice-president. He retained this position until appointed secretary of the navy, July 1, 1904. He resigned as secretary of the navy July 1, 1905, and was elected to his present position.

MOSCOW FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Moscow, Russia, entered the United States in January, 1900, making a deposit in New York state, and it has been licensed in several states. Paul E. Rasor, New York City, is resident manager.

MOUNTAIN FIELD CLUB. This association was organized by fire insurance general and special agents in the mountain field at a meeting held in Denver, Col., June 29, 1905. Its purposes are social and educational, and its membership includes resident managers and general agents and special agents having jurisdiction in Colorado, Wyoming, and New Mexico. Its affairs are conducted by an executive committee of five, as follows: C. D. Cobb, chairman; O. E. Lane, treasurer; A. T. Bailey, secretary; L. S. Day and Charles S. Hill.

MOYER, ROBERT B., secretary of the C. C. Hine's Sons Company, was born at Peru, Ill. August 29, 1870. He entered the office of the Life Indemnity and Investment Company of Waterloo, Ia., which became the Iowa Life Insurance Company, and was for five years the president's confidential clerk. He came to New York and became connected with the home office of the Metropolitan Life in 1893. In 1894 he was associate editor of the *Insurance Advocate*, which position he resigned in July, 1895, to take a responsible place in a large manufacturing establishment. His strong taste for journalism led him to return to that field a year later as New York correspondent for the *Standard* and the *Chicago Tribune*, and editorial writer for several monthlies, and in 1899 became connected with the *Insurance Monitor*, of which he was for sometime business manager.

MUNICH REINSURANCE COMPANY of Munich, Bavaria, entered the United States in 1898, making a deposit with the New York department. Ernest Thalmann, and Isaac Seligman, and George Frederick Victor are trustees for the United States. The United States manager is Carl Schreiner.

MUNN, JOHN PIXLEY, president of the United States Life Insurance Company of New York, was born in 1847 at Gates, near Rochester, N. Y. After graduating from the University of Rochester, he entered the Bellevue Medical College, securing a degree therefrom in 1876. Locating in New York city Dr. Munn began and continued the practice of his profession. His connection with the United States Life dates from 1877, when he entered its employ as examining physician. For many years he was its medical director and member of the board of directors. In 1902 Dr. Munn was elected president of the company in succession to George H. Burford, resigned.

MUTUAL ASSURANCE COMPANY FOR INSURING HOUSES FROM LOSS BY FIRE, Philadelphia, Pa. Organized 1784. Henry W. Biddle, chairman; Clifford Lewis, treasurer.

MUTUAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF VIRGINIA, Richmond, Va. Organized 1794. Edwin A. Palmer, president; T. Bolling, Jr., assistant secretary.

MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, of Newark, N. J. The Mutual Benefit was chartered by the state of New Jersey by an act approved January 31, 1845, and began business in the April following. Its charter provides that all per-

sons who shall hereafter insure shall, while they continue so insured, be members of the corporation, and that twelve directors, a majority of whom shall be citizens and residents of New Jersey and members of the corporation, shall have its management. The first policy issued by the company was dated May 6, 1845. The first premium, however, was not paid, and the policy was never in force. Policy No. 2 was issued May 20, 1845, on the life of Mr. Benjamin C. Miller of Newark, N. J., and was an ordinary life policy for \$1,500; issued at age forty-two with an annual premium of \$51. In 1898 the insured attained the age of ninety-six, the tabular limit by the American Experience Mortality, when that and his subsequent policies were paid by the company in full. Premiums upon policies issued in 1845 were based upon the Carlisle table of mortality with four per cent. interest. The company continued to use the Carlisle table until 1870, when it adopted premium rates based upon the American Experience Mortality and four per cent. interest. On January 1, 1900, it adopted new premium rates based upon the American Experience Mortality and three per cent. interest.

Until 1862 none of the company's policies contained any non-forfeiture provisions, although the company was accustomed to allow what was considered a reasonable value if application was made, and the policy surrendered in due season. After 1862 the company issued endowment policies and limited premium policies which contained a provision that in case of non-payment of premium they should stand good by their terms as paid-up policies for pro rata amounts. Ordinary life policies with continuous premiums had no non-forfeiture clause until 1868, when a provision was inserted in the policies to the effect that the company would purchase the policies on surrender within three months from date of lapse for an equitable value either in cash or in paid-up insurance, provided two years' premiums had been paid. In 1879 the company adopted a uniform non-forfeiture system, applicable to all participating policies, old as well as new, except old limited premium and endowment policies calling for paid-up insurance for pro rata amounts, referred to above. Under this nonforfeiture system, provided two years' premiums had been paid, the insured was entitled to automatic extended insurance for the full amount of the policy for such time as the reserve upon the policy would purchase at the company's regular published single premium term rates. If preferred, upon surrender of the policy within three months from date of lapse, a value was allowed in the form of paid-up insurance. In 1887 the company adopted what was known as the convertible policy, which provided for yearly guaranteed cash surrender values equal to the full American experience four per cent. reserve, in addition to the values in extended and paid-up insurance. Under these policies the first ten years' dividends had to be applied to the purchase of additional participating insurance payable with the policy. The guaranteed values in paid-up and extended insurance were at all times increased by the full value of the dividend additions, and upon surrender of convertible policies at the end of the

tenth or of any succeeding fifth policy year, the full reserves of the policy and dividend additions was to be paid as a cash surrender value. In 1895 the company modified its non-forfeiture system of 1879 by incorporating in all its regular policies a provision for yearly guaranteed cash surrender values.

The company's computations of reserves and dividends are based upon the American Experience Mortality with four per cent. interest for all policies issued prior to 1900, and on the American Experience Mortality and three per cent. interest for all policies issued after 1899.

The company has always paid dividends annually, such dividends being applied either in reduction of premiums or to the purchase of additional insurance payable with the policies at maturity, or to the conversion of the policies into endowments payable at a specified and gradually diminishing age. The company has never issued any policies on the tontine or deferred dividend plan.

A volume containing the mortuary experience of the company was published in 1881. The present condition of the company, as well as a summary of its past, can best be illustrated by the following figures:

Years.	Premium Receipts.	Total Income.	Total Expenditure.	Paid Policy-holders.	Assets.
1880	\$3,866,379	\$5,801,482	\$5,631,993	\$4,787,387	\$33,851,303
1890	5,977,870	8,470,998	6,528,808	5,378,799	46,654,893
1900	10,411,362	13,942,583	10,256,216	8,020,451	72,958,022
1901	11,006,985	14,659,703	10,827,629	8,344,315	76,839,028
1902	11,932,942	15,605,019	11,167,951	8,668,884	81,497,976
1903	12,672,873	16,603,434	11,926,788	9,297,789	86,395,907
1904	13,702,831	17,847,767	12,648,026	9,854,781	91,840,745
1905	14,834,018	19,250,265	13,429,066	10,300,023	97,793,728
1906	15,706,915	20,434,289	13,556,012	10,372,162	104,858,396
1907	16,664,430	21,676,262	14,315,365	11,135,673	112,586,494
1908	17,344,898	23,956,206	16,382,317	12,820,310	120,376,062
1909	18,310,730	24,509,055	16,158,641	12,463,655	128,986,850

In 1908 the Company's non-forfeiture system was further modified. The requirement that two years' premiums must be paid before policies had any value in case of lapse, was eliminated, and policies now have a value in cash or in paid-up or extended insurance whenever the reserve at time of lapse exceeds \$10.00 per \$1,000 insurance. Under this rule, with a few exceptions, policies which lapse during the first year are entitled to surrender values. The surrender charge is gradually reduced, and disappears altogether at the end of the 15th year.

Premium receipts from organization to January, 1910, \$347,448.- 595.34 Of this sum there has already been returned to policy-holders:

For policy claims.....	45.6 per cent.,	\$158,528,286.43
For surrendered policies.....	12.4 "	43,076,301.62
For dividends.....	21.3 "	74,155,716.35
Total	79.3 per cent.,	\$275,760,304.40

The first president of the company was Robert L. Patterson, who remained in office until 1862, when he was succeeded by the vice-president, Lewis C. Grover. Mr. Grover resigned in 1881, and was succeeded by Theodore Macknet. In January, 1882, Amzi Dodd was chosen president, and remained at the head of the company until 1902, when he declined re-election on account of advancing age. Frederick Frelinghuysen was elected to succeed Mr. Dodd, who still retains his connection with the company as general counsel and director.

The officers of the company are as follows: Frederick Frelinghuysen, president; Edward L. Dobbins, vice-president; Edward E. Rhodes, vice-president and mathematician; J. William Johnson, secretary; Samuel W. Baldwin, treasurer; Percy C. H. Papps, actuary; Alfred A. Drew, supt. of agencies, Richard J. Carey, auditor; C. Wilbur Sandford, comptroller; George W. Case, and Frank L. Sage, assistant secretaries; Lewis A. Morningstern and Charles A. Woodruff, registrars; Benjamin F. Lord, supervisor policy claims; Clinton G. Halsey, head accountant; Amzi Dodd, general counsel; David Kay, Jr., associate counsel; Abram H. Cornish, attorney; George A. Van Wagenen, M.D., and Joseph C. Young, M.D., medical board.

Directors: Amzi Dodd, Edward H. Wright, Marcus L. Ward, Frederick M. Shepard, Frederick Frelinghuysen, Albert B. Carlton, Edward L. Dobbins, J. William Clark, John O. H. Pitney, John R. Hardin, Peter Campbell, William M. Johnson.

MUTUAL BOILER INSURANCE COMPANY, Boston, Mass. Organized 1877. D. W. Lane, president and treasurer; J. A. Collins, secretary.

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES RETIRED IN 1909. [See Reinsured and Failed Companies.]

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, of New York. Organized 1843. Charles A. Peabody, president; William J. Easton, William F. Dix, secretaries.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of Baltimore, Md. Organized 1870. M. S. Brenan, president; Henry Roth, secretary.

MUTUAL PLATE GLASS INSURANCE COMPANY OF CONNECTICUT, Unionville, Conn. Organized 1895. H. C. Hart, president; G. E. Taft, secretary.

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NARRAGANSETT MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Providence, R. I. Organized 1895. William S. Granger, president; Stephen M. Pitman, secretary.

NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Brooklyn, N. Y. Organized 1852; capital, \$200,000. William Harkness, president; T. M. Harris, secretary.

NATIONAL ACCIDENT COMPANY, New York city. Organized 1885. Edward A. Barnum, president; J. I. Barnum, secretary.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FIRE ENGINEERS. [See International Association of Fire Engineers.]

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF LIFE UNDERWRITERS. As early as 1869 there were scattered efforts to form local associations of life insurance agents. There is a record of a Life Underwriters' Association of Chicago, organized November, 1869, "for mutual protection, improvement, and acquaintance." Merrill Ladd of the Mutual Life of Chicago was the president, and H. R. Thompson of the John Hancock the secretary. A prominent rule of this association was: "No subject which involves or provokes discussion of rival plans of companies shall be introduced into the meetings of this association." In August, 1870, the Life Insurance Association of Pittsburgh, I. F. Loomis of the Charter Oak Life president, and in June, 1872, the Cincinnati Life Underwriters' Association, M. Grosvenor of the Ætna Life, president, were formed, followed the next year by a state organization at Columbus, Ohio, and there were others that occasionally appeared and subsided. None of these early attempts at association seem to have been other than ephemeral in their nature. They were heard of once or twice, and no more. The Ohio organization was the longest lived, but it went into decay some time before the present substantial movement began.

The pioneer of modern development of association by life insurance agents was the Boston Underwriters' Association, which saw the light in April, 1883. The idea of bringing together in more enduring bonds of amity the competitive elements of the agency business, and of giving to association a broader basis and deeper purpose than it had known before, originated with C. M. Ransom, editor of the *Boston Standard*. The new movement began

in the editor's office. It appealed to the judgment of the best men in the business everywhere, for they saw in it a means to purge the business of rapidly growing evils and lift it to the plane of honorable and intelligent effort. It spread, therefore, with celerity, stimulating in the course of a few years the formation of organizations similar to the Boston association in the principal cities of the Union. While these centers of energy were warm and progressive, their relations with each other were so far but formal. It was felt that much more important results were possible by a wider application of the principle of community. And so when 1890 came and twenty of these societies were in active operation in their respective localities, the time was ripe for the national association.

The present organization was the outgrowth of a conference of representatives of the Boston, New York, and Philadelphia associations, held at Boston April 8, 1890. It was decided to call a convention of all the associations in the United States, to be held at Boston June 18th. This meeting was held and the National Association of Life Underwriters was organized. Fourteen local associations were represented. George N. Carpenter of Boston was the first president. [For report of the proceedings of the first convention, see the Cyclopedias of Insurance for 1890.] The second annual convention was held at Detroit, beginning June 17, 1891. Twenty-three associations were represented. Charles H. Raymond of New York was elected president. [For report of the second convention, see the Cyclopedias for 1891.]

The third annual convention was held in the city of New York September 21, 22 and 23, 1892, at Carnegie Music Hall. Twenty-six local associations were represented, the rolls bearing the names of 147 delegates and 85 alternates. A majority of these were present. C. E. Tillinghast of Cleveland, Ohio, was elected president. [For report of the third convention, see Cyclopedias for 1892-3.]

The fourth annual convention was held at Cleveland, Ohio, September 6, 7 and 8, 1893. Twenty associations were represented by delegates, and several sent letters. Charles H. Ferguson of Chicago was elected president. [For report of the fourth convention, see the Cyclopedias for 1893-94.]

The fifth annual convention was held at the Recital Hall of the Auditorium Hotel at Chicago June 21, 22 and 23, 1894. Delegates from thirty-five associations responded to the roll call. Three associations were unrepresented. E. H. Plummer of Philadelphia was elected president. [For report of the fifth convention, see the Cyclopedias for 1894-95.]

The sixth annual convention was held in Philadelphia, Pa., on October 23, 24 and 25, 1895. Twenty-nine associations were represented, two—those of San Francisco and Western Massachusetts—being new organizations. Ben. F. Calef of Boston was elected president. [For report of sixth convention, see the Cyclopedias for 1895-96.]

The seventh annual convention was held at Washington, D. C., October 7, 8 and 9, 1896, in the banquet room of the Arlington

Hotel. Representatives of twenty-nine associations were present. D. S. Hendrick was elected president. [For report of the seventh convention, see the Cyclopedias for 1896-97.]

The eighth annual convention was held at Milwaukee, Wis., September 13, 14 and 15, 1897, the Masonic Temple being the place of meeting. Twenty-two associations were represented. Thomas H. Bowles was elected president. [For report of the eighth convention, see the Cyclopedias for 1897-98.]

The ninth annual convention was held in the Century Hall, at Minneapolis, Minn., August 17, 18, 19, 1898. Nineteen associations were represented. Richard E. Cochran was elected president. [For report of the ninth convention, see Cyclopedias for 1898-9.]

The tenth annual convention was held in the hall of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, Buffalo, N. Y., July 12, 13, 14, 1899. Twenty associations were represented. James L. Johnson was elected president. [For report of tenth annual convention, see Cyclopedias for 1899-1900.]

The eleventh annual convention was held in the town hall, Saratoga, N. Y., September 11 and 12, 1900. Twenty associations were represented. I. Layton Register was elected president. [For report of the eleventh annual convention, see Cyclopedias for 1900-1901.]

The twelfth annual convention was held in the city hall, Portland, Me., September 11, 12 and 13, 1901. Twenty-five associations were represented. William D. Wyman was elected president. [For report of the twelfth annual convention, see Cyclopedias for 1901-1902.]

The thirteenth annual convention was held at the Grand Hotel, Cincinnati, October 15, 16 and 17, 1902. Thirty-three associations were represented on roll-call. Philip H. Farley was elected president. [For report of the thirteenth annual convention, see Cyclopedias for 1902-1903.]

The fourteenth annual convention was held in Baltimore, October 13, 14 and 15, 1903. Twenty-seven associations were represented. H. H. Ward was elected president. [For report of the fourteenth annual convention, see Cyclopedias for 1903-1904.]

The fifteenth annual convention was held in Indianapolis, Ind., October 12, 13 and 14, 1904. Twenty-four associations were represented. John Dolph was elected president. [For report of the fifteenth annual convention see Cyclopedias for 1904-1905.]

The sixteenth annual convention was held in Hartford, Conn., September 19, 20 and 21, 1905. Forty-six associations were represented. C. W. Scovel of Pittsburg, was elected president. [For report of the sixteenth annual convention, see Cyclopedias for 1905-1906.]

The seventeenth annual convention was held in St. Louis, October 23, 24 and 25, 1906. Forty-six associations were represented. Frank E. McMullen of Rochester, N. Y., was elected president. [For report of the seventeenth annual convention see Cyclopedias for 1906-7.]

The eighteenth annual convention was held in Toronto, Canada, August 21, 22 and 23, 1907. Chas. Jerome Edwards was elected president. [For report of the eighteenth annual convention see Cyclopedias for 1907-8.]

The nineteenth annual convention was held in Los Angeles, Cal., August 18, 19 and 20, 1908. Charles Jerome Edwards was elected president. [For report of nineteenth annual convention see Cyclopedias for 1908-9.]

The twentieth annual convention was held in Louisville, Ky., October 7, 8 and 9, 1909. President Edwards called the meeting to order, and addresses of welcome were made by Mayor Grinstead, Insurance Commissioner Bell of Kentucky and James M. Johnson, president of the Louisville association. President Edwards in his annual address alluded briefly to the membership in local associations and to the new associations formed during the year, and to the publication of the *Association News*, and advocated the consideration of measures to increase the membership, and earnestly advocated continuing the publication of the *Association News* as the official organ of the association. The president briefly referred to insurance legislation, expressing the belief that the last of legislation limiting the earning power of agents had been seen, and referring to "field ethics" he said much improvement had been shown in the past few years, and expressed the wish that "life underwriting may be maintained as a worthy profession where each member will deal honorably with one another, differing in some matters of management or policy, but recognizing always that in addition to loyalty to one's own company, and its officers, he owes the business at large a loyalty which will not permit him to disturb the confidence of the public by casting suspicion upon any good company." President Edwards continuing discussed twisting and the part-time agent, whom he hoped to see entirely eliminated from the business, and endorsed the laws passed in New York respecting twisting and also the licensing of agents. In conclusion the president discussed agency conditions and agency organization and said that "agency organization, education, co-operation, business building, the study of principles, the fitting of one's self to do the work that is before you, is necessary in order to bring to a greater degree of perfection the agent's opportunity, and as such it is one of the most important subjects, if not the most important, which this convention can discuss."

Following the president's address a report was submitted by Secretary Waite, regarding the membership, and the executive committee in its report reviewed the work of the year and recommended the continued publication of *Life Insurance News*, the association's official organ. Following the reports the subject, "Should the Practice of Employing Part-Time Agents be Abolished," was discussed under the five-minute rule, and the first day's session was concluded with the reading of papers by William C. Johnson, New York manager of the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company, on "Co-operation," and by John W. Whittington, Los Angeles, on "Reflec-

tions and Reverberations from the West." The second day's session opened with the reading of a paper on "Taxation" by George H. Noyes, counsel for the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, Milwaukee. Mr. Noyes discussed the question of taxation and the methods of the states in taxing insurance companies, and stated the following conclusions:

First: For the purposes of state revenue, a proper classification of corporations doing business in a state would put insurance companies, both domestic and foreign, in a class by themselves.

Second: This class would include all level premium, all assessment and all fraternal life insurance companies, and also all fire, marine, accident and surety companies.

Third: An annual license fee should be imposed upon each such corporation, to be in lieu of all taxes and all other fees, except taxes on real estate.

Fourth: This fee should be measured by a percentage of the amount of gross premiums or assessments collected during the preceding year from residents of the state.

Fifth: The rate per cent. of the license fee should be uniform as applied to each kind of insurance and should in no case be more than 1 per cent.

Sixth: This method of raising revenue by a license fee on domestic premium receipts should be followed in every state, so that all reciprocal and retaliatory laws may, as they should, be speedily repealed.

This system, if uniformly adopted, would yield a fair and reasonable revenue to the state over and above the cost of insurance supervision, would work no hardship on any insurance corporation and would result in a saving to policyholders every year of many millions of dollars.

On the conclusion of Mr. Noyes' address discussions under the five minute rule were resumed, and addresses were made during the remaining sessions of the convention as follows: "The Science of Business Building," by A. F. Sheldon, Chicago, Ill.; "Agency Organization," by S. R. Elson, Omaha, Neb., and by William J. Tully, New York.

Alfred C. Newell of Atlanta, Ga., was announced as the winner of the Calef Loving Cup, and Edward D. Horgan of Buffalo, of the Ben Williams Memorial Vase in the prize essay contest. The subject was "The Life Insurance Agent as a Public Benefactor."

Officers were elected as follows: President, John W. Whittington, Los Angeles, Cal.; vice-president, Henry J. Powell, Louisville; second vice-president, C. R. Bradley, Portland, Me.; third vice-president, E. R. Machum, St. Johns, N. B.; secretary, Will A. Waite, Detroit, Mich.; recording secretary, E. N. Ensign, New York; treasurer, Eli D. Weeks; chairman executive committee, Ernest J. Clark, Baltimore.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the National Association of Life Underwriters realizing the responsibilities of the field representative and the necessity for safeguarding the interests of both the public and our profession, hereby emphatically records its belief that life underwriting should be limited to those men only who are regularly and permanently under contract and who are recognized as bona fide agents of their respective communities.

We particularly recommend to each constituent association that they take action whereby there shall be eliminated from agency relations that class of part-time agents and one-case brokers who neither educate a prospect nor create an applicant, who are not agents in any true sense and whose only relation to the business has been to undo or take advantage of the work of some regular agent.

And, further, that local associations should adopt such measures as will limit the issuing of licenses to bona fide agents only and to prevent the payment of commissions or any compensation whatever in connection with the procurement of an application of a premium for life insurance to any other than a regularly licensed agent under written contract.

The following is a list of the local associations which were members of the National Association May 1, 1910:

Arkansas Life Underwriters' Association.
Baltimore Life Underwriters' Association.
Boston Life Underwriters' Association.
Cleveland Association of Life Underwriters.
Colorado Association of Life Underwriters.
Connecticut Life Underwriters' Association.
Delaware Association of Life Underwriters.
Dayton Association of Life Underwriters.
Detroit Life Underwriters' Association.
Erie Association of Life Underwriters.
Georgia Association of Life Insurers.
Hudson Valley Life Underwriters' Association.
Indiana Association of Life Underwriters.
Inland Empire Association of Life Underwriters.
Kansas Association of Life Underwriters.
Kansas City Life Underwriters' Association.
Life Underwriters' Association, Grand Rapids.
Life Underwriters' Association of Sacramento.
Life Underwriters' Association of Nebraska.
Life Underwriters' Association of New York.
Life Underwriters' Association of Chicago.
Life Underwriters' Association of Louisiana.
Life Underwriters' Association of Peoria, Ill.
Life Underwriters' Association of Cincinnati.
Life Underwriters' Association of Central Massachusetts.
Life Underwriters' Association of Buffalo.
Life Underwriters' Association of Texas.
Life Underwriters' Association of Oregon.
Life Underwriters' Association of Western Massachusetts.
Life Underwriters' Association of St. Louis.
Life Underwriters' Association of Springfield, Ill.
Life Underwriters' Association of Virginia.
Life Underwriters' Association of Savannah, Ga.
Life Underwriters' Association of Montgomery, Ala.
Life Underwriters' Association of Canada.
Life Underwriters' Association of Birmingham, Ala.
Life Underwriters' Association of Rochester.
Life Underwriters' Association of San Francisco.
Lincoln Life Underwriters' Association.
Los Angeles Life Underwriters' Association.
Louisville Association of Life Underwriters.
Maine Life Underwriters' Association.
Minneapolis Association of Life Underwriters.
Minnesota Association of Life Underwriters.
Newark Life Underwriters' Association.
New Hampshire Life Underwriters' Club.
New England Women's Life Underwriters' Association.
New Mexico Life Underwriters' Association.
Northern Indiana Life Underwriters' Association.
Oklahoma Life Underwriters' Association.

Philadelphia Association of Life Underwriters.
Pittsburg Life Underwriters' Association.
Syracuse Life Underwriters' Association.
Toledo Association of Life Underwriters.
Utah Association of Life Underwriters.
Washington Life Underwriters' Association.

A number of associations have been organized but have not affiliated with the national body and do not appear in the above list.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS. This association was organized by a meeting of local agents from various states, at Chicago Ill., September 29, and 30, 1896. A. G. Simrall of Covington, Ky., was elected president, and R. S. Brannen of Denver, Col., secretary and treasurer. Membership is composed of local fire insurance agents wherever located.

The second annual meeting was held at St. Louis, Mo., May 8 and 9, 1897. A. G. Simrall was elected president, and R. S. Brannen, secretary and treasurer.

The third annual meeting was held at Detroit, Mich., July 15 and 16, 1898. C. H. Woodworth, Buffalo, was elected president, and R. S. Brannen secretary and treasurer.

The fourth annual meeting was held at Buffalo, N. Y., August 9, 10, 11 and 12, 1899. C. H. Woodworth was elected president, and F. H. Holmes secretary.

The fifth annual meeting was held at Milwaukee, Wis., August 30 and 31, and September 1, 1900. George D. Markham of St. Louis was elected president, and F. H. Holmes secretary.

The sixth annual meeting was held at Put-in-Bay, Ohio, September 11, 12 and 13, 1901. George D. Markham was elected president, and F. H. Holmes secretary.

The seventh annual meeting was held at Louisville, Ky., October 21, 22 and 23, 1902. Thomas H. Geer, Cleveland, was elected president, and F. H. Holmes secretary.

The eighth annual meeting was held in Hartford, Conn., October 20, 21 and 22, 1903. John C. North, New Haven, Conn., was elected president, and Frank F. Holmes secretary.

The ninth annual meeting was held in the Festival Hall building, Exposition Grounds, St. Louis, October 18, 19, 20 and 21, 1904. A. H. Robinson, Louisville, Ky., was elected president, and H. H. Putnam, Boston, secretary.

The tenth annual meeting was held at Denver, Colo., August 16, 17 and 18, 1905. E. J. Tapping, Milwaukee, was elected president, and H. H. Putnam, Boston, secretary.

The eleventh annual meeting was held at Indianapolis, Ind., October 17, 18 and 19, 1906. Charles F. Wilson, Denver, was elected president, and H. H. Putnam, Boston, secretary.

The twelfth annual meeting was held at Richmond, Va., September 25, 26 and 27, 1907. F. W. Offenhauser, Texarkana, Texas, was elected president, and H. H. Putnam re-elected secretary.

The thirteenth annual meeting was held at St. Paul, Minn., August 11, 12 and 13, 1908. Edward W. Beardsley, Hartford, was elected president, and H. H. Putnam, Boston, secretary.

The fourteenth annual meeting was held in Atlantic City, N. J., September 21, 22 and 23, 1909. President Beardsley presided, and after an address of welcome by Mayor Stoy and response in behalf of the association, delivered his address. The president said much had been accomplished during the past year to strengthen the organization, and he briefly reviewed the measures adopted to improve the financial condition of the association and its work. He gave a brief account of the meetings he had attended during the year, and spoke of the increasing interest manifested in the work and purposes of the national body. Continuing he said the correspondence and intercourse with the companies during the past year had been most agreeable, and company officials generally appreciate the value of the association's work and were more and more disposed to co-operate in its efforts to bring about better practices in fire underwriting. In negotiating with companies on important matters diplomacy should be the rule, and the full reason for the inquiries given, and continuing he said: "The good feeling which now exists between the great fire insurance companies and ourselves will continue so long as the National Association is conducted upon its present dignified plane and along conservative lines, but any deviation from this course would, in my opinion, prove most disastrous to the welfare of this organization. It is imperative, therefore, that we avoid anything that could be construed as dictation or an attempt to secure results through coercion. If our association is to maintain its high standing, and broaden its sphere of usefulness, it must recognize the fact that the really great achievements of modern times come through concession and arbitration rather than by too free a display of what is known as 'the big stick'."

On the conclusion of the president's address the executive committee, Charles B. Weil chairman, presented an extensive report reviewing questions coming to the attention of the committee during the year, and the action taken with respect thereto, and made several suggestions looking to a closer co-operation between the association and state and local associations in respect to matters coming up, and especially in reference to furthering anti-rebate and other legislation. The committee said the work of the association is not being done in vain, and the association could bring about worthy reforms. The report of the grievance committee, J. H. Southgate chairman, stated that an unusual number of complaints had been handled during the year relating to expirations, which had been satisfactorily terminated, and the committee also reviewed briefly other complaints dealt with which involved dual agencies, overhead writing and non-board competition.

The report of the committee on legislation, George D. Markham chairman, stated that there had come a change in legislation affecting insurance, and where hostile legislation had ceased to appear almost there was shown a tendency towards constructive legislation; and the committee suggested that agents should refrain from stirring up legislation which was not approved by the state and national association. The committee stated that agents and companies could not shirk responsibility for coming legislation, and continuing, the committee discussed briefly state rating laws, and the defeat of the efforts in Missouri to re-establish local board rating, and referring to anti-compact legislation, which was increasing, said that such legislation could be traced to the indignation of the public over "rigid and unexplained conditions in the insurance business," and added: "It is no answer to this statement to say that men in business do not attempt to justify their prices. Men in business must justify their prices if they suspend competition. These anti-compact states will never permit insurance companies to operate under agreed pricing unless the public is satisfied that the pricing is just. Time was when the public could have been satisfied through local agents had the local agents been themselves educated and convinced; now it may be that the public idea has advanced, and that nothing less than state supervision, if not state control, of insurance rates must be the price of freedom to agree on rates, and yet such agreement must be had if the business is to be kept solvent. Concealed and illegal rate agreements, if such exist, are both dangerous and temporary. Looking forward into a future so alarming, can any man question the imperative necessity for the most straightforward, loyal and considerate co-operation between all the elements of the insurance business—company officials, district managers, special agents and local agents?"

Reports from the secretary outlining the work of the year, and reporting on the finances of the association was presented, and reports were also presented by the joint conference committee; and committees on uniform blanks, and the special working capital committee, and the committee on constitution and by-laws.

The committee on resolutions presented its report, which was adopted and in the main was as follows:

Traction Lines and Allied Property—The question of the rating of electric street railways, electric light and power plants, and gas plants, upon a uniform basis, is of great interest to this association, because of the possibility that in the working out of the plan brokers might have an unjust advantage over local agents, and that the pledges of the companies not to write this business over the heads of their local agents might be overlooked; we therefore commend the action of our president and secretary, and respectfully call the attention of our companies to their individual pledges to our association covering these matters.

Co-operation Companies—The executive committee is instructed to drop from the co-operating list any company wilfully violating the rules of this association or persistently refusing to co-operate with the association in promoting good practices: the names of said companies to be bulletined to the members of the association with the reasons for the action taken.

Grievances—The National Association shall not consider grievances from members of state associations except when they come upon appeal from said state associations.

Anti-Rebate Laws—State associations should confer with the National Association before drafting anti-rebate laws in order to insure uniformity.

State Legislation—In view of the serious situation in respect to state legislation there is an imperative need for closer co-operation between company officers, district managers, special agents and local agents.

Incorporated Agencies—The executive committee is instructed to advise state associations to have insurance commissioners insist that each stockholder in an incorporated agency shall be licensed as an individual to transact the business.

Telegraphic Code—The association recommends the adoption of a telegraphic code, which will greatly diminish the cost of telegraphing insurance information.

Fiscal Year—To facilitate the business of the association we recommend that state associations make June 30 the close of their fiscal year. The finance committee is requested to bring this matter to the attention of state associations, and urge its acceptance.

Field Agent—We regard with favor the employment of a field man for the *Bulletin*, and recommend that it be referred to the incoming executive committee, with power.

Working Capital Fund Committee—We comply with the request of the committee to be discharged, and request that any further business in connection with the work of the committee be handled by the treasurer.

A resolution was also adopted urging closer affiliation of the national and state associations and increased support by individual members of the work of the organization. Resolutions were also reported and adopted, leaving in the hands of the incoming executive committee, with power, the question of an investigating bureau; continuing the committee on uniform blanks for another year and authorizing the president to appoint a committee to continue the work in connection with the Credit Men's Association.

Officers and chairmen of committees were elected as follows: President, Fred Guenther, Detroit, Mich.; vice-presidents, J. W. Alexander, Alexandria, La.; B. L. Baldwin, Omaha, Neb.; E. B. Case, Chicago, Ill.; L. W. Childrey, Norfolk, Va.; E. H. Ferry, Indianapolis, Ind.; C. C. Jones, Kansas City, Mo.; B. F. Kauffman, Des Moines, Ia.; F. G. Lumpkin, Columbus, Ga.; J. N. Manson, Wausau, Wis.; A. W. Neale, Cleveland, Ohio; H. H. Pinkham, Portland, Maine; secretary-treasurer, H. H. Putnam, Boston, Mass.; chairman, executive committee, W. E. Metzger, Nashville, Tenn.; chairman, grievance committee, J. H. Southgate, Durham, N. C.; chairman, legislative committee, George D. Markham, St. Louis, Mo.; chairman, organization committee, F. W. LeBallister, Oakland, Cal.

NATIONAL BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS was organized July 18, 1866, in the city of New York. [For a history of the National Board from its organization and a list of the original members, see the Cyclopedias of Insurance for 1891.]

The following is a list of the officers of the National Board to the present time:

Years.	President.	Vice-Presidents.	Secretaries.
1866	J. M. McLean,	Timothy C. Allyn.	Frank W. Ballard.
1867	J. M. McLean,	Lucius J. Hendee.	William Connor,
1868	J. M. McLean,	Lucius J. Hendee.	William Connor,
1869	J. M. McLean,	Lucius J. Hendee.	William Connor,
1870	J. A. Oakley,	Lucius J. Hendee.	James N. Rankin.
1871	J. A. Oakley,	Lucius J. Hendee.	James N. Rankin.
1872	J. A. Oakley,	Lucius J. Hendee.	Benj. S. Walcott.
1873	J. A. Oakley,	Lucius J. Hendee.	Samuel P. Blagden.
1874	Henry A. Oakley,	Lucius J. Hendee.	Samuel P. Blagden.
1875	Henry A. Oakley,	Lucius J. Hendee.	Samuel P. Blagden.
1876	George L. Chase,	Charles Platt.	Elijah Alliger.
1877	Alfred G. Baker,	Benoni Lockwood.	Elijah Alliger.
1878	Alfred G. Baker,	Benoni Lockwood.	M. Bennett, Jr.
1879	Alfred G. Baker,	Benoni Lockwood.	M. Bennett, Jr.
1880	Martin Bennett, Jr.,	Daniel A. Heald.	John W. Murray.
1881	Daniel A. Heald,	John W. Murray.	D. W. C. Skilton.
1882	Daniel A. Heald,	John W. Murray.	D. W. C. Skilton.
1883	Daniel A. Heald,	John W. Murray.	D. W. C. Skilton.
1884	Daniel A. Heald,	D. W. C. Skilton.	John L. Thomson.
1885	Daniel A. Heald,	D. W. C. Skilton.	John L. Thomson.
1886	Daniel A. Heald,	D. W. C. Skilton.	John L. Thomson.
1887	Daniel A. Heald,	D. W. C. Skilton.	John L. Thomson.
1888	Daniel A. Heald,	D. W. C. Skilton.	John L. Thomson.
1889	Daniel A. Heald,	D. W. C. Skilton.	John L. Thomson.
1890	Daniel A. Heald,	D. W. C. Skilton.	Robert B. Beath.
1891	D. W. C. Skilton,	T. H. Montgomery.	Robert B. Beath.
1892	D. W. C. Skilton,	T. H. Montgomery.	Robert B. Beath.
1893	D. W. C. Skilton,	T. H. Montgomery.	Robert B. Beath.
1894	Edward A. Walton,	William B. Clark.	Robert B. Beath.
1895	Edward A. Walton,	William B. Clark.	Robert B. Beath.
1896	William B. Clark,	Henry W. Eaton.	Robert B. Beath.
1897	Henry W. Eaton,	Elihu C. Irvin.	Robert B. Beath.
1898	Elihu C. Irvin,	George P. Sheldon.	Robert B. Beath.
1899	Elihu C. Irvin,	George P. Sheldon.	Robert B. Beath.
1900	George P. Sheldon,	Eugene L. Ellison.	Robert B. Beath.
1901	George P. Sheldon,	Eugene L. Ellison.	Robert B. Beath.
1902	Robert B. Beath,	Henry H. Hall.	Charles A. Shaw.
1903	Henry H. Hall,	John H. Washburn.	Charles A. Shaw.
1904	John H. Washburn,	George W. Burchell.	Charles A. Shaw.
1905	John H. Washburn,	George W. Burchell,	Charles A. Shaw.
1906	George W. Burchell,	J. Montgomery Hare,	Charles G. Smith.
1907	George W. Burchell,	J. Montgomery Hare,	Charles G. Smith.
	J. Montgomery Hare,	A. W. Damon,	Charles G. Smith.

J. S. Parish of Providence, R. I., was treasurer from the organization of the board until the time of his death in November, 1889, when Fred W. Arnold, also of Providence, was appointed by the executive committee. He was re-elected by the board yearly until 1904, when he declined re-election and was succeeded by Marshall S. Driggs. Thomas H. Montgomery was general agent from 1872 to 1878, and Henry K. Miller received that title in 1899. The chairmen of the executive committee during the thirty-one years were: D. A. Heald, E. W. Crowell, Rudolph Garrigue, Stephen Crowell, George T. Hope, B. Lockwood, E. A. Walton, George P. Sheldon, and Peter Notman of New York; J. N. Dunham of Springfield; Jotham Goodnow of Hartford; H. W. Eaton of New York; E. F. Beddell of New York; Marshall S. Driggs of New York, and Henry E. Bowers of New York. Henry K. Miller was secretary of the

committee from 1873 to 1899, his predecessors having been W. H. Post, A. J. Smith, C. B. Whiting, and Frank W. Ballard.

The forty-fourth annual meeting of the Board was held in New York city, May 26, 1910. President Hare called the meeting to order and in his annual address, after a word of welcome to the members, said the results for the year might be cause for congratulation, as there were no conflagrations, but there were events which might cause anxiety, among which was the apparent failure to enlighten the public on the underlying principles of the business, and whether the fault was theirs or not, one thing was certain, he said: "The people speaking through the press and their legislative bodies do not understand the principles that must guide us if we are to give undoubted protection in all and every condition that arises whether it be in the number of every day losses we must expect or in the sweeping conflagrations." To lessen the number of fires and prevent sweeping conflagrations the state and municipal governments should enact laws which would have that effect, and underwriters should help, as with proper building laws and other protective measures losses and expenses would be reduced and rates of premium correspondingly lowered. There was, he said, no other way to meet the situation, yet what was witnessed was laws passed to govern the business that cripple it without any benefit to the assured.

Referring to state control of rates, the president said no state could name rates based on the experience of that state alone; the field was too narrow, and no competent underwriters expected each year to find profit in the same class of business. "Average results is the key to success; therefore, every locality must participate in the good or bad results of every other locality and disaster to the companies must follow an arbitrary reduction because some particular place has had few or no losses." While the above statements were true, said the president, underwriters should not lose sight of the obligations in return for the franchise granted, and he added: "Adjustments of rates so that they may be as equitable as is possible and retrenchments in expenses should be our effort. The former will come about by the natural competition in the business; the latter requires our serious attention, for if expenses are too high, rates must be made that will carry them. The expenses of local boards and agents' commissions, including those paid to the broker, are our weak points, and steps should be taken to regulate them." The president referred in complimentary words to the efforts made by various associations to reduce the fire waste, and referring to uniform legislation, he said it was yearly becoming more burdensome to carry on the business because of the existing dissimilarity of requirements placed in the statutes, imposing conditions which are contrary to sound public policy, and are alike embarrassing to the assured as well as to the insurer. The president deprecated legislation prescribing new contracts or changing the standard policy contract, and he favored the adoption of the New York form in states which might seek to adopt forms of their own, and

touching on the question of taxation, said any tax levied for other than regulative purposes was unjustifiable, and gave figures showing a ratio of taxes to premiums, less losses, of 6.45 per cent.

The following is the statistical matter contained in the president's report showing the underwriting results for 1909:

Premiums, fire, marine and inland	\$271,760,361	
Losses paid, fire, marine and inland		\$131,184,351
Increase in liabilities during the year (outstanding losses, unearned premiums and all other claims)		18,520,586
Expenses		104,628,486
Profit (6 41-100 per cent. of premiums)		17,426,938
	<hr/>	
	\$271,760,361	\$271,760,361

The ten year table shows a loss of 2 8-100 per cent. for the period 1900 to 1909, inclusive, as follows:

Premiums, fire, marine and inland	\$2,159,695,029	
Losses paid, fire, marine and inland		\$1,251,628,708
Increase in liabilities during the period (outstanding losses, unearned premiums and all other claims)		136,729,669
Expenses		816,348,441
Loss (2 8-100 per cent.)	45,011.789	
	<hr/>	
	\$2,204,706,818	\$2,204,706,818

The executive committee presented a brief report, reviewing the work of the year and announcing the appointment of Ira J. Woolson, as an expert on building materials, to represent the Board before the various municipalities and advocate the adoption of the Board's building code. The secretary reported a membership of 124 companies, seven companies being elected members at the meeting, and the treasurer reported receipts for the year of \$158,388.33, and a balance in the treasury of \$39,506.36.

The committee on construction of buildings, C. G. Smith chairman, stated that the committee had observed increased activity for structural improvement throughout the country, and said that 1350 copies of the Board's code had been distributed during the year. Other features of the committee's work, both as to what it had done during the year, and planned to do in the future, were briefly outlined. The committee on laws and legislation submitted a brief report of its work respecting legislation, and contesting laws in the courts, and the committee on incendiarism and arson, J. J. Guile chairman, reported that during the year ending April 1, 1910, there were 123 rewards offered for incendiaries, amounting to \$40,150. Four rewards were paid, aggregating \$750 in amount. The number of rewards offered since 1873 was 5,975, aggregating \$1,982,225 in amount. The number of convictions secured by the board was 392.

The committee on statistics and origin of fires, George W. Babb chairman, reported statistics of fires in 278 cities out of a total of 283 cities having a population of over 20,000 from which statistics were sought. The statistics were unusually complete and for the

cities reporting showed a total loss of \$65,490,557, giving an average per capita loss of \$2.21 as compared with a loss per capita of \$2.14 for the whole country in 1909. The committee on fire prevention, George W. Hoyt chairman, presented a list of cities that had been inspected by the Board's engineers, and asked an appropriation to continue the work of inspecting and re-inspecting cities for another year. The committee reported an increasing interest in matters pertaining to fire prevention, and a large number of requests for information and advice on such matters had been received and answered. Officers were elected as follows: President, A. W. Damon, Springfield Fire and Marine; vice-president, George W. Babb, Northern Assurance; secretary, Charles G. Smith, German American; treasurer, Marshall S. Driggs, Williamsburg City Fire; members of the executive committee, R. B. Fuller, Boston Insurance Company; E. D. Jennison, Commerce of Albany; E. L. Ellison, Insurance Company of North America; Charles R. Peck, County Fire of Philadelphia. E. Winchester, Old Colony Insurance Company, has succeeded R. B. Fuller as a member of the committee, and William N. Kramer, of the German American, is chairman. W. E. Mallalieu is general agent of the Board.

NATIONAL BREWERS INSURANCE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill. Organized 1906; capital, \$200,000. W. H. Rehm, president; E. G. Rhoads, secretary.

NATIONAL CASUALTY COMPANY, Detroit, Mich. Organized 1904; capital \$100,000. W. G. Curtis, president; F. S. Dewey, secretary and treasurer.

NATIONAL ELECTRICAL INSPECTORS' ASSOCIATION was organized at a meeting held in Detroit in July, 1903. The purposes of the organization are to bring about greater uniformity in interpretation and enforcement of the national electrical code, and for discussion of electrical questions, and the membership is composed of electrical inspectors in the fire insurance field and municipal inspectors. The officers are: President, James E. Cole, Boston, Mass.; vice-president, James Bennett, Montreal, Que.; secretary-treasurer, Thomas Henry Day, Hartford, Conn.; National Conference Representative, James E. Cole; executive committee: James Bennett, Montreal, Que.; James B. McCarthy, Detroit, Mich.; George G. Hankins, Philadelphia, Pa.; H. A. Knight, Worcester, Mass.; Arthur Lewis, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; J. H. Montgomery, Detroit, Mich., and James E. Cole, Boston, Mass.

NATIONAL FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Elizabeth, N. J. Organized 1865; capital, \$100,000. H. R. Chambers, president; E. N. Marsh, secretary.

NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Conn. Organized 1871; capital, \$1,000,000. James Nichols, president; H. A. Smith, vice-president; B. R. Stillman, secretary; G. H. Tryon, and Frank D. Layton, assistant secretaries. Assets December 31, 1909, \$9,328,707.25; surplus to policyholders, \$3,840,291.01.

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION. At a meeting of inspectors representing associations and boards of fire underwriters, and others engaged in the business of fire insurance, held in the city of New York, November 5, 1896, an organization was effected of an association with the above title. Its purposes were set forth in the following articles:

This organization shall be known as the National Fire Protective Association.

The objects of the association are to promote the science and improve the methods of fire protection; to obtain and circulate information on this subject and to secure co-operation of its members in establishing proper safeguards against loss of life and property by fire.

The membership is divided into four classes: Active, associate, subscribing, and honorary. Active members consist of insurance boards and associations having primary jurisdiction and national institutes, societies, and associations interested in fire protection. Associate members are individuals engaged in the fire insurance business, or members of the associations represented in the active membership. Individuals, firms, and corporations interested in protection of life and property against loss by fire are eligible to become subscribing members, and honorary membership is bestowed on ex-members, prominent in the promotion of the objects of the association and provided they are not identified with fire protection from a commercial standpoint.

Officers and executive committee were chosen as follows: C. C. Little, president; E. U. Crosby, secretary; U. C. Crosby, F. E. Cabot, W. H. Stratton, W. A. Anderson, William Bonner, Robert Jardine, Albert Blauvelt, executive committee, with three more to be named respectively by the South Eastern Tariff Association, Philadelphia Fire Underwriters' Association, and Underwriters' Association of the Middle Department.

[For summary of subsequent meetings see Cyclopedias for 1898-99, 1899-1900, 1900-1901, 1901-1902, 1902-1903, 1903-1904, 1904-1905, 1905-1906, 1906-1907, 1907-1908, and 1908-1909.]

The fourteenth annual meeting of the association was held in Chicago, Ill., May 17, 18 and 19, 1910. President Goddard presided, and in his annual address quoted from a recent bulletin of the United States Geological Survey in respect to the cost of the fire waste in the United States, and said the legislative and municipal authorities should devote their time to enacting laws which would tend to reduce the fire waste, and until such laws are enacted and enforced this country would continue to be an example of a woeful fire waste largely due to carelessness and recklessness. Referring to the neglect to promptly enact such laws and to enforce them efficiently when enacted, he said the answer might bring to light a new fire hazard which might be designated as the "Fire Hazard of a Republican Form of Government," and in the fact that whenever legislation was proposed that seemed to interfere with the liberty, or license, of the individual, opposition was immediately aroused and the cry of paternalism raised, and in this indifference to the public weal—the selfishness of the individual—was the principal reason why properly drawn building regulations were not enacted, or if enacted, not enforced. The president briefly referred to the

work of education, carried on by the association, which for the past year consisted largely of the use of the press and through addresses before associations of business men. Great results could be reached he thought by continuing this line of work, but a marked falling off in the fire loss could not be looked for this year or next, but he believed success would be achieved.

Secretary Wentworth reported a total membership of 1,547 and reports were presented by standing committees on the following subjects: "Manufacturing Risks and Special Hazards," W. D. Grier, chairman; "Devices and Materials," W. C. Robinson, chairman; "Automatic Sprinklers," E. P. Boone, chairman; "Fire Protection Coverings for Window and Door Openings," W. C. Robinson, chairman; "Hose," H. W. Forster, chairman; "Pumps," E. V. French, chairman; "Private Fire Supplies from Public Mains," E. V. French, chairman; "Standard Hose Couplings and Hydrant Fittings," F. M. Griswold, chairman; "Automobile Garages," F. E. Cabot, chairman; "Fire Proof Construction," E. T. Cairns, chairman; "Theatre Construction and Equipment," C. A. Hexamer, chairman; "Uniform Requirements," Gorham Dana, chairman; "Signaling Systems," Ralph Sweetland, chairman; "Pneumatic Conveyors of Stock and Refuse," H. L. Phillips, chairman; "High Pressure Fire Service Systems," A. G. Patton, chairman. Addresses were also made by F. S. Baker, of the Royal Architectural Institute, Canada, on "Fire Insurance versus Preventive Measures in Building," and by Irving K. Pond, president American Institute of Architects, on "The Architect and Fire Protection." The following resolutions were adopted:

"The National Fire Protection Association assembling for its fourteenth annual meeting, while enjoying the consciousness of many years of work well done, faces the future with no diminution either of its sense of public responsibility, or its obligation to prosecute to the utmost its campaign against the fire waste.

"Although the past two years show property losses by fire slightly less in volume than the monstrous average of the five years which immediately preceded them, the waste of our created resources is still so stupendous as to threaten the impoverishment of our people and contrast us more unfavorably with the more prudent countries of Europe.

"Conscious of these vital facts and serious and deplorable conditions, we once more publicly emphasize the principles for which we stand and the objects for which we are striving, to wit: The conservation of both natural and created resources by the prevention of the same from destruction by fire. With this object we advocate:

1. The continued encouragement of fire resistive building construction and the adoption of suitable building codes by all cities and towns.
2. The rigorous state and municipal regulation of the transportation and storage of all inflammable oils and explosives.
3. The especial safeguarding of schools, theatres, factories and all other places in which numbers of people congregate or are employed.
4. The adoption of the automatic sprinkler system as a fire extinguishing agent in all commercial establishments and city blocks.
5. The universal adoption and use of the safety match.
6. A safe and intelligent celebration of Independence Day.

"7. Special education of children and their parents in habits of care regarding fire.

In the furtherance of these objects we solicit the co-operation of all public spirited citizens in the extension of our membership and the dissemination of our valuable literature to the end that the substance and lives of our people shall not continue to be dissipated by a reckless and easily preventable waste."

Officers were elected as follows: President, William H. Merrill, Chicago; vice-president, C. H. Phinney, Boston; secretary and treasurer, Franklin H. Wentworth, Boston; executive committee, Henry L. Phillips, chairman; C. A. Hexamer, F. E. MacKnight, L. Weiderhold, Jr., G. W. Cleveland, C. A. Hague, W. H. Merrill, W. S. Wensley, W. E. Mallalieu, Sol. Bloodworth, F. J. T. Stewart, Charles E. Meek, H. C. Henley and W. G. Sanderson.

The active members of the association are as follows:

American Institute of Architects.
American Institute of Electrical Engineers.
American Street and Interurban Railway Association.
American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers.
American Warehousemen's Association.
American Water Works Association.
Associated Factory Mutual Ins. Co.'s Inspection Bureau.
Association of Fire Underwriters of Baltimore City.
Board of Fire Underwriters of Allegheny County.
Board of Fire Underwriters of the Pacific.
Board of Fire Underwriters of the Territory of Hawaii.
Boston Board of Fire Underwriters.
Buffalo Association of Fire Underwriters.
Canadian Fire Underwriters' Association.
Chicago Board of Underwriters of Chicago.
Cincinnati Fire Prevention Bureau.
Cleveland Inspection Bureau.
Cotton Insurance Association.
Factory Insurance Association.
Factory Mutual Laboratories.
Fire Underwriters' Electrical Bureau.
Fire Underwriters' Inspection Bureau.
Hudson Inspection Bureau.
Indiana Inspection Bureau.
Insurance Association of Providence.
International Association of Fire Engineers.
Iowa State Fire Prevention Bureau.
Kansas Fire Insurance Inspection Office.
Kentucky Inspection Bureau.
Louisiana Fire Prevention Bureau.
Louisville Board of Underwriters.
Mainland Fire Underwriters' Association of B. C.
Massachusetts Mutual Fire Insurance Union.
Michigan Inspection Bureau.
Middle States Inspection Bureau.
Milwaukee Board of Fire Underwriters.
Minnesota and North Dakota Fire Underwriters.
Miss. Inspection and Advisory Rating Company.
Missouri Inspection and Survey Bureau.
National Association of Cement Users.
National Association of Credit Men.
National Association Factory Mutual Insurance Companies.
National Association Master Gravel and Slag Roofers of America.
National Association of Manufacturers of U. S., The.
National Association of Local Fire Insurance Agents, The.
National Assn. of Master Sheet Metal Workers of U. S.

National Board of Fire Underwriters.
National Electric Light Association.
National Electrical Contractors' Association.
National Hardware Association of United States.
Nebraska Inspection Bureau.
Newark Inspection Bureau.
New Brunswick Board of Fire Underwriters.
New England Bureau of United Inspection.
New England Insurance Exchange.
New Hampshire Board of Fire Underwriters.
New York Board of Fire Underwriters.
New York Fire Insurance Exchange.
Nova Scotia Board of Fire Underwriters.
Ohio Inspection Bureau.
Ohio State Fire Prevention Association.
Philadelphia Fire Underwriters' Association.
Philadelphia Suburban Underwriters' Association.
Rocky Mountain Fire Underwriters' Association.
Royal Architectural Institute of Canada.
South Eastern Tariff Association.
St. Louis Fire Prevention Bureau.
Suburban Fire Insurance Exchange.
Tennessee Inspection Bureau.
Texas Fire Prevention Association.
The Union.
Underwriters' Association of Middle Department.
Underwriters' Association of New York State.
Underwriters' Bureau of Middle and Southern States.
Underwriters' Bureau of New England.
Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc.
Western Canadian Fire Underwriters' Association.
Western Factory Insurance Association.
West Virginia Inspection Bureau.
Wisconsin State Fire Prevention Association.

NATIONAL FRATERNAL CONGRESS. This organization is composed of most of the principal fraternal beneficiary orders, and holds an annual session. The objects are declared to be "the uniting permanently of all legitimate fraternal beneficiary societies for purposes of mutual information, benefit, and protection." The first annual meeting was held at Washington, D. C., November 10, 1886, sixteen orders being represented. The first officers were Leroy Andrus of Buffalo, president; W. H. Barnes of San Francisco, first vice-president; J. Haskell Butler of Boston, second vice-president; R. C. Hill of Buffalo, recording secretary; O. M. Shedd of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., corresponding secretary; Halvor Nelson of Washington, treasurer.

The twenty-third annual session was held in Boston, Mass., August 16, 17, 18 and 19, 1909. President Piper presided, and, after addresses of welcome and responses in behalf of the Congress, reviewed fraternal conditions and problems confronting societies at some length. The report of the committee on statistics for 1908 stated that the figures were for fifty-five societies, the same number as for the year before, but the figures of the Ancient Order of Workmen and the Modern Woodmen of America, which were represented in the figures for 1907, did not report in 1908, and the elimination of the figures of these two societies, with their combined membership of about eleven hundred thousand, would have

an important bearing on certain features of the report. The committee reported 438,122 new members admitted to the fifty-five orders during the year, and the total benefit membership at the close of the year was 3,296,590, a net increase of 80,189. The total protection written during the year amounted to \$461,037,147, and the amount in force at the close of the year was \$4,121,017.495. The total benefits paid amounted to \$48,521,623.84. There were 30,176 deaths reported for the year; the death rate being 9.26 per thousand; a difference in comparison with 1907 due largely to the elimination from the 1908 figures of the two orders mentioned. There were 330,428 lapses, a ratio of 101 per thousand, and the management expenses were \$2.09 in 1908 compared with \$1.93 in 1907. Reports from other committees were presented, and addresses were read by S. D. Williams on "The Legal Status of Fraternal Publications," and by Sidney H. Pipe on "Reserves for Fraternal Societies," and the questions of reserves and valuation and rates were discussed by Actuaries George D. Eldridge and Walter C. Wright. Officers were elected as follows: President, Thomas H. Cannon, Chicago; vice-president, John J. Haynes, Buffalo; secretary and treasurer, C. A. Gower, Lansing, Mich.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, Allegheny City, Pa
Organized 1866; capital, \$500,000. John Thompson, president; H. M. Schmitt, secretary.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Organized 1851; capital, \$100,000. G. W. Pohlman, Jr., president; Edward A. Winter, secretary.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CONVENTION. The first gathering of the state insurance officials was in 1871, at the instance of George W. Miller, then superintendent of the New York state insurance department. He issued invitations to the officials of other states and territories, and they met at New York May 24, 1871. Eighteen states were represented. Mr. Miller was chosen president, and Col. Henry S. Olcott, then a New York journalist, was chosen secretary. Mr. Miller, on taking the chair, stated that the object proposed in calling these officials together was to secure, if possible, uniformity of action in those matters which were discretionary with them in the supervision of insurance, and to promote, through their efforts, such legislation as was desirable to improve and protect the business. The title of the organization adopted was the "National Insurance Convention."

The first session lasted nine days, and there was a second session held in October of the same year. A report of the proceedings, which were long and varied, was prepared by the secretary, Colonel Olcott, and published in two volumes of about 800 octavo pages.

The following table gives the names of the officers of the convention elected at each meeting since its organization, and the successive places of meeting:

Session. Year.	Place of Meeting.	OFFICERS ELECTED AT EACH MEETING.		
		President.	Vice-President.	Secretary.
1 1871	New York,	Geo. W. Miller, N. Y.	L. Breese, Wis.	H. S. Olcott, N. Y.
2 1871	Harrisburg,	Geo. W. Miller, N. Y.	L. Breese, Wis.	H. S. Olcott, N. Y.
3 1872	St. Paul,	I. Breese, Wis.	J. W. Foard, Cal.	O. Pillsbury, N. H.
4 1873	Providence,	O. W. Chapman, N.Y.	S. R. Row, Mich.	O. Pillsbury, N. H.
5 1874	St. Louis,	O. W. Chapman, N.Y.	S. R. Row, Mich.	O. Pillsbury, N. H.
6 1875	Chicago,	S. R. Row, Mich.	O. Pillsbury, N. H.	S. H. Rhodes, Mass.
7 1876	Detroit,	S. R. Row, Mich.	O. Pillsbury, N. H.	S. H. Rhodes, Mass.
8 1877	New York,	O. Pillsbury, N. H.	A. R. McGill, Minn.	Orrin T. Welch, Kan.
9 1878	New York,	O. Pillsbury, N. H.	A. R. McGill, Minn.	Orrin T. Welch, Kan.
10 1879	New York,	A. R. McGill, Minn.	J. L. Clarke, Mass.	Orrin T. Welch, Kan.
11 1880	Boston,	J. L. Clarke, Mass.	P. L. Spooner, Wis.	Orrin T. Welch, Kan.
12 1881	Niagara F'lds,	J. L. Clarke, Mass.	J. A. McCall, Jr., N.Y.	Orrin T. Welch, Kan.
13 1882	Detroit,	O. Pillsbury, N. H.	C. P. Swigert, Ill.	J. W. Brooks, Conn.
14 1883	Columbus,	J. A. McCall, Jr., N.Y.	Chas. H. Moore, Ohio	Chas. P. Swigert, Ill.
15 1884	Chicago,	J. A. McCall, Jr., N.Y.	Eugene Prindle, Mich.	Chas. P. Swigert, Ill.
16 1885	Chicago,	C. P. Swigert, Ill.	H. J. Reinmund, O.	C. Shandrew, Minn
17 1886	St. Paul,	J. K. Tarbox, Mass.	S. H. Cross, R. I.	R. B. Brinkerhoff, O.
18 1887	Niagara F'lds,	Phil. Cheek, Jr., Wis.	O. R. Fyler, Conn.	J. A. McEwen, Ohio.
19 1888	Madison,	O. R. Fyler, Conn.	Samuel E. Kemp, O.	Geo. B. Luper, Pa.
20 1889	Denver,	G. S. Merrill, Mass.	Samuel E. Kemp, O.	Geo. B. Luper, Pa.
21 1890	Cleveland,	C. P. Ellerbe, Mo.	Geo. B. Luper, Pa.	C. B. Allen, Neb.
22 1891	St. Louis,	Geo. B. Luper, Pa.	W. H. Kinder, O.	J. J. Brinkerhoff, Ill.
23 1892	St. Paul,	J. C. Linehan, N. H.	C. H. Smith, Minn.	J. J. Brinkerhoff, Ill.
24 1893	Chicago,	Jas. F. Pierce, N. Y.	B. K. Durfee, Ill.	J. J. Brinkerhoff, Ill.
25 1894	Alexandria Bay, N. Y., Mackinac Isl., Mich.,	B. K. Durfee, Ill.	W. M. Hahn, O.	F. L. Cutting, Mass.
26 1895	Philadelphia,	W. M. Hahn, O.	J. R. Waddill, Mo.	F. L. Cutting, Mass.
27 1896	Old Point Comf't, Va.,	J. R. Waddill, Mo.	Stephen W. Carr, Me.	F. L. Cutting, Mass.
28 1897	Milwaukee,	Stephen W. Carr, Me.	Wm. R. Fricke, Wis.	F. L. Cutting, Mass.
29 1898	Detroit,	E. H. Dearth, Minn.	M. D. Campbell, Mich.	J. J. Brinkerhoff, Ill.
30 1899	Hartford,	E. T. Orear, Mo.	W. S. Matthews, Ohio.	J. J. Brinkerhoff, Ill.
31 1900	Buffalo,	J. A. O'Shaughnessy, Minn.	E. L. Scofield, Conn.	J. J. Brinkerhoff, Ill.
32 1901	Columbus,	William H. Hart, Ind.	F. A. Howland, Vt.	J. J. Brinkerhoff, Ill.
33 1902	Baltimore,	Arthur I. Vorys, Ohio.	John L. Bacon, Vt.	J. J. Brinkerhoff, Ill.
34 1903	Indianapolis,	John L. Bacon, Vt.	James V. Barry, Mich.	J. J. Brinkerhoff, Ill.
35 1904	Bretton Woods, N.H.	P. L. Cutting, Mass.	James V. Barry, Mich.	J. J. Brinkerhoff, Ill.
36 1905	Washington, D. C.,	James V. Barry, Mich.	Theron Upson, Conn	J. J. Brinkerhoff, Ill.
37 1906	Richmond, Va.	G. H. Adams, N. H.	Reau E. Folk, Tenn.	J. J. Brinkerhoff, Ill.
38 1907	Detroit.	Reau E. Folk, Tenn.	B. F. Carroll, Ia.	J. J. Brinkerhoff, Ill.
39 1908	Colorado Springs.	B. F. Crouse, Md.	F. W. Potter, Ill.	J. J. Brinkerhoff, Ill.
40 1909		J. A. Hartigan, Minn.	E. J. McGivney, Ia.	H. R. Cunningham, Montana.

The fortieth annual convention was held in Colorado Springs, Colo., August 24, 25, 26 and 27, 1909. President Crouse called the meeting to order, and on roll-call thirty-five states were shown to be represented as follows:

Alabama—Frank N. Julian, Commissioner.
 Arkansas—John R. Jobe, Auditor of State.
 California—E. Myron Wolf, Commissioner.
 Colorado—W. L. Clayton, Commissioner.

Connecticut—T. H. Macdonald, Commissioner.
 District of Columbia—Thomas E. Drake, Superintendent.
 Idaho—J. W. Keefe, Deputy Commissioner.
 Illinois—Frederick W. Potter, Superintendent.
 Iowa—J. L. Bleakly, Auditor of State.
 Kentucky—Charles W. Bell, Commissioner.
 Louisiana—E. J. McGivney, Deputy Secretary of State.
 Maine—Beecher Putnam, Commissioner.
 Maryland—Benjamin F. Crouse, Commissioner.
 Massachusetts—F. H. Hardison, Commissioner.
 Michigan—J. V. Barry, Commissioner.
 Minnesota—John A. Hartigan, Commissioner.
 Mississippi—T. M. Henry, Auditor of Public Accounts.
 Missouri—John Kennish, Superintendent.
 Montana—H. R. Cunningham, Commissioner.
 Nebraska—S. A. Barton, Auditor of Public Accounts.
 New Mexico—P. M. A. Lineau, Superintendent.
 New York—William H. Hotchkiss, Superintendent; H. D. Appleton, First
 Deputy Superintendent.
 North Carolina—James R. Young, Commissioner.
 Ohio—C. C. Lemert, Commissioner.
 Oklahoma—T. J. McComb, Commissioner.
 Oregon—S. A. Kozer, Commissioner.
 Pennsylvania—S. W. McCulloch, Deputy Commissioner.
 Rhode Island—Felix Hebert, Deputy Commissioner.
 South Dakota—O. S. Basford, Commissioner.
 Tennessee—Reau E. Folk, Commissioner.
 Texas—Thomas B. Love, Commissioner.
 Utah—George B. Squires, Commissioner.
 Virginia—Joseph Button, Commissioner.
 West Virginia—J. S. Darst, Auditor.
 Wisconsin—L. A. Anderson, Actuary.

President Crouse in his annual address briefly reviewed the happenings of the year as affecting the convention, paying a tribute to former Secretary Brinkerhoff and other members who through the exigencies of politics had been called to other fields, and to the insurance press, insurance agents and other influences which had played a part in the progress of the insurance business. Speaking of taxation, President Crouse favored continued action looking to a reduction of taxation on insurance along the lines favored in the report presented by the special committee to the convention the year previous, and continuing briefly referred to fidelity and surety insurance, and bespoke for the report of the committee on that class of insurance, as well as the report of the committee on fire insurance, careful consideration by the convention, and in conclusion, referring to fraternal insurance, said there should be no conflict between that and other classes of insurance, but one of the troubles that confronted all departments was how to deal with the great number of associations styling themselves fraternals whose conduct towards their members was of the most unfraternal character. They were doing great harm to the legitimate fraternal associations, and some plan, he said, should be devised to eradicate these concerns, and laws enacted to prohibit the formation of these so-called "fraternals."

Following the president's address reports from standing and special committees were presented, and were for the most part considered in executive session. Changes were adopted in statement

blanks, and the report of the committee on standard provisions for accident and health policies, which included a model bill embodying the provisions agreed upon was presented and adopted. The proposed blank reported by the special surety committee also was adopted. Insurance Commissioner Young of North Carolina delivered an address on "The Fraternal Insurance Situation." Commissioner Young said he had nothing against fraternals, and while recognizing the difficulties of supervision, plainly and at some length discussed the weak points in the system. The lack of uniformity in management among such associations was one consideration which made it difficult to regulate them, but present conditions could not continue, and if the day of supervision and regulation was delayed there would be an upheaval which even the best orders could not stand with profit. The commissioner argued for better laws and closer regulation which would promote better practices in the conduct of fraternal societies.

Other papers were read by Insurance Commissioner Love of Texas, on "Taxation of Insurance Companies; by Commissioner Button of West Virginia, on "Mutualizing of Stock Companies," and by Commissioner Clayton of Colorado on "Insurance Legislation." Commissioner Love discussed the subject of taxation at length, comparing the methods of taxation in the United States and European countries, and expressed himself as not at all in sympathy with the argument that insurance companies should be exempt from taxation on their business, nor did he accept the view that insurance companies were excessively taxed as regards their property, other than real estate, as compared with other property. The commissioner gave figures showing the rate of taxation and the aggregate of the taxes raised, and claimed that the form of the tax was unimportant; the end to be sought being the imposition of a fair tax to be levied and collected by the most convenient and economical method, and which would work the least possible damage to the life insurance business. He favored a percentage tax on gross premium receipts, and said the rate should be the same in each state. Commissioner Button reviewed the laws and court decisions defining the relations between policyholders and companies, both stock and mutual, and took the position that the issuance of participating and non-participating business by the same company should not be permitted, and Commissioner Clayton discussed legislation, and expressed the opinion that there was too much legislation and that uniform legislation in all states was feasible.

The following resolution, presented by Commissioner Love of Texas, was adopted:

Be it resolved by the National Convention of Insurance Commissioners of the United States:

'That in view of the widespread traffic which has come into existence in many of the states, consisting of the sale to the public, through soliciting agents, of the stocks of newly-organized or projected insurance corporations, or of holding companies or so-called investment or securities companies whose principal assets consists of such stocks, and by reason of our peculiar opportunities for information upon the subject, we deem it our duty to call the attention of the public to the following suggestion:

1. The sale of such stocks through soliciting agents necessarily involves a large promotion expense, which must come out of the amount invested by the purchaser and cannot go into the treasury of the company for its use and benefit. Most of the plans now being followed in the sale of such stocks provide for the payment out of the shareholder's contribution of twenty per centum or more of the amount contributed by the purchaser to the selling agent and his employing promoter as promotion expenses and profits, from which it must necessarily follow that when the corporation begins business the book value of the stock purchased shall be only eighty per centum or less of the amount which has been paid in. In other words, the owners of a company so promoted must sustain a loss of twenty per centum or more of the amount they have invested before the corporation begins the transaction of insurance business. In order that there may be a reasonable prospect of a newly-organized insurance corporation complying with legal requirements in maintaining its solvency and earning a fair return for its stockholders upon their investment, from the nature of the business it is essential that substantially every dollar contributed by shareholders should go into the treasury of the corporation and be conserved for use and benefit. The mere fact that the stock of an insurance corporation is being sold by soliciting agents should warn the public of an improvident promotion expense. We deem it improbable and well nigh impossible that an investment in the stock of a new insurance corporation which is being sold through soliciting agents will prove a profitable or prudent one to the purchaser, nor do we believe that a man of average judgment and prudence would make such an investment if he fairly understood its nature and import and the reasonable prospect as to profit and loss.

2. Even if the total contribution of the shareholders in a newly-organized insurance corporation go into the treasury of the company and no considerable loss through promotion expenses is sustained before it begins the transaction of insurance business, still, capable conservative and economical management is absolutely essential not only to insure reasonable returns to stockholders upon their investments, but to prevent them sustaining severe losses. For such management sound business judgment and at least some knowledge of the proper methods of conducting the business of an insurance corporation are indispensable, and the fact that a man is an experienced and successful insurance agent or salesman does not prove that he possesses the capacity and training necessary to successful company management. Where stock in a proposed insurance company is purchased from a soliciting agent the purchaser can have practically no assurance as to the personnel or the capability or character of its management, as the laws of most, if not all, the states require that the officers shall be chosen by the directors, who shall be chosen by the stockholders, whoever they may be, when a sufficient amount of stock has been sold to permit organization to be effected. For this reason we believe that investments in such stocks made through soliciting agents are imprudent and will in many cases result in disappointment and loss to investors.

3. We fully recognize that new insurance corporations can be, as they have been and are being, organized and conducted so that they will conserve the interests of their patrons and after some years earn fair dividends for their stockholders, and that the formation of such companies, organized upon sound lines and to be conducted under proper management, is desirable and should be encouraged in many sections, but the stock-selling scheme and substantial promotion expenses or profits are wholly unnecessary to the organization of such companies. This is amply proved by the number of such organizations which have been formed during recent years without the use of such methods and without any considerable expense of promotion. We believe that the promotion of insurance corporations on the plan of selling stock through soliciting agents is not due to or inspired by any desire on the part of promoters to subserve the public welfare by providing needed insurance corporations for any locality or section, but that such promotions have been and are being made chiefly, if not altogether, for the purpose of enabling the promoters to reap rich harvests of profits from the sale of stock. We believe that there is no room for any profit to be legitimately derived from the organization of a new insurance corporation if its stock is sold upon such terms as that its purchase is a prudent investment or one which would be made by a reasonably prudent man who fairly understood its nature and import.

4. The representations made by promoters and agents in their efforts to sell such stocks and in the literature used by them are in many cases misleading and deceptive in that they call attention to the present value of the

stocks of a few successful insurance corporations and the dividends earned by them, while making no mention of the large number of such corporations whose shareholders have suffered great losses through their operation. While under the reserve laws that have long been in force the losses to the public through the failure of insurance companies to meet their obligations have been comparatively small, the losses of the stockholders of such companies have been many and severe.

Be it further resolved that we pledge ourselves to put forth our best endeavors in all practicable and proper ways to put an end to this traffic, which we believe is pernicious and wholly indefensible and will result in widespread disappointment and financial loss to the public and the serious injury and demoralization of the legitimate insurance business, doing a special harm to the legitimate progress and development of the smaller and younger companies.

Be it further resolved that we recommend the passage by the various states of laws requiring that the capital stock of all insurance corporations shall be fully paid up in cash before a charter is issued, and prohibiting the licensing to transact insurance business of any corporation hereafter formed if the expense of its organization and of placing its stock has exceeded five per cent. of the total sum contributed by its stockholders.

The following resolution, offered by Commissioner Barry of Michigan, also was adopted: "Resolved, That in the judgment of the National Convention of Insurance Commissioners the practice of life insurance companies obligating themselves under contract to make loans to any policyholder on demand is unwise, unbusiness like and dangerous."

Officers were elected as follows: President, John A. Hartigan, Minnesota; vice-president, E. J. McGivney, Louisiana; secretary, H. R. Cunningham, Montana; executive committee: W. H. Hotchkiss, New York; T. H. Macdonald, Connecticut; James R. Young, North Carolina; Frank H. Hardison, Massachusetts.

NATIONAL LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY, Nashville, Tenn. Organized 1900; capital, \$150,000. C. A. Craig, president; C. R. Clements, secretary.

NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Montpelier, Vt. This company's charter was granted by the state of Vermont November 13, 1848, and was amended October 26, 1849, after which the company organized and began to do business, January 17, 1850. On October 30, 1850, another act was approved which reduced the number of directors from twenty-five to thirteen, and made it unlawful for the company to loan money to any of its officers or directors. Three subsequent acts have modified the original charter; that of November 12, 1852, provided for a secure investment of the company's assets and the right to establish agencies in foreign states; that of November 18, 1856, defined the beneficiary rights of married women and other persons; that of October 27, 1858, altered the name of the company by abbreviation, making it simply "National Life Insurance Company." The guarantee capital has long since been eliminated, and the plan of insurance is now purely mutual.

The company entered Massachusetts in 1850; New York, 1850; Ohio and Illinois, 1869; Michigan, 1872; Iowa, 1873; Pennsylvania, 1874; Minnesota, 1875; Pacific Coast, 1884; Missouri

1889. It now occupies every important northern state and is established in some southern states. The present officers and directors are: Joseph A. De Boer, president; Fred A. Howland, vice-president; James B. Estee, second vice-president; Osman D. Clark, secretary; Harry M. Cutler, treasurer; A. B. Bisbee, M.D., medical director; and Clarence E. Moulton, actuary; George Briggs, William P. Dillingham, Joseph A. De Boer, John G. McCullough, Harry M. Cutler, James B. Estee, William W. Stickney, James L. Martin, George H. Olmsted, Fletcher D. Proctor, Charles P. Smith, Fred A. Howland and Charles W. Gammons, directors.

The amount of insurance in force December 31, 1909, was \$161,423,115. The following items are taken from its annual statements, 1900 to 1909, inclusive:

Year.	Total Income.	Premium Receipts.	Total Expenditures.	Paid Policy-holders.	Assets.
1900.....	\$4,756,953	\$3,753,160	\$2,816,846	\$1,568,954	\$19,900,890
1901.....	5,207,007	4,097,520	2,803,236	1,653,247	22,384,263
1902.....	6,46	4,419,698	3,046,495	1,899,969	25,335,010
1903.....	6,63	4,754,553	3,389,016	2,057,806	28,363,798
1904.....	6,13	5,511,925	3,962,417	2,430,088	31,398,454
1905.....	7,66	5,955,467	4,416,317	2,628,627	34,519,093
1906.....	7,92	6,163,439	4,628,203	3,090,326	37,511,373
1907.....	7,65	5,922,753	4,545,139	3,361,655	40,354,241
1908.....	7,71	5,985,082	4,653,662	3,457,487	44,026,070
1909.....	8,75	6,364,735	5,118,123	3,877,780	47,490,998

* Paid for basis.

The National works upon the level premium system, writes both participating and non-participating forms, issues term, life, limited payment life, endowment and installment benefit policies, and indorses and guarantees liberal cash, paid-up and extended insurance values on all its forms. Surplus December 31, 1909, was \$5,829,868.86. Business issued since January 1, 1901, upon three per cent. interest basis.

NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Chicago. This company was originally chartered by Congress in 1868, but was reincorporated under the laws of Illinois, March 3, 1904. Capital, \$500,000. A. M. Johnson, president; Robert E. Sackett, vice-president; Robert D. Lay, secretary. Assets January 1, 1910, \$9,666,188.40; liabilities, \$8,450,948.63; surplus, including capital, \$1,215,239.77.

NATIONAL LUMBER INSURANCE COMPANY, Buffalo, N. Y. Organized 1905; capital, \$200,000. Morris S. Tremaine, president; William P. Haines, secretary.

NATIONAL MUTUAL ASSURANCE COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa. Organized 1901. F. A. Downes, president; Wm. M. Burgess, secretary.

NATIONAL SURETY COMPANY OF NEW YORK. Incorporated 1897; capital, \$750,000. William B. Joyce, president; David W. Armstrong, Jr., secretary.

NATIONAL UNION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Pittsburgh, Pa. Organized 1901; capital, \$900,000. E. E. Cole, president; B. D. Cole, secretary.

NATIONAL UNION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Washington, D. C. Organized, 1865; capital, \$100,000. Albert F. Fox, president; Philip F. Larner, secretary.

NEAL, ROBERT W., insurance journalist, is a native of San Francisco, Cal., where he was born September 14, 1864. He was educated in the public schools of that city, and became a printer at an early age. In 1890 Mr. Neal, being then the owner of the *Pacific Underwriter*, published at San Francisco, assumed the editorial and business charge of that paper.

NEBRASKA ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS, was organized in July, 1899. Daniel H. Wheeler, Sr., Omaha, was elected president, and John W. Robbins, Omaha, secretary and treasurer. At the annual meeting in September, 1909, officers were elected as follows: President, Paul Colson, Fremont; vice-president, W. S. Clapp, Kearney; second vice-president, B. L. Baldwin, Omaha; third vice-president, Alfred White, Plattsmouth; fourth vice-president, O. W. Palm, Lincoln; fifth vice-president, Fred Heller, Nebraska City; sixth vice-president, T. F. Horn, Auburn; secretary and treasurer, C. O. Talmage, Omaha.

NEBRASKA, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1865-1910. In Nebraska the auditor of public accounts, who is elected by the people for a term of two years, is charged with the supervision of insurance. The auditors who have held the office have been:

John Gillespie,	.	.	.	.	October 10, 1865—January 12, 1873
J. B. Weston,	.	.	.	.	January 13, 1873—January 9, 1879
F. W. Leidlke,	.	.	.	.	January 9, 1879—November 12, 1880
John Wallich,	.	.	.	.	November 1, 1880—January 3, 1885
H. A. Babcock,	.	.	.	.	January 3, 1885—January 3, 1889
Thomas H. Benton,	.	.	.	.	January 3, 1889—January 1, 1893
Eugene Moore,	.	.	.	.	January, 1893—January, 1897
J. F. Cornell,	.	.	.	.	January, 1897—January, 1901
Charles Weston,	.	.	.	.	January, 1901—January, 1905
Edward M. Searle, Jr.,	.	.	.	.	January, 1905—January, 1909

Silas R. Barton is the present commissioner.

NEBRASKA LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION was organized March, 1890, the original officers being W. J. Fisher, president; H. D. Neely and O. H. Jeffries, vice-presidents, and E. H. Mayhew, secretary. The present officers and executive committee elected at the annual meeting in January, 1910, are: Presi-

dent, John Steel, Northwestern Mutual; vice-president, F. B. Burchmore, Connecticut Mutual; secretary, C. T. Platt, Penn Mutual; treasurer, W. H. Squier, Mutual; executive committee: John Dale, chairman, Aetna; H. D. Neely, Equitable; G. W. Noble, New England Mutual; W. L. Killy, Metropolitan; H. R. Gould, Prudential.

NEBRASKA UNDERWRITERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, Omaha, Neb. Organized 1902; capital, \$100,000. This company was re-insured by the Farmers and Merchants' Insurance Company of Lincoln, Nebraska, as of November 1st, 1909.

NEELY, HENRY D., Nebraska state manager for the Equitable Life Assurance Society, was born at Platteville, Wis., December 23, 1851. His earliest vocation was that of teaching school, but he became a solicitor for the Equitable in Minnesota in 1875. The following year he turned aside to study law, and in 1877 he was admitted to the bar at Baraboo, Wis. But he returned to life insurance after two years' practice, taking a special agency for the Equitable in the northwestern department, and in 1891 he was appointed manager for Nebraska. Mr. Neely was elected president of the Nebraska Life Underwriters' Association in 1894.

NEILEY, GEORGE, fire underwriter, was born in Boston, July 1, 1860, and received his education in the Boston public schools. He served a clerical apprenticeship in a lawyer's office for over five years, after which he entered the office of Scull & Bradley as a loss clerk. In 1889 he was appointed special agent of the Royal and Pennsylvania in Connecticut, with headquarters at Hartford, and a year later became New England special agent for the same companies with Field & Cowles of Boston. He was elected president of the New England Fire Insurance Exchange in January, 1901, and re-elected in January, 1901, his term expiring in 1902. He now represents the Royal Insurance Company for New England.

NEUBURGER, JACOB MARTIN, former manager of the western department of the Atlas Assurance Company of London, was born at St. Louis, Mo., July 4, 1840, of German parentage. He received his education in the public schools of Cincinnati, Ohio, and was a clerk and merchant until he entered into the local insurance agency business at Laporte, Ind., in 1870. Two years later he became a special agent for the Imperial of London, and then, beginning in 1873, he was for eighteen years a special agent for the German-American Insurance Company of New York. In 1891 he became manager of the western department of the Atlas Assurance Company of London, but resigned in 1908, and retired from active business.

NEVADA, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1864-1910. In Nevada the state comptroller is *ex officio* insurance commissioner. The comptrollers since the admission of the state in 1864 have been:

A. W. Nightingale,	November 1, 1864—January 1, 1867
W. K. Parkinson,	January 1, 1867—January 1, 1868
Lewis Doron,	January 1, 1868—January 1, 1871
W. W. Hobart,	January 1, 1871—January 1, 1879
J. F. Hallock,	January 1, 1879—January 1, 1891
R. L. Horton,	January 1, 1891—January 1, 1895
C. A. LaGrave,	January 1, 1895—January 1, 1899
Samuel P. Davis,	January 1, 1899—January 1, 1907
J. Eggers,	January 1, 1907—

The official term of the comptroller is four years.

NEW AMSTERDAM CASUALTY COMPANY, NEW YORK. Organized 1898; capital, \$314,400. W. F. Moore, president; George E. Taylor, secretary.

NEWARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, Newark, N. J. Chartered 1811; capital, \$250,000. John J. Henry, president; Charles M. Henry, secretary.

NEWARK FIRE INSURANCE EXCHANGE was organized at Newark, N. J., May 15, 1902, by fire insurance companies for the regulation of rates and the enforcement of correct practices. The officers and executive committee elected were as follows: President, Ross M. Wickham; vice-president, James E. Garabrant, secretary and treasurer, C. S. Dodd. The Exchange was held to be an illegal combination and enjoined from exercising its functions by decision of the New Jersey Supreme Court, and was dissolved in December, 1909.

NEWARK LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION was re-organized in February, 1906. Officers were elected in 1909, but the association has since disbanded.

NEW BRUNSWICK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, New Brunswick, N. J. Organized 1826; capital, \$200,000. G. A. Viehmann, president; D. L. Morrison, vice-president; Charles D. Ross, secretary; E. B. Wycoff, assistant secretary. Assets, December 31, 1909, \$653,557.38; liabilities, except capital, \$372,776.91; net surplus, \$80,780.47.

NEWELL, WILLIAM H., assistant secretary of the *Etna* Life Insurance Company of Hartford, was born in Hartford, February 20, 1852. He received a grammar and high school education, and began his business career in the office of the *Etna* Life in 1888. He was elected to his present position in November, 1905.

NEW ENGLAND BUREAU OF UNITED INSPECTION. The New England Bureau of United Inspection was organized at Boston in December, 1887, for the purpose of making frequent and complete surveys of important risks in New England, the reports to be furnished to subscribing companies. The bureau is in charge

of a governing committee of twenty-five, the list being elected annually.

At the annual election held at Boston in January, 1910, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year: Edward C. Brush, chairman; Walter Adlard, vice-chairman; Clifford H. Rice, treasurer; R. W. Hilliard, secretary and manager. The executive committee elected comprises Messrs. Edward C. Brush, A. K. Simpson, Walter Adlard, Clifford H. Rice, Samuel G. Howe, H. L. Hiscock, Chas. D. Palmer, W. H. Winkley, H. J. Ide and W. T. Furness. The following are the subscribing companies:

Aachen & Munich Fire Ins. Co.
Ætna Ins. Co.
Agricultural Ins. Co.
Albany Ins. Co.
Alliance Ins. Co.
American Ins. Co. of N. J.
American Central Ins. Co.
Atlas Assurance Co.
Boston Ins. Co.
British America Assurance Co.
Camden Fire Ins. Association.
City of New York Ins. Co.
Commercial Union Assurance Co.
Commercial Union Fire Ins. Co.
Connecticut Fire Ins. Co.
Continental Ins. Co.
County Fire Ins. Co.
Delaware Ins. Co. of Philadelphia.
Detroit F. & M. Ins. Co.
Equitable F. & M. Ins. Co.
Fidelity Fire Ins. Co.
Fire Association of Philadelphia.
Fireman's Fund Ins. Co.
Franklin Fire Ins. Co.
Germania Fire Ins. Co.
Glens Falls Ins. Co.

Granite State Fire Ins. Co.
Hamburg Bremen F. Ins. Co.
Hanover Fire Ins. Co.
Hartford Fire Ins. Co.
Home Insurance Co.
Ins. Company of North America.
Ins. Co. of the State of Pa.
London Assurance Corporation.
Mercantile F. & M. Ins. Co.
National Union Fire Ins. Co.
New York Underwriters' Agency.
Niagara Fire Ins. Co.
Old Colony Ins. Co.
Palatine Ins. Co.
Pelican Assurance Co.
Pennsylvania Fire Ins. Co.
Phœnix Ass'ce Co.
Providence-Washington Ins. Co.
Security Ins. Co.
Springfield F. & M. Ins. Co.
Spring Garden Ins. Co., Phila.
Sun Ins. Office.
Westchester Fire Ins. Co.
Western Assurance Co.
Western Ins. Co. of Pennsylvania.

The inspectors of the bureau are: Chief Inspector E. A. Northey, Geo. H. Robinson, Alex. C. Jenkins, J. H. L. Coon, M. F. Jones, F. K. Mitchell, C. B. Coburn, William H. Warner, J. L. Morton, J. M. Glen, F. H. Metcalf, Edward M. Coffin, W. E. Watkins, W. S. Brown, W. R. Thompson, H. R. Thurston, and A. G. Prescott. The governing committee is composed of the following companies: Aachen & Munich Fire, Ætna, Agricultural, American of N. J.; Commercial Union, Connecticut Fire, Continental, Delaware, Equitable F. & M., Fire Association, Fireman's Fund, Hamburg-Bremen Fire, Hanover Fire, Hartford Fire, Home, Insurance Company of North America, London Assurance Corporation, Pennsylvania Fire, Niagara Fire, Phœnix Assurance Company, Providence-Washington, Spring Garden, Sun Fire Office, Westchester Fire, Western.

The inspectors of the bureau made inspections during the year to the number of 7,389 and found 6,602 defects, divided as follows: under construction, 598; in hazards, 1,136; administration and special features, 181; electrical equipment, 1,259; fire protection,

2,211; sprinkler systems, 1,213; which were corrected. Tests of fire apparatus and sprinkler systems to the number of 2095 were also made during the year.

NEW ENGLAND INSURANCE EXCHANGE was organized by special agents of fire insurance companies at Boston, January 6, 1883. Prior to this anything like order or cohesion in rates in New England, outside of Boston, was practically unknown, and very few local boards were in existence. The first attempt to make rates beyond the limits of Boston was in November, 1882, when a meeting of special agents was held to consider paper mills. It resulted in sending out a circular to companies asking them if they would stand by a scheme of rates on this class of risks if they were made, and forty-four companies answered that they would. This success encouraged hope of a closer organization, and resulted a few months later in the formation of the Exchange.

Membership in the organization is entirely personal and is open to all persons whose principal occupation is the New England field work of any stock fire insurance company. The objects of the Exchange are declared by the constitution to be "the systematic interchange of information and co-operation among field men." The Exchange is a rating and supervising body. Its preliminary work is mainly done through standing committees, of which there are (July 1, 1910) eleven of the Exchange and 121 in charge of as many localities in New England, all committees being composed of members of the Exchange. These committees report to the Exchange at its weekly meetings, and their action is approved or disapproved by that body.

The jurisdiction of the Exchange covers New England with the exception of Boston and Providence (which are controlled by their Boards of Fire Underwriters) and the state of New Hampshire (which has its own state board).

The presidents of the Exchange since organization have been as follows: 1883, U. C. Crosby (two terms); 1885, George P. Field; 1886, George W. Taylor; 1887, Henry E. Hess; 1888, Henry R. Turner; 1889, Benjamin R. Stillman; 1890, Frank A. Colley; 1891, U. C. Crosby (third term); 1892, Moses R. Emerson; 1893, Charles B. Fowler; 1894, A. C. Adams; 1895, G. W. Hinkley; 1896, William H. Smith (two terms); 1898, F. A. Wetherbee; 1899, J. B. Cornish; 1900, George Neiley (two terms); 1902, G. A. Furness (two terms); 1904, C. D. Palmer (two terms); 1906, G. T. Forbush; 1907, F. A. Wetherbee (second term); 1908-9, Wm. F. Rice.

The secretaries have been: 1883, James Bruerton; 1884, Arthur A. Clarke; 1888, Oliver P. Clarke; 1891, C. M. Goddard.

The present officers, elected at the annual meeting in January, 1910, are as follows: J. W. Grover, president; Walter Adlard, W. T. Furness and George Shaw, vice-presidents; C. M. Goddard, secretary and treasurer.* The executive committee are: W. H. Lewis,

*The secretary and treasurer is appointed by the executive committee.

chairman; H. L. Hiscock, W. H. Hellyar, A. H. Mills and A. L. Bliss.

The following is a list of the companies having representatives as members of the organization:

Aachen and Munich.	London Assurance.
Ætna.	London and Lancashire.
Agricultural.	Massachusetts F. M.
Albany.	Mechanics and Traders, La.
Allemania.	Mercantile Fire and Marine.
Alliance Insurance.	Michigan Commercial.
American Central.	Milwaukee Fire.
American, N. J.	Milwaukee Mechanics.
Atlas, London.	Nassau.
Ben Franklin.	National, Hartford.
Boston.	National, Penn.
British America.	National Union.
Caledonian.	Newark Fire, N. J.
Caledonian American.	New Hampshire Fire.
California.	New York Underwriters' Agency.
Calumet.	Niagara Fire.
Camden.	North British and Mercantile.
Citizens, St. Louis.	Northern, London.
City of New York.	Northern New York.
Commerce.	North River.
Commercial Union.	Northwestern National.
Commonwealth.	Norwich Union.
Concordia.	Old Colony.
Connecticut.	Orient, Hartford.
Continental.	Palatine.
County Fire.	Pennsylvania Fire.
Delaware.	People's National.
Detroit.	Philadelphia Underwriters.
Dixie.	Phoenix, London.
Dutchess.	Phoenix, Hartford.
Equitable Fire and Marine.	Pittsburgh Underwriters.
Farmers.	Providence-Washington.
Fidelity-Phenix.	Prussian National.
Fidelity Underwriters.	Queen, New York.
Fire Association of Philadelphia.	Reliance, Philadelphia.
Fireman's Fund.	Rhode Island.
Franklin Fire, Philadelphia.	Richmond.
Franklin, W. Va.	Rochester German.
German Alliance.	Royal, Liverpool.
German American.	Royal Exchange.
German, Pittsburgh.	St. Paul Fire and Marine.
Germany.	Scottish Union and National.
Girard.	Security, New Haven.
Granite State Fire.	Shawnee.
Glens Falls, New York.	Springfield Fire and Marine.
Globe-Rutgers.	Spring Garden.
Hamburg-Bremen.	State, Eng.
Hanover Fire.	State of Penn.
Hartford Fire.	Sun, London.
Home, New York.	Svea.
Hudson Underwriters.	Teutonia.
Humboldt.	Union, Philadelphia.
India Mutual.	Virginia F. M.
Ins. Company of North America.	Westchester.
Jefferson.	Western, Canada.
Liverpool and London and Globe.	Western, Penn.
	Williamsburg.

The following is a list of the standing committees and the names of the chairman of each.

GENERAL.

Committee.	Chairman.
Chemical Hazards,	W. H. Winkley.
Conference (Boston Board),	J. W. Grover.
Conference (General),	Geo. Neiley.
Conference (Schedule)	G. T. Forbush.
Devices and Materials,	G. T. Forbush.
Executive,	W. H. Lewis.
Factory Improvement,	G. T. Forbush.
Railway and Lighting,	George Neiley
Scheduled Risks,	C. H. Rice
Steamboats,	C. F. Hawes.
Summer Hotels,	H. L. Hiscock.

MAINE.

Committee.	Chairman.
Androscoggin Co.,	E. J. Sullivan.
Aroostook Co.,	M. F. Bartlett.
Cumberland Co.,	H. L. Hiscock.
Franklin Co.,	C. E. North.
Hancock Co.,	J. W. McClure.
Knox Co.,	A. W. Sewall.
Lincoln Co.,	F. W. Matthews.
North'n Kennebec Co.	P. F. Turner.
Oxford Co.,	J. H. Campbell.
Penobscot Co.,	C. E. North.
Piscataquis Co.,	W. H. Wart.
Sagadahoc Co.,	M. F. Bartlett.
Somerset Co.,	A. J. Weed.
South'n Kennebec Co.	F. C. Burrow.
Waldo Co.,	E. S. Anderson.
Washington Co.,	W. H. Wart.
York Co.,	G. E. Macomber.

VERMONT.

Addison, etc., Co's,	W. H. Wart.
Bennington Co.,	C. K. Brooks.
Franklin Co.,	E. B. Bailey.
Lamoille Co.,	J. W. Monroe.
Montpelier	W. T. Furness.
Northeastern Vermont	R. T. Butler.
Orleans Co.,	W. H. Wart.
Rutland Co.,	E. B. Bailey.
Windham Co.,	E. H. Hildreth.
Windsor Co.,	G. McAllaster.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Amherst,	H. F. Blood.
Arlington,	G. T. Forbush.
Attleboro,	J. J. Downey.
Barnstable,	J. B. Cornish.
Beverly,	R. Bennett.
Brockton,	J. W. Grover
Brookfield,	L. W. Cottrell.
Brookline,	F. H. Battilana.
Cambridge,	George Neiley.
Cape Ann,	A. L. Bliss.
Chelsea,	W. B. Neal.
Chicopee,	K. S. Ducayet.
Eastern Hampden,	J. F. Barley.
Everett,	W. H. Winkley.

Committee.

Fall River,	W. H. Boutell.
Fitchburg,	W. T. Furness.
Framingham,	W. F. Rice.
Franklin,	E. H. Hildreth.
Haverhill,	W. F. Dearborn.
Hingham,	H. J. Hill.
Holyoke,	W. H. Boutell.
Hudson,	W. A. Laufer.
Hyde Park,	J. J. Downey.
Lawrence,	Geo. Neiley.
Lexington,	C. K. Brooks.
Lowell,	T. H. Dooley.
Lynn,	C. H. Wilkins.
Malden,	C. K. Brooks.
Marlboro,	
Martha's Vin-	
Middleboro,	
Milford,	
Nantucket,	
Natick,	
New Bedford	
Newburyport,	
Northampton,	
Northern Bei-	
Northern Mi-	
Pittsfield,	
Plymouth,	
Plymouth Co.	
Provincetown	
Quincy,	
Salem,	
Somerville,	J. F. Burnside.
Southern Berkshires,	C. D. Palmer.
Springfield,	F. A. Wetherbee.
Stoughton,	G. W. Hart.
Taunton,	J. P. Burnside.
Waltham,	C. E. North.
Ware,	W. A. Laufer.
Westfield,	A. W. Sewall.
West Norfolk,	H. Kellogg.
Weymouth,	J. Grover.
Woburn,	C. H. Rice.
Worcester,	W. F. Rice.
Worcester Co. (North)	H. H. Plummer.
Worcester Co. (South)	W. H. Hellyar.

RHODE ISLAND.

Bristol and Prov. Cos.	J. W. DeWolf.
Kent Co.,	W. H. Boutell.
Newport,	J. J. Cornish.
Pawtucket,	F. H. Battilana.
Washington Co.,	W. A. Lawler.
Woonsocket,	J. J. Downey.

CONNECTICUT.

Branford and Milford,	W. F. Rice.
Bridgeport,	R. B. Ives.
Colchester,	R. B. Ives.
Danbury,	R. Bennett.
Danielson,	J. W. DeWolf.

<i>Committee.</i>	<i>Chairman.</i>	<i>Committee.</i>	<i>Chairman.</i>
Farmington Valley,	G. G. Bulkley.	Norwalk,	J. J. Cornish.
Greenwich,	S. C. Avery.	Norwich,	C. H. Wilkins.
Hartford,	W. F. Rice.	Rockville,	W. B. Cruttenden.
Hartford Co. (North),	E. H. Hildreth.	Southern Middlesex,	C. H. Rice.
Hartford Co. (West),	H. B. Sly.	Stafford Springs,	W. B. Cruttenden.
Housatonic Valley,	J. L. Holt.	Stamford,	W. E. Crittenden.
Meriden,	J. J. Cornish.	Stonington,	E. S. Archer.
Middletown,	H. M. Fenton.	Torrington,	R. B. Ives.
Naugatuck Valley,	A. T. Hatch.	Wallingford,	J. W. DeWolf.
New Britain,	E. H. Hildreth.	Waterbury,	C. D. Palmer.
New Haven,	W. F. Rice.	Willimantic,	Chas. Haas.
New London,	E. S. Archer.	Winsted,	S. C. Avery.

Local boards exist, with few exceptions, in the counties and towns, under the captions of states in the above list. Each board has a local secretary, and there are stamp clerks in the following places: Addison and Chittenden counties, Vermont; Bridgeport, Conn.; Franklin and Grand Isle counties, Vermont; Hartford, Conn.; Lawrence, Mass.; Pittsfield, Mass.; Lowell, Mass.; Brockton, Mass.; Lynn, Mass.; Meriden, Conn.; New Haven, Conn.; Norwich, Conn.; Rutland county, Vermont; Springfield, Mass.; Worcester, Mass.; Androscoggin county, Maine; York county, Maine; Penobscot county, Maine; Waterbury, Conn.; Danbury, Conn.; New London, Conn.; Willimantic, Conn.; Middletown, Conn.; New Britain, Conn.; Norwalk, Conn.; Stamford, Conn.; Greenwich, Conn.; Haverhill, Mass.; Oxford county, Maine; Somerset county, Maine, Hancock county, Maine; Newburyport, Mass.; Cumberland county, Maine; Winsted, Conn., Salem, Mass., and New Bedford, Mass.; Fall River, Mass.; North Adams, Mass.; Pawtucket, R. I.

NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY was chartered April 1, 1835, and began business December 1, 1843. A guarantee capital of \$100,000 was required under the charter, one-half of the amount to be paid in cash before the commencement of operations. One-fourth of the surplus was to be set apart for the establishment of a fund with which the capital stock might be redeemed at any time after ten years, the assured being authorized to vote on the question. As a matter of fact the capital was eliminated in 1853, and from that time forward the management was purely mutual. The company was the pioneer of life insurance in New England. Judge Willard Phillips, one of the original incorporators, was the first president, and under his administration, says a New York insurance superintendent, "the life policy was popularized in the offices and counting-rooms, banks, workshops, and firesides east of the Hudson; and no bank bill nor state bond was ever more sacredly regarded than the policies underwritten by Judge Phillips." The New England's first policy was issued February 1, 1844, and at the end of the fiscal year, November 30, 1844, the total number of policies outstanding was 340. No non-participating policies were issued. At the end of five years a cash distribution of 20 per cent., equaling nearly one-half of the premium

receipts for the year, was declared. Five years later a second distribution was declared, amounting to 30 per cent., and the third was a 36 per cent. division. These distributions were payable at the option of the policy-holders in cash, or could be used in the reduction of future premiums.

In 1866 the quinquennial system of distributions, as provided for in the charter, was supplanted by the annual method, a general law being passed that year authorizing the change. In 1864 the office of vice-president was created, and Benjamin F. Stevens, who had been the company's secretary practically from the time that it began business, was elected to the position. Judge Phillips retired from the presidency in 1865, and was succeeded by Vice-president Stevens, who remained at the head of the company until his death in 1908. Joseph M. Gibbens was elected secretary at the time of Mr. Stevens' advancement, and retained the position until 1887, when he was elected vice-president. The New England has had only two presidents since its organization, up to 1908. The present officers of the company are: Alfred D. Foster, president; D. F. Appel, vice-president; Jacob A. Barbey, secretary; William F. Davis, and James G. Wildman, assistant secretaries; Herbert B. Dow, actuary; Glover S. Hastings, superintendent of agencies; Edwin W. Dwight, M.D., medical director; Reginald Foster, counsel. The directors are: Warren Sawyer, Alfred D. Foster, Thomas Sherwin, Nathaniel J. Rust, Henry Parkman, Wallace L. Pierce, Reginald Foster, Charles E. Cotting, Gordon Abbott, Philip Stockton.

The total premiums received by the company from its organization until January 1, 1910, amounted to \$145,576,568.24; total receipts from all sources, \$192,520,965.26; total paid to policyholders, \$113,997,749.55; total payments, \$143,120,972.48. The balance, or net invested assets, amounts to \$49,399,992.78. The premium receipts for 1909 were \$6,808,312.40, and the total income \$9,162,783.59. The payments to policyholders for losses, matured endowments, and surrendered policies in 1909 were \$3,565,001.09; distribution of surplus, \$1,129,553.84; total payments to policyholders for the year, \$4,694,554.93. The number of policies in force at the end of the year was 83,223, the amount of insurance being \$197,492,772.

NEW ENGLAND WOMEN'S LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION was organized at the Parker House, Boston, Mass., November 29, 1898, by a number of women engaged in the life insurance and kindred business. The following officers were elected for the first year: Mrs. M. A. F. Potts of the Mutual Life, president; Mrs. M. V. Perkes of the New York Life, first vice-president; Mrs. Flora A. Barker of the Phoenix Mutual Life, second vice-president; Miss Agnes McGuffy of the Mutual Life, secretary; Miss Frances Van Ballen of the New York Life, treasurer. At the annual meeting held in Boston, in February, 1910, the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Florence E. Shaal, Equitable Life; vice-president, Miss Lucy M. Morrill, Equitable Life; secretary,

Miss Imogene Burnham, Equitable Life; treasurer, Miss Caro F. Colburne, New York Life, executive committee, Miss Emily A. Ransom, chairman; Mrs. Annie M. F. Sherman, Equitable Life; Mrs. Lisbeth Edwards, Equitable Life; Mrs. H. B. Berthrong, State Mutual, and Mrs. Alice S. Whitcomb, Equitable.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS was organized August 2, 1899, and the officers elected were: President, Charles C. Hayes; vice-presidents, George D. Barrett, G. M. Stevens, H. C. Aldrich; secretary, A. J. Tuck; treasurer, L. C. Merrill. The present officers, elected at the annual meeting in December, 1909, are: President, Louis C. Merrill, Concord; vice-presidents, S. H. Brigham, F. J. Shepard, F. T. Pollard; secretary and treasurer, Arthur S. Bunton, Manchester; executive committee: William G. Berry, Arthur P. Morrill, True E. Prescott, Fred S. Sise, James E. Crowley.

NEW HAMPSHIRE BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS was organized by New Hampshire companies February 10, 1886, at Concord, N. H. It is a rating and supervising organization. Its presidents have been Oliver Pillsbury, from organization to September, 1886; S. B. Stearns, to March, 1894; A. F. Howard, to 1909. A. F. Howard, president; F. W. Sargeant, vice-president; Samuel C. Eastman, secretary; F. W. Cheney, treasurer. Executive committee, A. F. Howard, chairman; S. C. Eastman, E. G. Leach, Lyman Jackman, O. Morrill, F. W. Sargeant, George Blanchette and Charles L. Jackman.

NEW HAMPSHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of Manchester, N. H. Organized in 1869; capital, \$1,100,000. Frank W. Sargeant, president; Frank E. Martin, Lewis W. Crockett and Wm. B. Burpee, secretaries.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN 1852-1910. The insurance department in New Hampshire was established in 1852. Originally the board consisted of three members, and afterward of two. In 1870 the statute was modified, providing for the appointment of but one commissioner. The incumbents of the office have been:

Uri Lamprey	Warren L. Lane, Charles F. Brooks,	1852—1853
Uri Lamprey,	Warren L. Lane, Timothy Hoskins,	1853—1854
Warren L. Lane,	Uri Lamprey, Timothy Hoskins,	1854—1855
Warren L. Lane,	Timothy Hoskins, John E. Stanyan,	1855—1856
Albert S. Scott,	Jacob H. Ela, G. W. Conant,	1856—1857
Albert S. Scott,	Jacob H. Ela, Lorenzo Day,	1857—1859
Oliver C. Fisher,	Otis F. R. Waite, Benjamin M. Colby,	1859—1862
C. V. Dearborn,	G. W. Conant, James Gordon,	1862—1864
James Gordon,	F. S. Greenleaf,	1864—1865
F. S. Greenleaf,	Joseph Gilman,	1865—1866
Joseph Gilman,	E. M. Topliff, John Felch,	1866—1867
E. M. Topliff,	John Felch,	1867—1868
John Felch,	A. B. Wyatt, Francis Winch,	1868—1869
A. B. Wyatt,	Francis Winch,	1869—1870
Oliver Pillsbury (died in office),	. . . .	1870—1888
Henry H. Huse, (died in office),	. . . .	1888—1890
John C. Linehan, (died in office),	. . . .	1890—1905

George H. Adams was appointed to succeed Mr. Linehan and is the present commissioner. The tenure of the office is three years, the appointment being made by the governor and executive council.

NEW HAMPSHIRE LIFE UNDERWRITERS' CLUB was organized at Concord, May 31, 1889. The original officers were: John J. Dillon, president; George A. McKellar of Concord and John D. Chandler of Nashua, vice-presidents; Charles E. Staniels of Concord, secretary; Charles S. Parker of Concord, treasurer. The officers elected at the annual meeting in February, 1910, are: President, George A. Dickey, Provident Life and Trust; vice-president, R. H. Cheney, Mutual Life, N. Y.; secretary and treasurer, H. S. Holbrook, Conn. Mutual; executive committee: Edgar L. Martin, Massachusetts Mutual; James F. Whitney, Mutual Benefit; Frederick A. Colton, State Mutual.

NEW JERSEY ASSOCIATION OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS was organized at Trenton, N. J., in May, 1893, by some fifty representatives of fire insurance companies, the purpose, as stated, being "the promotion of harmony in underwriting, the protection of our interests in our several territories, and the securing of united action in such directions as may be required to secure these results." The following officers were elected: R. P. Conlon of Newark, president; R. R. Miller of Camden, vice-president, and Irvin W. Rogers of Trenton, secretary and treasurer. The present officers elected in May, 1909, are: President, John H. Ward, Jersey City; vice-president, Crawford Miller, Camden; secretary and treasurer, S. Merchant Meeker, Elizabeth.

NEW JERSEY, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1875-1910. Under the general insurance law enacted April 9, 1875, Henry C. Kelsey, secretary of the state, became insurance commissioner *ex officio*, and he had charge of the supervision of the insurance business in the state until April 1, 1891, when the act of February 10, 1891, creating a department of banking and insurance, went into effect. The commissioners of banking and insurance have been as follows:

George B. M. Harvey,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	April	1, 1891
George S. Duryea,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	June	15, 1891
George Wurts,	:	.	.	.	.	.	.	October	29, 1896
William Bettle,	:	.	.	.	.	.	.	March	2, 1897
David O. Watkins,	:	.	.	.	.	.	.	March	1903

Vivian M. Lewis is the present commissioner, being appointed in March, 1909. Mr. Wurts, upon his appointment as secretary of state, was succeeded by Mr. Bettle in 1897, and Mr. Bettle was reappointed in 1900. Mr. Walking was appointed in 1903 and re-appointed in 1906. The salary of the commissioner is \$4,000 per annum, and his term of office is three years.

NEW JERSEY PLATE GLASS INSURANCE COMPANY, Newark, N. J. Organized 1868; capital, \$200,000. Samuel C Hoagland, president; H. C. Hedden, secretary. Assets, December 31, 1909, \$602,044.70; surplus to policyholders, \$364,392.53; net cash premiums received in 1909, \$378,457.

NEW LONDON COUNTY MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Norwich, Conn. Organized 1840. H. H. Gallup, president; W. F. Lester, secretary.

NEW MEXICO, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN. The territorial act of February 18, 1882, required insurance companies to report to the territorial auditor. He is chosen for a term of two years. Trinidad Alarid was auditor from 1882 to 1891, Demetrio Perez from 1891 to 1895, Marcelino Garcia from 1895 to 1899, Luis M. Ortiz from 1899 to 1901, and W. G. Sargent from 1901 to 1905. A separate insurance department was created in 1905 and the superintendent is appointed by the governor for a term of two years at a salary of \$2,400. Pedro Perea was appointed superintendent, but died January 11, 1906, and the present superintendent is Jacobo Chavez.

NEW MEXICO LIFE UNDERWRITERS ASSOCIATION was organized in January, 1909, with the following officers: President, Thomas Seward, Albuquerque; vice-president, E. S. Parker; second vice-president, C. A. Bishop; secretary and treasurer, F. B. Schwentker. The above are the present officers.

NEW YORK BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS was organized May 8, 1868. [For an extended history of the New York city associations of fire underwriters from 1819 to the present time and of the present board, see the Cyclopedic of Insurance for 1891.] At the annual meeting in May, 1910, the following officers and committeemen were elected:

President, William N. Kremer; vice-president, Henry W. Eaton; secretary and treasurer, A. M. Thorburn; assistant secretary, Curtis C. Wayland; assistant treasurer, Wilbur F. Bingham.

Committee on Finance, F. O. Affeld, Marshall S. Driggs, Charles A. Hull, John H. Kelly, John M. Whiton, A. H. Wray, Thomas A. Ralston.

Committee on Fire Patrol, Geo. B. Edwards, M. J. Ennis, Howard Hampton, J. G. Hilliard, E. E. Pearce, Charles H. Post, E. G. Snow.

Committee on Laws and Legislation, M. O. Brown, George W. Burchell, E. H. A. Correa, U. C. Crosby, Henry Evans, Harold Herrick, C. G. Smith.

Committee on Losses and Adjustments, Louis P. Bayard, Charles L. Case, J. Montgomery Hare, Harold Herrick, George W. Hoyt, Joseph McCord, W. L. Perrin, Wallace Reid, John M. Talbot, S. R. Weed, A. H. Wray.

Committee on Surveys, Frederick H. Crum, Howard Hampton, J. F. Hastings, Frank Lock, W. L. Perrin, C. F. Shallcross, F. H. Way.

Committee on Electricity, James A. Alexander, N. S. Bartow, R. C. Christopher, H. E. Hess, A. D. Irving, Jr., Joseph McCord, S. R. Weed.

The following is a tabulated list of the officers of the New York Board of Fire Insurance Companies from its organization in 1858 to 1867, and of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters from that date to the present time:

Years.	Presidents.	Vice-Presid.
1858.....	Joseph Walker.	George C. Si
1859.....	Joseph Walker.	George C. Si
1860.....	George S. Fox.	George C. Si
1861.....	George S. Fox.	George C. Si
1862.....	Richard J. Thorn.	Jonathan D.
1863.....	Jonathan D. Steele.	George T. H
1864.....	George T. Hope.	James M. Mc
1865.....	George T. Hope.	James M. Mc
1866.....	James M. McLean.	Edgar W. Cr
1867.....	James M. McLean.	Edgar W. Cr
1868.....	James M. McLean.	Henry A. Os
1869.....	Henry A. Oakley.	George W. S
1870.....	Henry A. Oakley.	George W. S
1871.....	George W. Savage.	Rudolph Garri
1872.....	George W. Savage.	Rudolph Garri
1873.....	Rudolph Garrigue.	Edgar W. Cr
1874.....	Edward W. Crowell.	Daniel A. He
1875.....	Edward W. Crowell.	Daniel A. He
1876.....	Daniel A. Heald.	Edward A. V
1877.....	Daniel A. Heald.	Edward A. V
1878.....	Edward A. Walton.	Thos. F. Jer
1879.....	Edward A. Walton.	Thos. F. Jer
1880.....	Thos. F. Jeremiah.	Peter Notmar
1881.....	Thos. F. Jeremiah.	Peter Notmar
1882.....	Peter Notman.	Nicholas C. I
1883.....	Peter Notman.	Nicholas C. I
1884.....	Nicholas C. Miller.	Henry H. Ha
1885.....	Nicholas C. Miller.	Henry H. Ha
1886.....	Henry H. Hall.	George M. Co
1887.....	Henry H. Hall.	George M. Co
1888.....	George M. Coit.	Samuel P. Bl
1889.....	George M. Coit.	Samuel P. Bl
1890.....	Samuel P. Blagden.	Elijah R. Ke
1891.....	Samuel P. Blagden.	Elijah R. Ke
1892.....	Elijah R. Kennedy.	John H. Wai
1893.....	Elijah R. Kennedy.	John H. Wai
1894.....	John H. Washburn.	Mason A. Si
1895.....	John H. Washburn.	Mason A. Si
1896.....	Edward F. Beddall.	J. Montgome
1897.....	Edward F. Beddall.	J. Montgome
1898.....	J. Montgomery Hare.	John M. Wh
1899.....	J. Montgomery Hare.	John M. Wh
1900.....	John M. Whiton.	Marshall S.
1901.....	John M. Whiton.	Marshall S.
1902.....	Marshall S. Driggs.	Benoni Lock
1903.....	Marshall S. Driggs.	Benoni Lock
1904.....	Benoni Lockwood.	W. W. Unde
1905.....	Benoni Lockwood.	W. W. Unde
1906.....	Alexander H. Wray.	George W. F
1907.....	George W. Babb.	George C. H
1908.....	William N. Kremer.	Henry W. Es
1909.....	William N. Kremer.	Henry W. Es

The treasurers of the board have been: Charles H. Birney, 1858-1866; Martin L. Crowell, 1867; Marcus F. Hodges, 1868-1881; Martin L. Crowell, 1882-1883; Wm. A. Anderson, 1884-1888; William M. St. John, 1889-1890; Lindley Murray, Jr., 1890-1906; A. M. Thorburn, 1907-1908.

NEW YORK CASUALTY COMPANY, New York. Organized 1886. William T. Roberts, president; H. V. Hucker, secretary.

NEW YORK FIRE INSURANCE EXCHANGE. [For an account of the causes which led to the organization of this body, March 8, 1899, and for the full text of the agreement upon which it was based, see the Cyclopaedia of Insurance for 1898-99.] The present officers of the Exchange, who were elected at the annual meeting in March, 1910, are as follows: President, Charles L. Case, manager London Assurance; vice-president, R. Emory Warfield, president Hanover Fire; secretary and treasurer, A. M. Thorburn, Sun Insurance Office.

The manager of the Exchange is W. O. Robb, who assumed the duties of his office July 1, 1910.

NEW YORK FIRE PATROL. The present effective organization known as the New York Fire Patrol was created by the New York Board of Fire Underwriters under the authority of the charter granted to the board by the legislature in 1867, but it was preceded by organizations having substantially the same purposes as far back as thirty-two years. In 1835 the Association of Fire Insurance Companies employed four men whose duty it was to attend all fires and protect the interests of fire underwriters by preserving property exposed to fire and damage by water. They received a salary of \$250 per annum each. In 1839 the association employed forty men as a fire police in the mercantile district. The men were firemen or ex-firemen, and wore red fire caps. They gave the alarm to each other by means of whistles and rattles. The first covers for the protection of merchandise from water were used in 1845. George T. Hope was chairman of the fire patrol committee in 1853, and was instrumental in the preparation of the first code of rules placed in the hands of every member of the force. A second patrol company was organized in 1855, and a third in 1867.

In 1867 the New York Board of Fire Underwriters was chartered by an act of the legislature, by which power was granted this corporation "to provide a patrol of men and a competent person to act as superintendent to discover and prevent fires, with suitable apparatus to save and to preserve property or life at and after a fire; and the better to enable them so to act with promptness and efficiency full power is given to such superintendent and to such patrol to enter any building on fire or which may be exposed to or in danger of taking fire from other burning buildings, to at once proceed and protect and endeavor to save the property therein, and to remove such property, or any part thereof, from the ruins after a fire." By the same act every fire insurance company doing business in the city, whether a member of the board or not, was compelled to pay a per centum tax upon its premium income within the city limits for the support of the fire patrol, which heretofore had been supported by voluntary contributions.

The patrol was and continues to be under the government of the committee on fire patrol of the board, elected annually. In 1876 fire patrol No. 4, in 1893 fire patrol No. 5, in 1901 fire patrol

No. 6, and in 1906 fire patrol No. 7 were put in operation. Each command is supplied with two wagons and five horses; also portable fire extinguishers, oiled canvas covers, axes, and other necessary implements, with a code of signals, telegraph, etc. In addition it has a steam fire engine and two powerful hand pumps for draining water from cellars. The force consists of 169 men, composed of a superintendent, officers, and men, of whom 60 are auxiliary or call-men. The locations of the six companies are as follows: Patrol No. 1, No. 41 Murray Street; patrol No. 2, No. 84 West Third Street; patrol No. 3, No. 240 West Thirtieth Street; patrol No. 4, No. 113 East Ninetieth Street; patrol No. 5, No. 307 West 121st Street, patrol No. 6, No. 838 Cortlandt Avenue; patrol No. 7, No. 133 Norfolk Street. The whole force is under the immediate command of Superintendent Frederick S. Groves.

The committee on fire patrol elected at the last annual meeting of the board, in May, 1910, is as follows: M. J. Ennis, Charles H. Post, E. G. Snow, George B. Edwards, E. E. Pearce, J. G. Hilliard; *ex officio* members: Wm. N. Kremer, president, Henry W. Eaton, vice-president; and Alfred M. Thorburn, treasurer, respectively of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, THE. Organized 1845. Darwin P. Kingsley, president; Seymour M. Ballard, secretary.

NEW YORK LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION. [See Life Underwriters' Association of New York.]

NEW YORK PLATE GLASS INSURANCE COMPANY, New York. Organized 1891; capital, \$200,000. Major A. White, president; J. Carroll French, secretary.

NEW YORK STATE ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS was organized by representatives of local boards in the state of New York, outside the metropolitan district, at a meeting held at Syracuse March 22, 1893. The first title adopted was "New York State Association of Local Boards of Fire Underwriters." The present title was adopted at the annual meeting in 1897. The constitution states the purpose of the association to be the "promotion of harmony in underwriting, the protection of our interests, and those of our companies in our several territories, and the securing of united action in such direction as may be required to obtain these results." The officers chosen at this meeting were: M. G. Thompson of Utica, president; James E. Reed of Warsaw, C. T. Goodrich of Newburgh, and H. B. Boss of Binghamton, vice-presidents; William T. Ford of Cohoes, secretary; John L. Getman of Gloversville, treasurer. The present officers of the board, who were elected at the annual meeting held in June, 1910, are: President, William E. Richards, Utica; vice-presidents, L. G. Morgan, Buffalo; G. T. Amsden, Rochester; C. F. Pecks, Watertown; Glenn H. Johnson, Syracuse; F. C. Horton,

Oswego; Charles W. Cool, Glens Falls; secretary-treasurer, Charles C. McNitt, Norwich.

NEW YORK STATE ASSOCIATION OF SUPERVISING AND ADJUSTING FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS was organized at Syracuse, N. Y., July 23, 1872, under the name of the New York State Board of Supervising and Adjusting Fire Insurance Agents. The first officers were: Thomas P. Stowell, president; Charles R. Knowles, first vice-president; C. F. Paige, second vice-president; A. J. Woodworth, secretary and treasurer; Messrs. C. B. Whiting, John Marr, Samuel L. Talcott, J. N. Dunham, J. G. Welch, Clinton F. Paige, and D. C. Osman, executive committee. The first annual meeting of the association was held in New York city July 15, 1873. Clinton F. Paige was elected president, and L. L. Barney, secretary and treasurer. December 5, 1873, pursuant to a call issued by General Agent Montgomery, the members of the New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey state boards met in New York city to consider a project for the consolidation of these organizations under the title of "The Atlantic Board Auxiliary to the National Board of Fire Underwriters." A resolution in favor of this idea had been adopted at the meeting of the national board executive committee in Philadelphia during the prior month. The opposition to the scheme, however, proved of a decisive character in the state boards concerned, the New York representatives voting it down by an overwhelming majority.

July 15, 1874, the annual meeting of the association was held at Syracuse. At this meeting a memorandum was adopted, 16 to 1, that it was expedient to reorganize the board upon a new basis, but not as an auxiliary to the national board. A new constitution and by-laws and the present title were adopted, and the officers elected were: A. Newton Locke, president; J. H. Van Buren, vice-president; Alfred Rowell, secretary and treasurer; C. B. Whiting, Charles R. Knowles, A. J. Woodworth, Clinton F. Paige, and E. T. Atwood, executive committee. The organization is continued as a social body, and a promoter of the best interests of fire insurance, but the supervision and making of rates are relegated to the Underwriters' Association of the State of New York.

The present officers and executive committee of the New York State Association of Supervising and Adjusting Fire Insurance Agents, elected at the thirty-eighth annual meeting held July 12, 1910, at Round Island, N. Y., are: President, A. E. H. Hornbostel; vice-president, H. G. Morgan; secretary and treasurer, Frank J. Sullivan; executive committee: J. M. Carothers, chairman; F. S. Tyler, C. W. Phelps, F. E. Burke, Frank E. Tyler, W. W. Lennox, J. H. Vreeland, P. W. Clark and J. A. Jordan.

NEW YORK STATE, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1859-1910. Prior to 1859 the comptroller of New York state was charged with the duties of insurance supervision. The first reports were made in 1831, being from local companies. In 1848 there were twenty-two insurance companies in the state exempt by charter

from making returns to the comptroller. It was not until 1849 that companies from other states and foreign countries were required to make annual or other statements, except of premiums received, which were subject to state taxation. In 1853 all insurance companies were required under law, for the first time, to make and file annual statements of their condition and affairs. The present insurance department was established under act of April 15, 1859, which became operative January 1, 1860. The superintendents of insurance have been:

William Barnes,	January	12, 1860—February	5, 1870
George W. Miller,	February	6, 1870—May	13, 1872
George B. Church,	May	14, 1872—November	28, 1872
Orlow W. Chapman,	November	29, 1872—January	31, 1876
William Smyth,	February	1, 1876—February	24, 1877
John F. Smyth,	February	25, 1877—April	27, 1880
Charles G. Fairman,	April	28, 1880—April	22, 1883
John A. McCall,	April	23, 1883—December	31, 1885
Robert A. Maxwell,	January	1, 1886—February	18, 1891
James F. Pierce,	February	19, 1891—February	11, 1897
Louis F. Payn,	February	11, 1897—February	12, 1900
Francis Hendricks,	February	12, 1900—May	18, 1906
Otto Kelsey,	May,	1906—December,	1908

William H. Hotchkiss is the present commissioner appointed in February, 1909. The official term is three years, and the annual salary \$7,000. Henry D. Appleton is deputy superintendent, and Charles S. Fowler, second deputy superintendent.

NEW YORK STATE, UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION OF. [See Underwriters' Association of the State of New York.]

NEW YORK UNDERWRITERS AGENCY, THE, was established by Alexander Stoddart January 1, 1864, to transact the agency business of certain fire insurance companies. These were succeeded on January 1, 1894, by the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, under a permanent arrangement whereby the policies of the New York Underwriters' Agency are guaranteed by the Hartford. The New York Underwriters Agency does business throughout the whole United States and Canada, and its management, agency plant, and lines remain entirely separate and distinct from those of the Hartford. It is under the management of A. & J. H. Stoddart, general agents, No. 100 William street, New York.

NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited, Auckland, N. Z., began business on the Pacific Coast in 1875, to which territory it confines its business. Clinton Folger and W. M Speyer, managers, San Francisco.

NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, New York. Organized 1850; capital \$1,000,000. Harold Herrick, president; George W. Dewey, secretary.

NICHOLS, JAMES, president of the National Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, is a native of Fairfield county, Connecticut. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1854, and, removing

to Hartford to practice, was appointed clerk of the County Court. In 1861 he was elected judge of probate for the Hartford district, filling two terms—last expiring in 1864. While continuing the practice of law he was, in 1867, offered and accepted the position of general agent, and later, secretary of the Merchant's Insurance Company of Hartford, which was subsequently destroyed by the Chicago fire. With Mark Howard, in 1871, he founded the National and was elected its secretary. He succeeded Mr. Howard as president in 1887. Judge Nichols is president of the Mechanics and Traders Insurance Company of New Orleans, La., vice-president of the Charter Oak National Bank, trustee for the Society for Savings, a director of the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company, and of the Pratt & Cady Company, all of Hartford.

NICHOLS, WALTER SMITH, actuary, insurance journalist, and author, was born at Newark, N. J., November 23, 1841, being a descendant of one of the original settlers of that city. He was graduated from Princeton College in 1863, and studied law with Justice Bradley of the United States Supreme Court. Mr. Nichols has been associate editor of the *Insurance Monitor* since 1868, and editor-in-chief since the death of C. C. Hine in 1897; also editor of the *Insurance Law Journal* since 1875, and is vice-president of the C. C. Hine's Sons Company. He was actuary of the late United States Industrial Insurance Company of Newark from 1891, and secretary of the same from 1894, is author of "Hine and Nichols on Assignments," "Hine and Nichols' Digest of Insurance Decisions," and other works on insurance law, a fellow of the Actuarial Society of America and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and member of the American Mathematical Society, a director of the Newark Fire Insurance Company, consulting actuary and director of several financial corporations, and fills other positions of trust in his native city.

NOLAN, JOHN H., general agent, in Chicago, of the Travelers Insurance Company of Hartford, was born of Irish parents at New Haven, Conn., May 10, 1841. After a common school education he became a drug clerk, and, with the exception of three years in the army during the war as hospital steward of the Twentieth Regiment of Connecticut Infantry, was in the drug business until 1870. In the spring of that year he began with the Travelers at New Haven, and has continued in the service of that company to the present time. In 1871 he went to Chicago for the company, and soon after took charge of the general agency of the department, succeeding General Julius White. Mr. Nolan has been secretary and president of the Life Underwriters' Association of Chicago and vice-president of the Kenwood Club, and is a member of several of the leading political and social clubs of the western metropolis.

NON-CONCURRENT POLICIES. [See Policies, Non-Concurrent.]

NON-FORFEITURE LIFE INSURANCE LAWS. There was no successful non-forfeiture legislation in 1896 to 1905, except a slight change in Missouri, although bills appeared in the Kansas, Maryland, Michigan, Nebraska, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Washington legislatures, that in the first being a proposed amendment. [For account of legislation from 1892 to 1895, see Cyclopedias for 1894-5.]

HISTORY OF NON-FORFEITURE LEGISLATION.

The first law of this kind was brought before the legislature of Massachusetts in 1859 by Elizur Wright, then one of the insurance commissioners of that state, and in 1861 the law was passed. It provided that policies of life insurance should not be forfeited for non-payment of premiums, but that eighty per cent. of the reserve at the time of the failure to pay any premium should be used as a single net premium for term insurance. In 1880 this law was changed by the legislature so as to compel surrender values to be paid in cash where insurable interest had ceased, and in other cases used to purchase paid-up insurance, to be paid at the same time as the original policy. This law only applied after two full annual premiums had been paid. In the revision of 1887 the law was again changed. The first law applied to all policies issued between the ninth day of May, 1861, and the first day of January, 1881. The second applied to all policies issued between January 1, 1881, and April 21, 1887.

California passed a law in 1872, amended 1880; Maine in 1877, amended 1887; Michigan in 1869, amended 1881; Missouri in 1879, amended 1903; New York in 1879, amended in 1892 and 1906; New Jersey in 1895; New Hampshire 1897; Colorado 1907 and Louisiana 1906. [For full text of laws see Cyclopedias for 1907-1908, and earlier volumes.]

Up to 1906 the above were all the laws regulating the forfeiture of life insurance policies in force, and the practice of companies makes such legislation unnecessary. However, such laws were enacted in Louisiana in 1906 and the New York law was amended, and in 1907 Colorado enacted such a law.

In addition to the above, legislation has been enacted in several states since 1906, prescribing standard provisions to be contained in policies of life insurance, and among the prescribed provisions is one against forfeiture. (See Policy Forms and Laws.)

NORFOLK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Norfolk, Va. Organized 1905; capital, \$103,850. Chas. W. Priddy, president; A. D. Legg, secretary and managing underwriter.

NORFOLK MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Dedham, Mass. Organized 1825. Theodore T. Marsh, secretary.

NORTH AMERICAN ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY of Chicago. Organized 1886; reincorporated in 1899 as a stock company; capital, \$200,000. E. C. Waller, president; A. E. Forrest, secretary and general manager.

NORTH AMERICAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA, Toronto, Canada. Organized 1881; entered the United States in 1899. John L. Blaikie, president; W. B. Taylor, secretary.

NORTH AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of Newark. Organized 1907; capital, \$400,000. Lee B. Durstine, president; Francis E. Stevens, secretary.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY of Edinburgh and London had its beginning in the North British of Edinburgh, founded in 1809 to do a fire insurance business. A life insurance department was added in 1823. Mr. Bostwick was the first manager, and he was succeeded by David Smith, a "writer to the Signet," a man of great ability and untiring energy. In 1861, after the great Tooley Street fire in London, a new fire company was established in that city, by prominent merchants, under the name of the Mercantile Insurance Company, which at once took a strong position. In 1862 the two companies agreed to amalgamate, establishing a general court of directors, divided into two sections, with chief officers in Edinburgh and London, the latter giving special attention to the large foreign connections; for the company has agencies and branches over the entire world.

The present subscribed capital of the company is £3,275,000, and the cash capital, £1,212,500. The fire funds at the close of 1909 amounted to £4,752,428, and total assets to about £20,000,000.

The company entered the United States August 16, 1866. Ezra White, an experienced underwriter, was selected as manager, and his son, Charles E. White, as assistant manager. The head office of the company was at 74 Wall Street, and its first local board of directors was composed of Charles H. Dabney, chairman; Solon Humphreys, Aymar Cater, David Dows, Egisto P. Fabbri, Simeon B. Chittenden, and Shepard Gandy.

The present United States Branch Management is as follows: E. G. Richards, manager; J. F. Hastings, assistant manager and the following gentlemen form its board of directors in New York: B. Aymar Sands (Bowers & Sands), chairman; Geo. W. Crossman, Esq. (Crossman & Sielcken); Adrian Iselin, Jr., Esq. (A. Iselin & Co.); A. D. Juilliard, Esq. (A. D. Juilliard & Co.); James Stillman, Esq.; Wm. Pierson Hamilton, Esq. (J. P. Morgan & Co.); James Speyer, Esq. (Speyer & Co.); Chas. S. Brown, Esq. (Douglas Robinson, Chas. S. Brown & Co.); Geo. C. Boldt, (Waldorf-Astoria).

The business in the United States is confined to fire underwriting. In the forty-two years that the company has transacted business in the United States it has paid therein in fire losses over \$58,716,723. It was involved to the extent of \$2,330,000 in the Chicago fire of 1871; \$742,067.56 in the Boston fire of 1872; \$792,-333.24 in the Baltimore fire of 1904, and in San Francisco, \$3,-196,603, all of which losses were promptly met by funds from the

home office. Its losses in the Jacksonville conflagration in 1901, amounting to \$148,924.40, were paid from its United States funds, making a total of \$7,209,928 paid for losses by the foregoing conflagrations, thus establishing the character and strength of the company firmly in the minds of the American people.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY of New York. Organized 1897; capital, \$200,000; assets, January 1, 1910, \$1,511,887.93. E. G. Richards, president; J. F. Hastings, vice-president and secretary.

NORTH CAROLINA ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS was organized in September, 1899, with the following officers: J. H. Southgate, president; Walker Taylor, C. T. Rawle, A. B. Dangerfield, vice-presidents; Jacob Battle, Rocky Mount, secretary and treasurer. At the annual meeting held at Greensboro in June, 1910, officers were elected as follows: President, W. B. Strachan, Salisbury; vice-president, A. H. Galloway; second vice-president, C. B. Miller; secretary and treasurer, J. M. Harrell, High Point.

NORTH CAROLINA HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, Raleigh, N. C. Organized 1868; capital, \$126,400. R. H. Battle, president; George P. Folk, secretary.

NORTH CAROLINA, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1874-1910. The secretary of state was originally the supervisor of insurance interests in North Carolina, under general statutes of 1874-75. He was elected by the people for a term of four years. The secretaries have been:

W. H. Howerton,	:	:	:	:	:	:	Jan., 1874—Jan., 1877
J. A. Englehard,	:	:	:	:	:	:	Jan., 1877—Jan., 1879
Wm. L. Saunders,,	:	:	:	:	:	:	Jan., 1879—April, 1891
Octavius Coke,	:	:	:	:	:	:	April, 1891—Aug., 1895
C. M. Cook,	:	:	:	:	:	:	Aug., 1895—Jan., 1897
Cyrus Thompson,	:	:	:	:	:	:	Jan., 1897—Feb., 1899

In February, 1899, the legislature created a distinct state department of insurance, and elected James R. Young insurance commissioner for a preliminary term of two years. He was re-elected by the people in 1901, 1904 and 1908 for the regular term of four years.

NORTH DAKOTA, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1883-1910. The office of commissioner of insurance in North Dakota was created by the constitutional convention, the provision therefor being made effective by act approved December 4, 1890. The commissioner is elected by the people for a term of two years. In case of a vacancy by reason of death or otherwise, the governor is required to appoint "by and with the approval of the senate, if in session."

Prior to April 6, 1883, all insurance business was done through the office of the territorial secretary. The supervising officers since that date have been:

George L. Ordway, auditor,	:	:	:	April 6, 1883—March 11, 1885
E. W. Cadwell, auditor,	:	:	:	March 11, 1885—Feb. 18, 1887
James A. Ward, auditor,	:	:	:	Feb. 18, 1887—April 1, 1889
J. C. McManima, auditor,	:	:	:	April 1, 1889—Nov. 4, 1889
A. L. Carey, commissioner of insurance,	:	:	:	Nov. 4, 1889—Feb. 5, 1891
James Cudhie, commissioner of insurance,	:	:	:	Feb. 5, 1891—Feb. 5, 1895
Frederick B. Fancher, com. of insurance,	:	:	:	Feb. 5, 1895—Nov. 15, 1898
George W. Harrison, com. of insurance,	:	:	:	Nov. 15, 1898—Nov. 13, 1900

Mr. Fancher was re-elected for the term 1897-1899, but resigned in November, 1898, upon being elected governor of the state, and Mr. Harrison succeeded him. He was succeeded by Ferdinand Leutz. The present commissioner is E. C. Cooper, who was appointed in 1904. H. E. Miller is deputy commissioner.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY of London, England. Organized 1836. Entered the United States in 1876. George W. Babb, general attorney in the United States.

NORTHERN INDIANA LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION was organized in September, 1904, and Clark Fairbank was elected president, and J. E. Beahler, secretary. The present officers, elected at the annual meeting held in Fort Wayne in June, 1910, are: President, Charles W. Orr; vice-president, William P. Cooper; secretary, J. F. Conway; treasurer, Shirley N. Longsworth.

NORTHERN INSURANCE COMPANY of New York. Organized 1897; capital, \$350,000. L. N. Lovell, president; James Marshall, secretary.

NORTH, JOHN C., ex-president of the National Association of Local Agents, is a native of New Haven, Conn., where he was born August 26, 1850. He was educated in the Hopkins Grammar School and Russell's Military School of his native city, and began his insurance career in his father's office in 1869. He has served as a member of the New Haven Common Council and president of that body. He organized the Connecticut State Association of Local Fire Insurance Agents, and was elected its first president in 1899. He was elected president of the National Association of Local Agents at the annual meeting in Hartford, Conn., in 1903. Mr. North, for many years acted as general agent for the state of Connecticut for the Atlas Assurance Company of England. He is at present State Agent of The Empire State Surety Company of New York. His local agency at New Haven is one of the oldest established agencies in New England, representing a large number of leading Fire Insurance Companies.

NORTH RIVER INSURANCE COMPANY, New York city. Organized 1822; capital, \$350,000. William E. Hutchins, president; F. H. Crum, vice-president and secretary.

NORTHWESTERN FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Minneapolis, Minn. Organized in 1899 under the laws of North Dakota, and reorganized under Minnesota laws in 1906; capital, \$200,000. Walter C. Leach, president; W. A. Laidlaw, secretary.

NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY'S AGENTS' ASSOCIATION held its thirty-fourth annual meeting at Milwaukee, Wis., in July, 1910, and elected the following officers: President, Robert R. Reid, New York; vice-president, L. M. Keiler, St. Paul; secretary and treasurer, Russell W. Fish, Milwaukee.

NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, was incorporated March 2, 1857, under the name of "The Mutual Life Insurance Company of the State of Wisconsin."

In January, 1865, the name of the Company was changed by legislative enactment to its present form. Insurance is effected only on the lives of carefully selected males residing in the healthful portions of the United States, resulting in a very favorable mortality experience. In 1870, the Company adopted the Actuaries' four per cent. reserve basis, changing to the American Experience three per cent. basis January 31st, 1899. On January 1, 1910, the assets of the company were \$262,441.989.28 and there were 403,614 policies in force in the sum of \$1,012,899.095.

The officers and official staff of the company are George C. Markham, president; J. W. Skinner and W. D. Van Dyke, vice-presidents; P. R. Sanborn, second vice-president; George H. Noyes, counsel; Chas. A. Loveland, actuary; H. F. Norris, superintendent of agencies; J. W. Fisher, M.D., medical director; J. C. Crawford, associate actuary; George E. Copeland, assistant superintendent of agencies; A. S. Hathaway, secretary; E. D. Jones, assistant secretary; T. J. Knox, second assistant secretary; W. R. Adams, auditor; Joseph R. Dyer, assistant counsel; Wm. R. Nethercut, second assistant counsel; Frank C. Hemsing, assistant actuary; Percy H. Evans, second assistant superintendent of agencies; George A. Harlow, M.D., assistant medical director; Wm. Thorndike, M.D., second assistant medical director; D. E. W. Wenstrand, M.D., third assistant medical director; J. W. DuFour, cashier.

NORTHWESTERN NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY Milwaukee, Wis. Organized 1869; capital, \$1,000,000.00. Wilford M. Patton, president; Alfred F. James, vice-president; William D. Reed, second vice-president; Joseph Huebl, secretary. Lubin M. Stewart, assistant secretary.

NORTHWESTERN NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Minneapolis, Minn. Organized 1885. Leonard K. Thompson, president; Robert E. Esterly, secretary.

NORTHWESTERN UNDERWRITERS AGENCY, Milwaukee, Wis. Policies guaranteed by the Northwestern National Insurance Company of Milwaukee. John B. Faatz, manager.

NORTHWEST, FIRE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION OF THE. [See Fire Underwriters' Association of the Northwest.]

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. This society was established in 1797 at Norwich, England. Its prime mover was Thomas Bignold, great-grandfather of the present general manager and secretary. It was organized upon the mutual plan and was known as the Union Fire Office until 1821, when it was reorganized, taking over the business of the Norwich General Assurance Office, a stock company. It was at this time the title, Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, was adopted. The reorganization was effected upon a part proprietary and part mutual basis under a thirty-year partnership, and a capital subscribed of £550,000. This partnership was renewed in 1851 for thirty years more upon the same basis; but in 1879, the society was again reorganized as a stock company solely, and the capital increased to £1,100,000 and its term extended to 1000 years from 1881. In 1908 it was reincorporated as a limited company. Its officers are: Chairman, Maj. Frank Astley Cubitt; vice-chairman, George Hustler Tuck; general manager and secretary, C. A. Bathurst Bignold; sub-manager, John Large; assistant secretary, Wm. Perowne Abel.

The society entered the United States in 1877. It does business in all of the states and territories of the Union, excepting Arkansas, Tennessee and Delaware. Its head office for the United States is at 59 John street, New York; J. Montgomery Hare, manager; William Hare, assistant manager; J. F. Van Riper, branch secretary; J. H. Burger, superintendent of agencies. Trustees of the funds in the United States are: Anson W. Hard, of Messrs. Hard & Rand; W. Emlen Roosevelt, of Messrs. Roosevelt & Son, and James A. Scrymser, president Central & South American Tel. Company. Its Pacific Coast department is managed by W. H. Lowden, 558 Sacramento street, San Francisco, Cal. The society also does business in the Dominion of Canada, where it is represented by John B. Laidlaw, manager, Toronto.

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OBITUARIES FOR 1909. [See Death Roll.]

OCEAN ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE CORPORATION
(Limited) of London, England. Oscar Ising, general manager, United States branch.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, London, Eng.
W. L. H. Simpson, manager, New York.

OFFENHAUSER, FREDERICK WILLIAM, president of the National Association of Local Fire Insurance Agents, Texarkana, Texas, is a native of Ohio, and was born at Chillicothe, of German parentage, August 2, 1861. He was educated in the public schools of Shelbyville, Ill., and at the age of eighteen removed to Texarkana, where he found employment in a dry goods store, and a year later began his insurance career in a local agency. He is a director in various business corporations, and was elected president of the National Association of Local Agents at its annual meeting in 1907.

OFFICIAL CHANGES IN INSURANCE COMPANIES IN 1909. The official changes in 1909 were as follows:

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Acme Fire of Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Gus A. Doerfler elected secretary, succeeding W. S. Furnas, resigned.

Allegheny Fire—Allen H. Craft elected secretary, succeeding C. G. Watt, resigned; Thomas C. Parsons elected secretary, succeeding Allen H. Craft, resigned.

Alliance of Philadelphia—Eugene L. Ellison elected president; Benjamin Rush, vice-president.

American Home Fire of Greenville, S. C. (New)—Charles F. Hard elected president; Ellison A. Smyth, vice-president; L. B. Houston, secretary.

Atlanta Home—Dodwell Brown elected secretary, succeeding W. D. Deane, resigned.

Atlas of Ola, Ark. (New)—O. J. Harkey elected president; S. R. George, first vice-president; J. N. George, second vice-president; A. L. George, secretary.

Ben Franklin Fire of Pittsburgh—Joseph C. Porter elected vice-president, succeeding R. C. Tannehill, deceased.

Boston Insurance Company—Freeman Nickerson elected secretary, succeeding Thomas H. Lord, deceased; J. Keyes Hall, assistant secretary.

British America of Toronto—John Hoskin elected a vice-president.

Commerce of Albany—E. Darwin Jenison elected president, succeeding Garret A. Van Allen, deceased; Frank Van Benthuysen, vice-president.

Continental of New York—J. E. Lopez and Edward L. Ballard elected vice-presidents, continuing as secretaries.

Dixie Fire of Greensboro, N. C.—Ashley Thorne elected president; H. R. Bush and George Hackney, vice-presidents; I. W. Rockey, secretary; F. M. Garner, assistant secretary.

Fall River, Mass., Manufacturers Fire—Charles S. Waring elected president, succeeding Thomas E. Brayton, who became vice-president.

Fidelity Fire of New York—J. E. Lopez and Edward L. Ballard elected vice-presidents, continuing as secretaries.

Firemen's Mutual of Providence, R. I.—Frederick W. Moses elected president.

German Union Fire of Baltimore—R. D. Tweeddale elected president; P. H. Thomson, vice-president; W. A. Shenton, secretary.

Globe and Rutgers of New York—Iyman Candee elected vice-president; William H. Paulson and J. T. Gordon appointed assistant secretaries.

Granite State Fire—Joseph O. Hobbs elected vice-president.

Hamilton Fire of New York—Joseph S. Stout elected president; Arthur Lenssen, secretary.

Hartford Fire—J. W. G. Cofran elected second vice-president.

Humboldt Fire of Pittsburgh—A. H. Trimble elected president, succeeding Frederick Gwinner, deceased; Edward Hare elected secretary.

Insurance Company of North America—Eugene L. Ellison elected president, succeeding Charles Platt, deceased; Benjamin Rush elected vice-president.

International Fire of St. Louis—H. M. Cowdrey resigned.

Lafayette Fire of New Orleans—John X. Wegman elected president, succeeding James Wilson, deceased.

Louisville Fire of Louisville, Ky.—John H. Leathers elected president, succeeding Theodore Harris, deceased; George A. Newman, Sr., elected vice-president.

Maryland Fire of Easton, Md. (New)—Edwin G. Cover elected president; John S. McDaniel, secretary.

Minnesota Fire of Chatfield, Minn. (New)—O. L. Ober elected president; Charles I. Thurber, vice-president.

Monongahela of Pittsburgh—William G. Whilden elected president; L. A. Burnett, first vice-president; W. W. Stoner, second vice-president; W. K. Reifsnyder, secretary.

Nassau Fire of Brooklyn—Thomas A. Harris elected vice-president.

National Fire of Hartford—Frank D. Layton appointed second assistant secretary.

National American Fire of Chicago (New)—Frank M. Rice elected secretary.

New Amsterdam Fire of New York (New)—Charles A. Hull elected president; Augustus Colson, first vice-president; William I. Keeler, second vice-president; Harry T. Hull, secretary; David G. Wakeman, assistant secretary.

New Hampshire Fire—William B. Burpee elected secretary.

Northwestern Fire and Marine of Minneapolis—William C. Leach elected president.

Norwich Union Fire of England—William Hare appointed assistant manager of the United States branch.

Orient of Hartford—Henry W. Gray, Jr., elected vice-president.

Phenix of Brooklyn—E. W. T. Gray elected president, succeeding George P. Sheldon, removed; Henry E. Hess elected vice-president, succeeding George H. Ingraham, resigned; David Rumsey elected vice-president and secretary, succeeding Charles F. Koster, resigned as secretary.

Pioneer Fire of Seattle, Wash. (New)—John D. Atkinson elected president; N. Rudebeck, vice-president; J. H. Bridgeford, secretary.

Rochester German—Horace F. Atwood elected vice-president; Edward E. Paschell, secretary.

Scranton Fire of Scranton, Pa. (New)—Adam Spitzer elected president; John Kuhbach, vice-president; R. K. Craner, secretary.

Sioux Fire of Sioux City, Ia. (New)—F. A. McCormack elected president; C. J. Wooldridge, secretary and treasurer.

Southern Fire of Lynchburg, Va.—Mont. H. Dingee elected president, succeeding J. G. Payne, deceased.

Southwestern Fire of Memphis (New)—W. J. Richardson elected president; L. F. Peters, vice-president; J. W. Ayer, secretary.

Standard Fire of Hartford—M. Lewin Hewes elected president.

Western Fire of Ogden, Utah (New)—B. H. Cannon elected president; B. L. McReynolds, vice-president; O. O. Oldham, secretary; F. S. Larson, treasurer.

Western Fire of Phoenix, Ariz.—H. E. Weymouth elected president.

Western of Toronto—John Hoskin elected a vice-president.

LIFE, CASUALTY AND SURETY.

- Etna Indemnity of Hartford—Beekman Hunt elected president, succeeding Frederick D. Kilburn.
- Amarillo National Life of Texas (New)—C. T. Herring elected president; C. P. Smith, vice-president; G. J. Brothers, secretary.
- American Assurance of Philadelphia—George N. Twiss appointed actuary.
- American Casualty of Reading, Pa.—P. E. Van Reed elected president; Henry C. Geissler, vice-president; Harvey H. Shoms, secretary and treasurer.
- American Home Life of Fort Worth, Tex. (New)—R. T. Stuart elected president; C. W. Walker, vice-president; W. A. Matthews, secretary; Thomas B. Yarborough, treasurer.
- American Liability of Cincinnati (New)—Harry K. Shockley elected president; John Pitman, first vice-president; Thomas P. Strack, second vice-president; Edward Toncay, secretary; Carroll Brookfield, general manager.
- American Life of Tampa, Fla.—H. L. Knight elected president, succeeding W. B. Henderson.
- Anchor Life of Kansas City, Kan. (New)—John W. Breidenthal elected president; W. F. Shearer, secretary.
- Arkansas Life of Little Rock (New)—W. W. Hurst elected president; George B. Stanford, vice-president; C. Strickland, secretary.
- Automobile of Indianapolis (New)—D. M. Parry elected president; L. N. Littauer, vice-president.
- Bankers Life of Des Moines, Ia.—Ernest E. Clark elected president, succeeding Edward A. Temple, deceased; George W. Fowler elected assistant secretary.
- Casualty Company of America—Edward W. De Leon elected president.
- Central States Life of Missouri—Hal Woodside elected secretary.
- Citizens' Life of Reading, Pa. (New)—W. J. Cotter elected president.
- Cleveland Life of Cleveland, Ohio—W. H. Hunt elected president, succeeding P. W. Ward, deceased; L. Q. Rawson, secretary.
- Columbia Life of Cincinnati—W. C. Culkins elected vice-president; S. M. Cross, secretary.
- Commercial Casualty of Newark, N. J. (New)—David O. Watkins elected president; Edward W. Gray, secretary; George W. Jagle, treasurer.
- Commonwealth Life of Chicago (New)—O. A. Wright elected president; F. M. Cunningham, vice-president; E. P. Barrett, secretary.
- Commonwealth Life of Omaha, Neb. (New)—E. M. Fairfield elected president; F. A. Nash and J. B. Dinsmore, vice-presidents; Van R. Lady, secretary.
- Connecticut Mutual Life—James L. Loomis appointed assistant secretary.
- Conservative Life of Wheeling, W. Va.—W. H. Hodge elected president, succeeding C. F. Caldwell, resigned.
- Consolidated Casualty of Chicago—C. H. Burras elected vice-president; Alfred S. Mitchell, secretary and treasurer.
- Continental Life of St. Louis—H. M. Cowdrey, resigned.
- Des Moines Life—John A. McKellar elected vice-president.
- Dixie Casualty and Surety of Jackson, Tenn. (New)—F. B. Fisher elected president, succeeding J. B. Trigett, resigned; F. M. Spiller elected secretary.
- Empire Casualty of Parkersburg, W. Va.—J. D. Hendrickson elected president.
- Empire State Surety of New York—Daniel Stewart elected president; George L. Smith, secretary and treasurer; E. D. Livingston, assistant secretary.
- Equitable Casualty of Atlanta, Ga. (New)—John S. Candler elected president; John J. Disowoya, vice-president; C. E. Bulloch, secretary.
- Fidelity Guaranty of Louisville—E. H. McConkey elected president; W. J. Day, secretary.
- Fort Pitt Mutual Life of Pittsburgh, Pa. (New)—Charles G. Grubb elected president; Samuel Garrison, treasurer.
- Fort Worth Life of Texas—W. G. Newby elected president, succeeding J. Y. Hogsett, resigned; W. E. Brown, general manager.
- Georgia Life of Macon (New)—W. E. Small elected president; C. B. Lewis, John C. Walker, J. J. Cobb and W. J. Massee, vice-presidents; L. A. Shepard, secretary and treasurer.
- Golden State Life of Los Angeles, Cal. (New)—E. D. Roberts elected president; R. A. Ewing, first vice-president and general manager; C. A. Bradley, second vice-president; H. F. Cole, secretary.

458 OFFICIAL CHANGES IN INSURANCE COMPANIES IN 1909.

Great American Life of St. Louis—(See International Life of St. Louis.)
Great Northern Life of Wausau, Wis. (New)—Neal Brown elected president; C. C. Yawkey, W. H. Mylrea and William A. Fricke, vice-presidents; B. F. Wilson, secretary; William A. Fricke, general manager.
Great Southern Accident and Fidelity of Atlanta, Ga. (New)—R. H. Cantrell elected president; W. G. Chipley, vice-president; J. R. Duvall, secretary and treasurer.
Great Southern Life of Memphis, Tenn. (New)—N. C. Perkins elected president; W. R. Barksdale, vice-president; J. Marlin Speed, secretary.
Grand Rapids Life of Grand Rapids, Mich. (New)—James B. MacInnes elected president; H. W. Newkirk and E. W. Jones, vice-presidents; J. H. Schonsten, secretary.
Hamilton Life of South Bend, Ind. (New)—Ward R. Scudder elected president; Jacob H. Reamer, vice-president; Albert H. Roy, secretary.
Home Life of New York—Henry Moir appointed assistant actuary.
Hoosier Casualty of Indianapolis—C. H. Brackett elected president.
International Casualty of Spokane, Wash. (New)—Charles P. Ritter elected president; F. E. Goodall, R. D. Miller and John W. Graham, vice-presidents; C. P. Lindsley, secretary.
International Life of St. Louis (successor of the Great American Life)—E. Massey Wilson elected president; J. A. McVoy elected secretary.
Inter Ocean Life and Endowment of Kansas City, Mo. (New)—M. V. Watson elected vice-president.
Interstate Life of Indianapolis—F. A. Strong appointed assistant secretary, succeeding M. S. Thayer, resigned.
John Hancock Mutual Life—Roland O. Lamb elected president, succeeding Stephen H. Rhodes, deceased; Arnold A. Rand, first vice-president; Edwin B. Holmes, second vice-president; William O. Blaney, third vice-president; Liverus H. Howe, actuary, succeeding William H. Smith, deceased.
Kansas City Casualty of Kansas City, Mo. (New)—Charles J. Schmelzer elected president; Edward S. Yoemans and John P. Townley, vice-presidents; F. D. Crabbs, secretary.
Kansas Home Mutual Life of Topeka, Kan. (New)—J. N. Dolley elected president; E. L. Copeland, vice-president; C. E. Denton, second vice-president; H. A. Warner, secretary.
Latin-American Casualty and Life of Breux Bridge, La. (New)—A. F. Domeneaux elected president; V. J. Jaeger, vice-president; P. L. Begnand, secretary.
Liberal Life of Anderson, Ind.—Carroll K. McCullough elected president, succeeding John H. Turhune, deceased; S. L. Van Petten, vice-president; Robert P. Grimes, secretary.
Liberty Life of Anderson, Ind.—Thomas J. Nichol elected president, succeeding C. K. McCullough, deceased.
Liberty Life of New York—Willis S. Tupper elected vice-president.
Life Insurance Company of Virginia—W. L. T. Rogerson elected vice-president, succeeding James W. Pegram, deceased.
Lion Bonding and Surety of Omaha—E. H. Luikart elected second vice-president.
Massachusetts Mutual Life—William H. Sargent elected vice-president; Oscar B. Ireland, second vice-president; George D. Lang, assistant secretary.
Metropolitan Life of New York—William J. Tully appointed general solicitor.
Midland Casualty of Chicago (New)—W. E. Gillespie elected president; O. S. Edwards and H. C. Pegram, vice-presidents; F. S. Cable, treasurer.
Midland Life of Kansas City, Mo. (New)—Daniel Boone elected president; O. V. Dodge, first vice-president; D. M. Hynds, second vice-president; Daniel Boone, Jr., secretary.
Minnesota Indemnity Accident and Life of Minneapolis (New)—P. D. Boutell elected president; Charles B. Iler, vice-president; R. J. Powell, secretary.
Minnesota Mutual Life—A. H. Lindeke elected vice-president; T. A. Phillips elected secretary and actuary.
Mississippi Valley Life of Little Rock, Ark. (New)—William S. Mitchell elected president; Avery E. Moore, secretary.
Missouri State Life—Virgil M. Kline appointed actuary.
Mutual Benefit Life—Frank L. Sage elected assistant secretary.
National Casualty of Detroit—William G. Curtis elected president.
National Consolidated Casualty of Little Rock, Ark. (New)—T. C. McRae elected president; J. J. Kress, vice-president; L. W. Cox, Jr., secretary.

- National Fidelity and Casualty of Omaha, Neb.—Edwin T. Swobe elected vice-president.
- National Life and Accident of Nashville, Tenn.—T. Leigh Thompson elected vice-president, succeeding Charles P. Wofford, resigned.
- National Life of Montpelier, Vt.—Fred A. Howland elected vice-president.
- National Reserve Life of St. Louis (New)—Victor W. Reitz elected president; P. J. Dauemheim, first vice-president; A. J. Pentz, second vice-president; W. L. Rowley, secretary.
- National Surety of New York—Frank E. McMillin elected vice-president, succeeding S. H. Shriner, resigned; Howard Abrahams and H. M. De Vries appointed assistant secretaries.
- New York Life—E. R. Perkins elected vice-president, succeeding William E. Ingersoll, deceased; John C. McCall and Walter Buckner elected second vice-presidents; Henry P. Stamford and James M. Hudnut, assistant secretaries.
- Northern Assurance of Detroit (New)—C. L. Ayres elected president, succeeding Perry F. Powers, resigned; David M. Bucker elected vice-president; Robert K. Orr, secretary.
- Oklahoma Central Life of Oklahoma City, Okla. (New)—John Threadgill elected president; A. S. Smith, general manager.
- Oklahoma National Life of Oklahoma City, Okla. (New)—B. P. Smith elected president; R. B. Howeth and W. W. Edwards, vice-presidents; J. O. Henry, treasurer.
- Old Line Life of Milwaukee, Wis. (New)—Robert P. Fry elected president; John E. Reilly, secretary; M. A. Graettinger, treasurer.
- Our Home Life of Jacksonville, Fla. (New)—N. B. Broward elected president; R. J. Evans, secretary; W. H. Milton, treasurer.
- Pacific Mutual Life—Danford L. Baker elected second vice-president, succeeding John F. Roche, resigned; Richard J. Mier elected third vice-president; Alfred G. Hann appointed actuary; A. W. Morgan, assistant secretary.
- Pacific Slope Security and Liability of San Francisco—E. N. Childers elected president, succeeding W. L. Edwards, deceased.
- *People's Health and Accident of Little Rock, Ark. (New)—Benjamin Cox elected president; H. G. Pugh, first vice-president; George F. Rindernecht, second vice-president; B. C. Bain, secretary.
- People's Health and Accident of Philadelphia (New)—H. B. Thomas elected president; J. C. Brennan, vice-president; A. C. Stanbery, secretary; L. O. Knupp, treasurer.
- People's Life of Peoria, Ill.—G. W. Van Fleet elected president, succeeding E. J. Case, resigned.
- Phoenix Mutual Life of Hartford—Harry E. Johnson appointed assistant secretary.
- Pioneer Life of Fargo, N. Dak. (New)—W. A. Scott elected vice-president; J. J. Feckder, secretary.
- Preferred Life of Grand Rapids, Mich. (New)—James R. Wylie elected president; T. Golden Filer, Claude Hamilton and William H. Gay, vice-presidents; William A. Watts, secretary.
- Provident Savings Life—Robertson G. Hunter elected secretary, succeeding Frederick J. Dickson; Sidney R. Conklin appointed comptroller; A. W. Terhune, deputy comptroller.
- Republic Indemnity of Wilmington, Del.—Charles P. Wofford elected president; Milton B. Ochs, vice-president.
- South Atlantic Life of Richmond, Va.—Charles G. Taylor, Jr., elected secretary.
- Standard Life of Camden, N. J. (New)—James H. Dawes elected president; Edward R. Baxter, vice-president and general manager; Henry C. Brown, secretary; E. Lee Langley, treasurer.
- *St. Louis National Life—Victor W. Reitz elected president, succeeding E. S. Lewis, resigned.
- Trenton National Life of New Jersey (New)—G. W. D. Vroom elected president; R. L. Biddle, vice-president; J. H. Mumbrower, secretary; E. C. Stokes, treasurer.
- Union Accident of Muskogee, Okla. (New)—H. P. Showalter elected president; J. M. Brogan, secretary.
- Union Life of Chicago—J. C. Hanson elected vice-president.
- Union National Life of Philadelphia (New)—W. F. A. Wheeler elected president; Oliver L. Brown, vice-president; John Napier, secretary.

Universal Life, Health and Accident of Pittsburgh, Pa. (New)—Frederick A. Rawlings elected president; Frank E. McKelvey, vice-president; H. Steadman Rawlins, secretary and treasurer.

Volunteer State Life of Chatanooga, Tenn.—William H. Gould elected secretary and actuary.

Western Casualty and Surety of San Francisco—Fred B. Lloyd elected president; William B. Wightman, vice-president; Edward P. Spengler, secretary.

Western Mutual Life of Council Bluffs, Ia.—Perry Badollet elected secretary, succeeding A. W. Bannick, resigned.

Western States Life of San Francisco (New)—Arthur R. Briggs elected president; Guy Van Alstyne, vice-president; Otto I. Wise, second vice-president; Arthur D. Lockwood, secretary.

OHIO ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS was organized in February, 1897, with Merwin Jackson president; A. W. Neale and F. C. McElroy, vice-presidents; C. W. Bryson, secretary, and W. J. Eilber, treasurer. The present officers, elected at the annual meeting in May, 1910, are: President, W. I. Keifer, Findlay; vice-presidents, P. Buerkle and W. C. Hall; secretary and treasurer, Mrs. S. C. Neff, Columbus; executive committee, A. W. Neale, chairman; W. A. Earls, J. S. Elliott, James Flynn, W. V. Jordan, Charles D. Kidd, G. I. King, George J. Magly, E. R. Torgler, J. V. Wilson, W. Y. Lewis.

OHIO FARMERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, Le Roy, Ohio. Organized 1848. James C. Johnson, president; F. H. Hawley, treasurer; W. E. Haines, secretary.

OHIO FIELD CLUB, an organization of union companies, was organized in October, 1901. The present officers, elected at the annual meeting in 1909, are: President, W. H. Clemens; vice-president, H. L. Meek; secretary and treasurer, Neal C. Rowland.

OHIO FIRE PREVENTION ASSOCIATION was organized in 1905 by Ohio field men for the purpose of promoting better and improved fire protection. The officers were elected as follows: President, A. C. Speed, American Central; vice-president, H. W. Clayton, Germania; secretary and treasurer, John C. Hoover of Dayton. The present officers, elected at the annual meeting in May, 1910, are: President, Thomas H. Smith, Allemania; vice-president, Charles B. Correy, Liverpool and London and Globe; secretary and treasurer, Mrs. S. C. Neff, Columbus; executive committee: W. B. Goodwin, Aetna; F. F. Murray, Nassau of New York; John M. Newburger, Atlas of England; H. M. Brooks, Germania; John R. Martin, Continental; Charles Monroe, New York Underwriters; J. H. Clinton, National Union.

OHIO, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1867-1910. By act approved April 15, 1867 the auditor of state in Ohio was charged with insurance supervision. March 12, 1872, an act was passed establishing a state insurance department, under a superintendent of insurance, to be appointed by the governor for a term of three years. The auditors who discharged the duties of supervising officers were James H. Godman and James Williams. The superintendents since the organization of the department have been:

William F. Church,	.	.	.	.	.	June 2, 1872—June 2, 1875
William D. Hill,	.	.	.	.	.	June 2, 1875—June 2, 1878
Joseph F. Wright,	.	.	.	.	.	June 2, 1878—June 2, 1881
Charles H. Moore,	.	.	.	.	.	June 2, 1881—June 2, 1884
Henry J. Reinmund,	.	.	.	.	.	June 2, 1884—June 2, 1887
Samuel F. Kemp,	.	.	.	.	.	June 2, 1887—June 3, 1890
William H. Kinder,	.	.	.	.	.	June 3, 1890—June 3, 1893
William M. Hahn,	.	.	.	.	.	June 3, 1893—June 3, 1896
William S. Matthews,	.	.	.	.	.	June 3, 1896—June 3, 1900
Arthur I. Vorys,	.	.	.	.	.	June 2, 1900—Dec. 1907

Mr. Matthews was reappointed in June, 1899, for the term of three years, but he resigned in May, 1900, and Arthur I. Vorys was appointed to succeed him. Mr. Vorys retired in December, 1907, and Charles C. Lemert, was appointed to succeed him, for the unexpired term, being re-appointed for the full term from June, 1908.

OHIO LEAGUE, THE, is an association of representatives of companies not associated in the Western Union, and was organized in 1892. The officers were: I. W. Canfield, president; Richmond Smith, vice-president; D. E. Lattimer, secretary and treasurer; and Thomas H. Smith, George T. Wilson, William E. Jones, John G Stevens, and John Vernon composed the executive committee. The present officers, elected at the annual meeting in March, 1910, are President, James E. Smith, Ohio Farmers; vice-president, W. G Shannon, American of Newark; secretary and treasurer, N. T. Julian, general agent Agricultural, Columbus; executive committee: C. L. Hecox, M. F. Grim, Robert L. Raynolds, and the president and secretary.

OHIO MILLERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Canton, O. Organized 1886. John W. Hahn, president; William H. Clark, secretary.

OKLAHOMA ASSOCIATION OF FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS was organized at a meeting held in Oklahoma City in July, 1900, but the association became inactive. A meeting was held in Oklahoma City in May, 1908, and an association was organized and at the annual meeting in October, 1909, officers were elected as follows: President, Charles T. Brice, McAllister; vice-presidents, S. M. Hilligon, W. Lyle Dickey, C. E. Elkins; secretary and treasurer, E. C. Wallace, Sapulpa.

OKLAHOMA, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1890-1910. Under the territorial law the secretary of the territory is *ex officio* commissioner of insurance. The law authorizing the department went into effect December 24, 1890. The headquarters are at Guthrie, and the secretaries have been William M. Jenkins, who succeeded Thomas J. Lowe in 1897. The latter was the successor of the first secretary, Robert Martin, 1893. William Grimes was appointed in 1901, and Charles H. Filson succeeded him. T. J. McComb is the present commissioner. The statute does not provide for the appointment of a deputy.

OKLAHOMA LIFE UNDERWRITERS ASSOCIATION was organized in 1909, with the following officers: President, J. Henry Johnson, National Life of Vermont; vice-president, O. F. Wilson, *Ætna*; secretary, Fred H. McClesky, Prudential; treasurer, J. O. Mattison, Mutual Benefit. The officers elected at the annual meeting held in January, 1910, are: President, J. Henry Johnson; vice-president, J. C. Clark; secretary, Fred H. McCleskey; treasurer, Clyde Stephenson; executive committee: O. F. Wilson, E. G. Bewley and C. S. McGaughey.

OLD COLONY INSURANCE COMPANY, Boston, Mass. Organized 1906; capital, \$400,000. Ransom B. Fuller, president; Charles D. Hodges, secretary.

OLD COLONY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill. Organized 1907; capital, paid up, \$139,320. H. G. Austin, president; Silvester Schiele, secretary and treasurer.

OLNEY, GEORGE W., insurance journalist, was born at Charleston, S. C., of Rhode Island ancestry, June 5, 1835. He was educated in private schools of Charleston and the University Grammar School of Providence, R. I., and was graduated LL.B. from Harvard University in 1855. He entered journalism as one of the publishers of the *Daily Day Book*, then the southern organ in New York, 1858-61. During the war he served on the staff of the Richmond *Enquirer*, reporting the first confederate senate, and was war correspondent and subsequently editor of the *Charleston Courier*. In 1866 he was dramatic writer on the *New York Herald*, and from 1868 to 1876 editorial writer on the *New York World*. Mr. Olney's connection with insurance journalism began in 1873, as editor of the *Spectator*, continuing until 1876. In November, 1878, he joined the late Mr. Brigham on the *New York Underwriter*, now the *Weekly Underwriters*, with which he is still connected as editor and vice-president of the Underwriter Printing and Publishing Company. He is author of several statistical works, a fellow of the American Statistical Association, and the Harvard Law School Association. He is secretary of the Rhode Island State Society of the Order of the Cincinnati, and member of several other military and patriotic hereditary societies. Mr. Olney has been editor since 1870 of "The World Almanac," published by the *New York World*.

ONCE A YEAR CLUB. This association of insurance journalists was organized in January, 1899, and held its first meeting with a banquet, February 2, following, at the house of the New York Press Club in the city of New York. Charles J. Smith of the *Insurance Record* was elected president, Charles A. Jenney of the *Weekly Underwriter*, vice-president, and Franklin Webster of the *Insurance Press*, secretary. Membership includes men connected with all classes of insurance periodicals of the United States and Canada, regular and assessment and company papers. There are about sixty members. The club meets but once in a year, on a day

appointed by the officers. Hatchets are deposited outside the place of meeting, and harmony and brotherly love are expected to prevail inside.

The above officers were re-elected at the annual meetings in 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909 and 1910.

OREGON, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1887-1910. The secretary of state in Oregon was *ex officio* insurance commissioner under the legislative act of 1887. The secretary is elected by the people and his term is for four years, the original term having begun in 1887. George W. McBride was the first commissioner and served two terms of four years each. On the expiration of his second term, in 1895, he was elected United States senator. The next secretary of state and insurance commissioner was Harrison R. Kincaid, whose term expired in 1899. F. I. Dunbar, whose term expired in 1907, succeeded him and he was succeeded by Frank W. Benson. The legislature in 1909 created a separate insurance department. The insurance commissioner is appointed by the governor for a term of four years at a salary of \$3,000 per annum. S. A. Kozer is the first commissioner appointed under the act.

OREGON LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION. [See Life Underwriters' Association of Oregon.]

ORIENT INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Conn. Organized 1871; capital, \$500,000. A. G. McIlwaine, Jr., president; Henry W. Gray, Jr., secretary. Control of the Orient was purchased by the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company in 1900.

OSBORN, RUSSELL WRIGHT, manager of the Pacific Coast department of the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company, San Francisco, Cal., was born in Sacramento, Cal., January 18, 1861. He received a public and high school education, and began his insurance career as office boy in October, 1878, and filling all positions in office and field. Before entering insurance he engaged in the hardware business for a brief period, and for two years engaged in the study of law. He started the company's paper, "Rambling Notes," and is at present editor of "Short Rates," published by the Pacific Coast department.

OVERHEAD WRITING. [See Resident Agents Laws.]

OVIATT, FITZALAN C., insurance journalist. [See Death Roll.]

P

PACIFIC, BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS OF THE.
[See Board of Fire Underwriters of the Pacific.]

PACIFIC COAST CASUALTY COMPANY of California, San Francisco. Organized 1902; capital \$400,000. E. F. Green, president; F. A. Zane, secretary.

PACIFIC COAST DEPARTMENT MANAGERS OF INSURANCE COMPANIES. [See San Francisco.]

PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, New York, N. Y. Organized 1851; capital, \$200,000. C. V. Mesarole, president; H. G. Stephens, secretary.

PACIFIC, FIRE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION OF THE. [See Fire Underwriters' Association of the Pacific.]

PACIFIC MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, Los Angeles, Cal. Organized 1868; capital, \$1,000,000. Assets December 31, 1909, \$18,429,204; liabilities, \$16,801,202; surplus, \$851,881; life insurance in force, \$111,539,785. George I. Cochran, president; Gail B. Johnson, vice-president and treasurer; Danford M. Baker, second vice-president; Rich J. Mier, third vice-president; C. I. D. Moore, secretary.

PACIFIC SURETY COMPANY of San Francisco. Organized 1885; capital, \$250,000. F. B. Lloyd, president; A. P. Redding, secretary.

PACKARD, JOHN HOOKER, JR., former president of the American Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia, was born in Philadelphia, May 9, 1865. He received his education in the Episcopal Academy of Philadelphia and the University of Pennsylvania. His business career was begun as errand boy and clerk in the insurance agency of Thomas C. Foster in Philadelphia in 1884, and later in the same year he entered the employ of the American Fire as general clerk. He was appointed city inspector in 1886, and did special agency work for the company in Delaware. In 1895 he was appointed metropolitan district surveyor, with headquarters in New York, for the London Assurance Corporation, and was appointed manager for Philadelphia and the suburban district of the Sun Insurance Office and London Assurance in 1896. He was assistant secretary of the Philadelphia Fire Underwriters' Association from

1897 to 1902, when he was elected vice-president and secretary of the American Fire of Philadelphia, and in 1905 was elected president of the company to succeed Thomas H. Montgomery, but resigned later in the same year, following a change in the stock control of the company, and was appointed agency secretary of the London Assurance Corporation September 5, 1908.

PAGE, CALVIN, president of the Granite State Fire Insurance Company of Portsmouth, N. H., was born at North Hampton, N. H., August 22, 1845. He received his education in the common schools, Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, N. H., and Harvard University, and was admitted to the New Hampshire bar in 1868. He was elected mayor of Portsmouth two terms, has been a member of the board of instruction for twenty-five years, and is chairman of the high school committee, and was state senator in 1893-4, and again in 1903. He was also United States collector of internal revenue for the district of New Hampshire for eight years, and is president of the New Hampshire National Bank of Portsmouth, the Laconia Car Company Works of Laconia, N. H., The Portsmouth Trust and Guarantee Company, The Manchester & Lawrence Railroad Company, Portsmouth Fire Association, Piscataqua Fire Insurance Company, besides several other manufacturing and banking companies. He was given the degree of A.M. by Dartmouth College in 1902.

PALACHE, WHITNEY, associate general agent of the Pacific coast department of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, was born at San Francisco in 1866, and has always lived in California. He was obliged to leave college at the end of his sophomore year in 1885 on account of ill health. He filled several clerical positions from that time up to November, 1888, when he was appointed special agent for the Union Insurance Company of San Francisco. In 1890 he was appointed special agent for the Hartford Fire, with the northwestern states of the Pacific department under his supervision. He held this position until July, 1895, when Mr. Cofran was called to the Chicago department, H. K. Belden was made sole manager of the Pacific department, and Mr. Palache was appointed assistant manager. His residence is at Berkeley, Cal. June 1, 1902, Mr. Palache was promoted to associate manager, and from that date the Pacific department of the Hartford was conducted by the firm of Belden & Palache, managers. By the sudden death of Mr. Belden on May 26, 1903, Mr. Palache was left in sole charge of the department until October 1st, when Mr. Dixwell Hewitt was appointed associate general agent. Since that date the business has been conducted under the firm name of Palache & Hewitt, general agents.

PALATINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited, of London, England, was organized by the Commercial Union in August, 1900, as the successor of the Palatine of Manchester. Its capital is \$500,000, and the United States manager is A. H. Wray. Charles

J. Holman is assistant manager, and W. M. Ballard, branch secretary.

PAMLICO INSURANCE AND BANKING COMPANY. Tarboro, N. C. Capital, \$33,960. H. L. Staton, president; Job Cobb, secretary.

PAPER MILL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, Boston, Mass. Organized 1887. R. W. Toppin, president; D. W. Lane, secretary.

PARKER, JOHN M., JR., secretary of the accident and liability department of the *Ætna Life Insurance Company*, is a native of Hartford, where he was born June 29, 1866. He became connected with the *Ætna Life* in 1891, and was made assistant secretary in the accident and liability department in 1904, and secretary of the same department in February, 1905.

PAPPS, PERCY C. H., actuary of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, was born at Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, May 12, 1876. He was educated at Trinity College School, Port Hope, Ontario, and began his insurance career in the actuarial department of the Canada Life Assurance Company in 1893. He was appointed assistant actuary of the company in 1902, and from 1903 to 1907 was actuary of the Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company of Toronto. He was president of the Insurance Institute of Toronto in 1906-7, and is a fellow of the Actuarial Society.

PARRISH, EDWIN, fire underwriter, San Francisco, Cal., was born in Johnstown, Fulton county, N. Y., October 30, 1861, and was educated in the public and high schools of Johnstown. He went to California in 1880 and engaged in mining, and six years later accepted an appointment as local agent at Nevada City, Cal. In 1888 he removed to San Francisco to accept a clerical position in the general agency of Wm. J. Landers, and filled the different positions in the office; being appointed superintendent of agents in 1906. In April, 1908, he was appointed joint manager of the Pacific Coast branch of the London Assurance Corporation and joint manager of the Pacific Coast department of the Niagara Fire Insurance Company, which positions he now holds.

PASCHALL, EDWARD EARLY, secretary of the Rochester German Insurance Company, Rochester, N. Y., was born at Manson, Warren County, North Carolina, of American parentage, February 19, 1865. He received a common school education, and began business life as a clerk. He represented the Home Insurance Company of New York as state agent in the south from 1894 to 1904, and in the latter year was appointed superintendent of agencies for the German-American Insurance Company of New York in Canada. In 1906, he accepted the position of general agent at Atlanta for the Edwin G. Seibels general agency, and was elected to his present position in February, 1909.

PASSMORE, LINCOLN K., vice-president of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia, was born in Maryland in September, 1850, of Quaker stock, and after obtaining a fair education, mostly from private instruction, he taught school for four years and then turned his attention to commercial pursuits. Going to Philadelphia in 1874, he entered the office of Peter Wright & Sons, being finally made manager of the export grain department. At the end of eight years Mr. Passmore engaged in business on his own account, eventually becoming a partner in one of the largest seaboard grain exporting houses. In 1889 he became a trustee of the Penn Mutual Life, and has served on several of its important committees. For several years he has been a director in the Bank of North America, and is also a director in several other financial and commercial institutions, including the Philadelphia Bourse, of which he is vice-president.

PATROL, CHICAGO FIRE INSURANCE, was organized in 1871, and is under the management of the Chicago Board of Underwriters. The patrol committee of the board is composed of Cyrus A. Hardy, chairman; R. W. Hosmer, E. A. Parker, William Lyman, Conrad Witkowsky and W. F. Rollo. The force consists of one hundred and eight men, divided into eight companies. The equipment consists of eighteen horses, eight rubber tire and ball bearing axle wagons, one roller bearing, one chemical engine, all equipped with electric lights, twenty-one portable fire extinguishers, and two auto-roadsters.

E. T. Shepherd is superintendent of the corps, with headquarters at 176 East Monroe Street.

Company No. 1 was organized October 2, 1871. The present officers of the company are C. W. O'Neill, captain; Walter McGuire, lieutenant. Company No. 2 was organized August 3, 1875. Thos. Burke is captain, and James Kennedy, lieutenant. Company No. 3 was organized May 11, 1889. The present officers are: Chas. Beiber, captain; Joseph Eggstem, lieutenant. Company No. 4, known as the "Union Stock Yards Chemical Company," was organized January 26, 1882. The officers are: John Campaign, captain; Wm. Older, lieutenant. The cost of maintenance at the Union Stock Yards is divided equally between the packers and the underwriters. Company No. 5 was organized March 1, 1892; Frank Doherty, captain; Walter Stedman, lieutenant. Company No. 6 was organized December 1, 1893. George Furnald, captain; John Cullen, lieutenant. Company No. 7 was organized August 24, 1901; Wm. E. Carney, captain; Thos. Gallagher, lieutenant. Company No. 8 was organized May 30, 1903; Fred Kashbohm, captain; Edward Reilly, lieutenant. James Wheaton, fire reporter. Companies No. 3 and 6 have 40 horse-power motor wagons instead of horses.

July 1, 1895, by act of the legislature, the Patrolmen's Pension Fund act became a law, and under its provisions all patrolmen are

protected under all circumstances. If they are injured or their health becomes impaired, they are taken care of for life; if they are killed or die from any cause, their families are provided for; if they become too old for service they are pensioned and draw half pay as long as they live.

The following tabular statement of losses by fire insurance companies in Chicago in 1909, was made from the returns of the fire patrol for the year ending December 31, 1909:

Months. 1909.	Total Insurance Involved.	Total Loss to Insurance.	Insurance Over Loss.
January	\$3,484,230.00	\$860,940.88	\$2,623,289.12
February	4,352,350.00	537,863.02	3,814,486.98
March	2,778,150.00	226,550.41	2,551,599.59
April	4,365,279.07	1,072,227.90	3,293,051.17
May	3,868,875.00	352,660.64	3,516,214.36
June	2,007,825.00	321,977.52	1,685,847.48
July	2,821,521.25	222,326.69	2,599,194.56
August	2,085,325.77	246,983.84	1,838,341.93
September	1,370,595.00	90,673.99	1,279,921.01
October	4,083,065.00	273,557.56	3,809,507.44
November	2,572,846.43	236,607.01	2,336,239.42
December	3,525,650.00	265,419.54	3,260,230.46
Total	\$37,315,712.52	\$4,707,789.00	\$32,607,923.52

PATROLS, FIRE INSURANCE. [See Fire Patrols.]

PAWTUCKET MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Pawtucket, R. I. Organized 1849. A. A. Mann, president; Frank Bishop, secretary.

PEABODY, CHARLES AUGUSTUS, president of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, was born in New York city, April 11, 1849. He was prepared for college at the Columbia Grammar School and entered Columbia with the class of 1869. After graduating in 1869 with the degree of A.B. he took the Master's degree, and after two years' study in the Columbia Law School he received the degree of LL.D. He was a member of the alumni committee of fifty which had charge of the details of removing Columbia to its new quarters on Morningside Heights. He was admitted to the New York bar in 1871, and has been a practicing attorney in New York city ever since, and has for some years been the legal and business representative of William Waldorf Astor in the United States. He was a director of the Gallatin National Bank, National Bank of Commerce, Astor National Bank, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Union Pacific Railway Company, Delaware and Hudson Railroad Company, president and director of the New Orleans Warehouse Company, and a director in other corporations, and is also a member of the University, Union

League, Racquet and Tennis, Down Town, St. Anthony, and Tuxedo clubs. He was elected president of the Mutual Life on the retirement of Mr. McCurdy, in December, 1905.

PEARSON, JAMES B., formerly vice-president of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, was born in the city of New York, September 26, 1829. His earliest occupations were clerk in a dry goods store and assistant teller in a bank. He was prepared for college at West Poultney, Vt., and was graduated at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., with the class of 1851. After leaving the university, Mr. Pearson was a Congregational clergyman for a short time, and for a longer period a teacher. He was successively principal of the academy at East Hartford, Conn., of the seminary at Flushing, L. I., of the high school at Fall River, Mass., the Spangler Institute, Union Square, New York city, and while a resident of Connecticut served a term as register of banks. Mr. Pearson entered the insurance business in 1867 and in 1874 he became associated with the Mutual Benefit Life, and in 1876 was elected vice-president. Mr. Pearson resigned as vice-president of the Mutual Benefit in January, 1902.

PELICAN ASSURANCE COMPANY of New York. Organized 1898; capital, \$200,000. L. P. Bayard, president; P. Beresford, vice-president; A. D. Irving, Jr., secretary.

PELLET, CLARENCE S., president of the Chicago Underwriters' Association and member of the Chicago firm of Fleetwood & Pellet, successors to Charles W. Drew & Co. and the local business of Pellet & Hunter since August 1, 1904, was born in Newton, Sussex county, N. J., February 26, 1865. He is a graduate of Beloit College of the class of 1886, and entered the insurance business soon after graduation. Mr. Pellet was elected president of the Chicago Underwriters' Association in 1899, and was re-elected in 1900 and 1901.

PENN MUTUAL LIFE AGENTS' ASSOCIATION. At the annual meeting held in Rochester, N. Y., in June, 1910, the following officers were elected: President, Frank Markoe, Baltimore, Md.; vice-president, J. A. Goulden, New York city; second vice-president, William M. Bunting, Boston, Mass.; secretary, James C. Biggert, Pittsburg, Pa.; assistant secretary, J. W. Iredell, Jr., Cincinnati, Ohio; treasurer, J. E. Durham, Philadelphia, Pa.

PENN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa. Organized 1847. George K. Johnson, president; John Humphreys, secretary and treasurer.

PENNSYLVANIA ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS was organized August 23, 1900, with the following officers: President, W. B. Flickinger; vice-president, L. E. Johns; second vice-president, Fred G. Clark; third vice-president, N. H. Pangborn; secretary and treasurer, D. F. Collingwood.

The present officers, elected at the annual meeting in June, 1910, are: President, W. H. Wren, Lewiston; vice-president, Charles F. Humrich; second vice-president, W. W. Phillips; third vice-president, George McCandless; secretary and treasurer, Frank R. Leib, Harrisburg; executive committee, Jacob Gellert, Bruce Kime, Jonathan Jessup, George H. Burns, John W. Evans, Walter Scott and A. P. Cooley.

PENNSYLVANIA CASUALTY COMPANY, THE, of Scranton, Pa. Organized 1899; capital, \$200,000. Thomas E. Jones, president; M. G. Nichols, third vice-president and general manager; George F. Coar, secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY FOR INSURANCES ON LIVES AND GRANTING ANNUITIES, Philadelphia. Organized 1812; capital, \$2,000,000. C. S. W. Packard, president; Thomas S. Gates, vice-president; John J. R. Craven, secretary. Does not issue new policies.

PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, of Philadelphia. Organized 1825; capital, \$750,000. R. Dale Benson, president; W. Gardner Crowell, secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1873-1910. The insurance department of Pennsylvania was created by act of April 4, 1873. J. Montgomery Forster was appointed insurance commissioner by the governor to serve for a term of three years, and assumed the duties of the office May 5, 1873. He served as commissioner by successive reappointments until May 2, 1891, when he was succeeded by George B. Luper, who had been deputy commissioner for six years. Mr. Luper was reappointed by Governor Pattison to his second term as insurance commissioner in May, 1894, while the legislature was not in session. A new governor being elected in November, 1894, he nominated James H. Lambert for insurance commissioner in January, 1895, and the senate confirmed the appointment. He was reappointed in January, 1898, but was not allowed to serve out his term, a new governor in January, 1899, removing him summarily and appointing Israel W. Durham, who served until July, 1905, when he resigned. David Martin was appointed to succeed him, and the present commissioner is S. W. McCulloch, appointed in 1909.

PEOPLES NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa. Organized 1908; began business 1909; capital, paid up, \$1,000,000. Louis S. Ammonson, president; Howard M. Van Court and J. Hector McNeal, vice-presidents; James F. Hallowell, treasurer; E. C. Stokes, chairman of the board of directors. The company's annual statement for January 1, 1910, showed assets of \$2,468,409.88; liabilities of \$850,835.90; net surplus of \$617,573.98, and a surplus to policyholders of \$1,617,573.98. Its premium income in 1909 amounted to \$1,324,947.98.

PERKINS, EDWARD R., vice-president of the New York Life Insurance Company, was born in Chicago in March, 1868. He began his insurance career with the New York Life in 1882 as clerk in the office of his father, then general agent for the company in Cleveland. He served as cashier and agency director in the western states with headquarters at Denver, Colo., from 1887 until 1894, when he was appointed inspector of agencies with headquarters at Philadelphia, where he remained until he was called to the home office as superintendent of agencies in December, 1900. He was elected second vice-president of the company in May, 1903, and to his present position in 1909.

PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, New York city. Organized 1853; capital, \$150,000. M. J. Ennis, president; Otto B. Candidus, secretary.

PETERSBURG SAVINGS INSURANCE COMPANY, Petersburg, Va. Organized 1860; capital, \$200,000. Alexander Hamilton, president; E. W. Butcher, secretary.

PETERS, THOMAS, formerly general agent of the Washington Life Insurance Company, was born in 1840, his parents being Baltimoreans. He was educated at college near Baltimore, entered business there in 1856, served in the Confederate army until the close of the war, and passed a part of that time in the military prisons at Camp Chase and Point Lookout. In 1866 he entered the insurance business as a fire, marine, life, and accident insurance agent at Selma, Ala., becoming special agent of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company in 1879, and on the organization of the South Eastern Tariff Association in 1882 was appointed its first secretary, and remained in that position until 1886 when he was appointed manager Washington Life. Was the first president Georgia Association of Life Insurers in 1892, and several times re-elected to the position, and in 1894 was a vice-president of the National Association of Life Underwriters. He was for several years southern general agent for the Greenwich Insurance Company of New York, a position which he resigned in June, 1900, to resume for the Washington Life of New York for Georgia. He resigned May 1, 1904, but was reappointed in July, 1905, and again retired January, 1906, and is now enjoying the fruits of forty years southern service in the insurance business. At request of committee he became historian in preparation of the twenty-five years' history of the South Eastern Tariff Association, issued in May, 1907. He retired from active business in 1907.

PHELPS, EDWARD BUNNELL, editor and proprietor of *The American Underwriter Magazine and Insurance Review*, was born at New Haven, Conn., July 26, 1863. He was educated in the New Haven public schools, Hillhouse High School, and Yale Uni-

versity, graduating with the academic class of that institution in 1885, and receiving the degree of Master of Arts at Yale in 1902. In April, 1886, he removed to New York, worked in various capacities on the *World*, *Times*, *Herald*, and *Mail and Express*, founded *Thrift* in 1894, and has since edited and managed the paper, changing its name to *The American Underwriter* in March, 1902, and in March, 1908, converting that publication into a magazine under the name of *The American Underwriter Magazine and Insurance Review*. He is an associate member of the Life Underwriters' Association of New York, is a member of the Yale Club of New York city, a fellow of the American Statistical Association, a fellow of the Royal Statistical Society (of London), and a member of the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the American Economic Association, the American Sociological Society, the National Geographic Society, and the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society. In 1898 he compiled and published a work on "War Risks," in 1901 issued another work dealing with "Tropical Hazards or Life Insurance Risks in Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines," in 1905 compiled and published in a Japanese vellum special number of *The American Underwriter* a review of "A Decade Without a Parallel in the History of American Insurance—1894-1904," in 1908 published "A Statistical Study of Infant Mortality" (reprinted from the Quarterly Publications of the American Statistical Association), and in 1910 published "An Analysis of American Mortality Statistics for the Nine Years, 1900-1908," and "The Relation of Women's Work and Infant Mortality" (reprinted from a special report of the U. S. Bureau of Labor).

PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY of Brooklyn, N. Y. Organized 1853; capital, \$1,500,000. This company was consolidated with the Fidelity Fire Insurance Company in 1910. (See Fidelity-Phenix Insurance Company.)

PHILADELPHIA ASSOCIATION OF LIFE UNDERWRITERS was organized in December, 1887, William H. Lambert being the first president. The following officers and executive committee were elected at the annual meeting in January, 1910: President, Clarence A. Wray, Home Life; vice-presidents, Frank E. Hammer, A. C. Otis, R. Dale Sparhawk; secretary, Frank D. Buser, Massachusetts Mutual; treasurer, William A. Smalley, New England Mutual. The executive committee consists of the following ex-presidents of the association; William G. Carroll, chairman; W. H. Lambert, H. C. Lippincott, I. L. Register, E. H. Plummer, Frank Read, W. M. Scott, Amos Wakelin, Richard Fisher, J. Edward Durham, W. A. Higinbotham, F. H. Garrigues, and the following elected members: H. O. Chapman, E. O. Mosier, A. M. Clark, W. R. Harper, J. C. Staples, Jno. W. Schell, H. Kendall Read, J. S. Holmes, E. P. Langley, C. B. Knight.

PHILADELPHIA CASUALTY COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa.
Organized November, 1899; capital, \$500,000. Walter Le Mar Talbot,
president; R. G. Hazeldine, secretary.

PHILADELPHIA CONTRIBUTIONSHIP FOR THE INSURANCE OF HOUSES FROM LOSS BY FIRE, Philadelphia, Pa. Organized 1752. Incorporated 1768. This company has been in operation since 1752 and confines its business to Pennsylvania. Net cash surplus, \$5,037,431 64. John T. Morris, chairman; J. Somers Smith, Jr., secretary.

PHILADELPHIA FIRE INSURANCE PATROL. The patrol was established July 15, 1869, and was supported by the voluntary action of the fire insurance companies doing business in the city. It was incorporated February 17, 1871, and reorganized June 8, 1895, the expense being raised by an assessment on premium receipts. The original fire patrol consisted of a horse and wagon and fifteen rubber blankets or covers. Only a few companies contributed to the cost and the establishment was opposed by the old volunteer fire department of the time as a step toward a paid fire department. A notable success achieved by the patrol at a dry goods fire in Chestnut street in saving some \$60,000 worth of valuable goods from ruin by water at once satisfied insurance companies of the advantage afforded by the patrol, and they flocked to its support. The first officers were Atwood Smith, president; Alfred G. Baker, treasurer; and John Wilson, Jr., secretary. The original captain was Terrence McCusker, and he had an assistant, George R. Stillman (the present captain), and a force of five men.

The patrol is now composed of thirty-five men—fifteen men at station No. 1, at 516 Arch street, ten men at Station No. 2, at the northeast corner of Fifth and Hewson streets and ten at No. 3, at 2122 Market street. Station No. 3, was established April 15, 1909. The captain is George R. Stillman, and the assistant captains John Goeckler at No. 1; Sylvester B. Peak at No. 2, and William J. Taylor at No. 3. There are four large and three small pat-wagons, one steam engine, nine horses, 500 rubber covers, and other necessary incidentals.

The annual report for 1909 showed that the total number of fires in Philadelphia during 1909 was 3762, as compared to 3512 during 1908, and the total loss by fire, \$2,124,068.

The following are the present officers: President, John L. Thomson; treasurer, Alfred E. Duncan; secretary, Charles B. Hill; directors, E. C. Irvin, Charles Platt, Jr., E. J. Durban and William E. Bates.

PHILADELPHIA FIRE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION.
The old association, after its tenth annual meeting in November, 1893, discussed the subject of reorganization, and at a meeting held December 4, 1893, it was ordered that the compact of September 1,

1891, be continued in force sixty days more. [For an account of the reorganization see the Cyclopdia for 1894-5.] February 1, 1894, representatives of seventy companies met and perfected the new organization. An executive committee was appointed to govern the association. Robert B. Beath was chosen chairman and J. W. Grover, secretary. At the annual meeting, November 14, 1894, General Beath was re-elected chairman, and Charles A. Hexamer was appointed secretary. At the annual meeting, November 13, 1895, Eugene L. Ellison was chosen chairman of the executive committee, and Charles A. Hexamer was continued as secretary. At the annual meeting, November 11, 1896, Article 5 of the constitution was amended so as to provide that "the management of the association shall be under the direction and control of an executive committee of nine, to be elected by the association at the annual meeting—four members of the committee to be officers of the Pennsylvania companies, three to be representatives of companies of other states, and two to be representatives of foreign companies." Three members are now elected at each annual meeting. Amendments were also adopted providing for quarterly meetings of the association, and establishing the rule of a single vote for each person present. On the organization of the executive committee John Tenney was elected chairman, George E. Wagner, vice-chairman, and Herbert Wilmerding (succeeding Charles A. Hexamer), secretary. In 1897 further changes were made. A new agreement between companies and agents was adopted and put in force July 20th. This agreement was signed by 145 companies and 105 agents. Under it deposits amounting to some \$18,600 were placed in the hands of the treasurer. The agreement provided for the issuing of certificates to brokers and maintaining a stamping office. May 1, 1905, the offices of the association were removed to the 8th floor of the Bullitt building, 131-41 South 4th street. The officers of the association for year 1909-10 are: Nathan J. Dunn, chairman; Charles Williams, vice-chairman; Charles A. Hexamer, C. E., secretary and treasurer; John H. Kenney, assistant secretary. The executive committee consists of the following: to serve one year, Nathan J. Dunn, George W. Watt, Robert M. Coyle; two years, Chas. Platt, Jr., E. J. Durban, Charles Williams; three years, Alfred C. Duncan, Dennis J. Sweeney, Harrold E. Gillingham.

PHILADELPHIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa. Organized 1906; capital, \$560,320. Andrew J. Maloney, president; William H. Hubbard, secretary.

PHILADELPHIA MANUFACTURERS MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa. Organized 1880. Edwin I. Atlee, president; Richard H. Morris, secretary.

PHILADELPHIA UNDERWRITERS, composed of the Insurance Company of North America and the Fire Association of Philadelphia. Issue joint policies. J. F. Downing, general agent

western department, Erie, Pa.: W. A. Holman, manager middle department, Philadelphia; C. E. Parker & Co., managers New England states, Hartford; F. S. Gay, manager southern states, Atlanta, Ga.; Trezevant & Cochran, general agents Texas, Dallas.

PHILLIPS, HENRY M., former vice-president of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, was born at Athol, Mass., in 1845. He was two years at Norwich University, Vermont, but the war breaking out when he was but sixteen years old he entered the Union army, serving through a large part of the war. He took up his residence at Springfield, Mass., where he became interested in several financial institutions, among them the Massachusetts Mutual Life, of which he was elected a director, and subsequently a member of the executive committee. Colonel Phillips was a member of the Massachusetts house of representatives two years, state senator two years, mayor of Springfield from 1883 to 1886, postmaster of that city in 1890, and state treasurer of Massachusetts in 1894 and 1895. He resigned from the latter office to become secretary of the insurance company when a vacancy was created by the election of John A. Hall to the presidency. He succeeded Mr. J. H. Appleton, deceased, as vice-president in 1904 and resigned his connection with the company December 31, 1908.

PHœNIX ASSURANCE COMPANY of London. This company was established in 1782. It was the first English company to establish an agency in the United States, Israel Whelen being its agent in Philadelphia as early as 1804. In 1810 an act was passed by the Pennsylvania legislature prohibiting all insurance by foreign corporations, co-partnerships, or persons not citizens of the United States, and the Phœnix withdrew. It returned again in 1879. Prior to its return it had some reinsurance contracts, so that it sustained losses of \$500,000 in Chicago in 1871, and \$250,000 in Boston in 1872. The Phœnix is a notable exception to the general history of companies founded upon a grievance, in that it has been successful. It was founded by the sugar bakers of London, because of the high rates charged that industry by the other offices. Before the war of 1812 the Phœnix had agencies established in several of the southern states, as well as in New York and Philadelphia, and in the West Indies. In 1807 it sustained losses in St. Thomas of \$1,000,000, and in 1842, in the great fire at Hamburg, Germany, it lost the then unprecedented sum of \$1,080,000. Since it returned to this country the Phœnix has received in the United States premiums amounting to \$56,198,349, and has paid in losses \$37,116,100. It does an agency business throughout the states, and in 1909 wrote \$312,801,202 of insurance, the premiums of which were \$3,394,122. L. P. Bayard and P. Beresford, joint managers; A. D. Irving, Jr., secretary. M. F. Driscoll is in charge of the western department at Chicago, and W. Irving is the Pacific coast representative—all reporting to the head office in New York.

PHŒNIX FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY
 Memphis, Tenn. Organized 1881; capital, \$100,000. H. M. Neely, president; Jno. D. Kelly, secretary.

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF HARTFORD, CONN. Organized 1854; capital, \$2,000,000. D. W. C. Skilton, president; Edward Milligan, vice-president; John B. Knox and Thos. C. Temple, secretaries.

PHŒNIX MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Conn., was chartered by the Connecticut legislature in May, 1851. John M. Holcombe, president; William A. Moore, first vice-president; Archibald A. Welch, second vice-president and actuary; Silas H. Cornwell, secretary; Harry E. Johnson, assistant secretary.

This company issues all of the desirable forms of policies known to modern life insurance. Its policies are brief, clear, and liberal, with endorsed values covering every contingency.

PHŒNIX PREFERRED ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY, DETROIT, MICH. Organized 1905; capital, \$100,000. L. O. Chatfield, president; W. H. Chatfield, secretary.

PIEDMONT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Charlotte, N. C. Capital, \$100,000. Henry H. McAden, president; A. L. Smith, secretary. Eug. H. Chisholm, manager.

PINKNEY, ARTHUR E., independent fire insurance adjuster, is a native of Missouri, and was born in the town of Louisiana in that state August 26, 1855. He was educated as a lawyer and practiced his profession from 1876 to 1882. His service in the fire insurance business has been as follows: Special agent of the Springfield Fire and Marine in Dakota from March, 1884, to December, 1885; special agent for the Fireman's Fund of San Francisco for Missouri and Kansas from the latter date to July, 1891; state agent of the Phenix for Missouri from July, 1891, to January 1, 1900; president of the Sunflower Club of Kansas from its organization in March, 1890, to July, 1891; president of the Fire Underwriters' Association of Missouri from June, 1892, to September, 1893. He was a member of the executive committee of the Missouri Association from September, 1893, to the time of the disbanding of the association in September, 1899. Mr. Pinkney was a member of the board of directors of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Northwest, 1893-1894, and 1897-1898.

PIPKIN, SAMUEL JAMES, general manager and secretary of the Atlas Assurance Company of London (home office). He began his business life in the counting-house of a shot factory at Lambeth remaining until 1866, when he obtained a position with

a prominent firm of London accountants. Two years later he entered the Atlas office as a junior clerk in the fire department. In 1873 he accepted the post of directors' auditor in the Commercial Union of London, and in 1881 he was advanced to the secretaryship of that company. On the retirement of Secretary Ray of the Atlas, in 1884, Mr. Pipkin returned to his old company to fill the vacancy as chief officer, with the title of secretary. During his tenure of office he has made many developments, notably the opening of branches, the extension of the foreign business, and the movements generally calculated to bring the office into front rank. In the early part of 1896 his directors appointed him general manager. Mr. Pipkin is a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, a trustee and the treasurer of the Society for the Prevention of Loss of Life by Fire, chairman of the London Salvage Corps, and chairman of the Insurance Clerks' Orphanage.

PITTSBURGH CASUALTY COMPANY, Pittsburgh, Pa. Organized 1908, capital, \$100,000. James J. Haines, Jr., president; John M. Boggs, secretary and general manager.

PITTSBURG INSURANCE COMPANY, Pittsburgh, Pa. Organized 1851; capital, \$100,000. R. J. Wilson, president; R. J. McKnight, secretary.

PITTSBURG LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY of Pittsburgh. Organized in 1902; capital, \$1,000,000. W. C. Baldwin, president; James H. Mahan, secretary. Assets December 31, 1909, \$23,652,-189.52; liabilities, \$21,697,064.82; surplus, \$955,124.70.

PITTSBURG LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION was organized March 2, 1886. The president and secretary for 1899-1900 were: William S. Stimmel, president; W. M. Wood, secretary. The present officers, who were elected at the annual meeting held in March, 1910, are: President, Graham C. Wells; vice-presidents, A. S. E. Kinsey, Metropolitan Life, and A. Burd Brown, Ætna; secretary, C. A. Foehl, Prudential; treasurer, William M. Duff, Equitable Life; executive committee: W. M. Wood, chairman; J. C. Biggert, Penn Mutual; E. R. Putnam, Phoenix Mutual; J. M. Dalbey, Mutual Life; J. R. Brown, State Mutual.

PITTSBURG UNDERWRITERS, Pittsburgh, Pa. The policies of this organization are guaranteed by the Ben Franklin, Humboldt, National, and Teutonia Insurance Companies of Allegheny, Pa., and the Allemannia Insurance Company of Pittsburg. Irvan Neckerman, manager.

PLATE GLASS INSURANCE BUSINESS. The following is a statement of the transactions in plate glass insurance in 1909.

Companies.	Net Premiums Written.	Net Losses Paid.
<i>Etna Accident & Liability</i>	\$30,121	\$4,202
<i>Etna Indemnity</i>	112,359	37,983
<i>American Casualty</i>	24,855	10,060
<i>Casualty Company of America</i>	167,277	58,002
<i>Empire State Surety</i>	81,081	37,535
<i>Fidelity and Casualty</i>	386,938	126,430
<i>Home Accident</i>	2,761	1,069
<i>Lloyds Plate Glass</i>	488,651	156,738
<i>Maryland Casualty</i>	267,491	96,502
<i>Metropolitan Casualty</i>	483,081	165,415
<i>New Amsterdam Casualty</i>	104,487	35,080
<i>New Jersey Plate Glass</i>	320,256	111,603
<i>New York Plate Glass</i>	506,571	179,251
<i>Ocean Accident and Guarantee</i>	29,926	4,886
<i>Pacific Coast Casualty</i>	23,756	9,156
<i>Pacific Surety</i>	30,695	9,367
<i>Pennsylvania Casualty</i>	97,661	45,246
<i>Philadelphia Casualty</i>	156,790	54,867
<i>Pittsburgh Casualty</i>	7,092	1,790
<i>United States Plate Glass</i>	28,770	8,456
<i>United Surety</i>	31,147	10,223
 Total, 1909	 \$3,381,766	 \$1,763,861
 Totals, 1908.....	 \$3,168,958	 \$1,229,916
" 1907.....	2,845,158	1,196,127
" 1906.....	2,624,232	1,017,316
" 1905.....	2,402,108	785,158
" 1904.....	2,241,897	746,027
" 1903.....	1,961,755	668,894
" 1902.....	1,977,804	661,192
" 1901.....	1,888,262	767,728
" 1900.....	1,568,251	767,537
" 1899.....	1,357,750	681,720
" 1898.....	1,299,137	485,708
" 1897.....	1,325,978	394,427
" 1896.....	1,278,347	490,938

PLATT, CHARLES. [See Death Roll.]

PLATT, JOHN OSGOOD, assistant secretary of the Insurance Company of North America, was born in New York state June 21, 1874. He received a private school education, and began his business career in fire insurance. He is manager of the Children's Hospital, Philadelphia, and Union Benevolent Association.

PLUMMER, EVERETT H., Philadelphia general agent of the Berkshire Life Insurance Company, was born in that city June 2, 1855. After graduating from the Philadelphia Central High School in 1873, he entered the office of the Berkshire Life in Philadelphia as an office boy. In 1880 he became general agent for eastern Pennsylvania, a position which he now holds. Mr. Plummer was the first secretary of the National Association of Life Underwriters, and after serving four consecutive years was elected president June,

1894. He was also the first secretary of the Philadelphia Association of Life Underwriters, serving four consecutive years, when he was chosen president for two years, 1894 and 1895. At the present time he is a member of the executive committee of the National Association of Life Underwriters, and the Philadelphia Association of Life Underwriters.

PLYER, GEORGE G., special agent of the Continental Insurance Company for the middle department with headquarters at Pittsburg, Pa., was born in the city of New York in 1867. He was graduated as a mechanical engineer from the Stevens Institute of Technology in 1889, and three years later entered the service of the Lancashire in 1892 as a special inspector for the general American department of the company. He became special agent in 1893 for the middle department, with headquarters at Philadelphia, and held that post at the recent withdrawal of the Lancashire, when he entered the service of the Continental.

PLYMPTON, NOAH A., one of the New England managers for the Penn Mutual Life, is a descendant of old Massachusetts Puritan stock, as his family name indicates, and was born at Shrewsbury in that state September 7, 1841. He was educated in the common schools and learned the trade of watchmaker and jeweler. In 1880 he was a local insurance agent at Worcester, Mass., and in 1881 the Boston general agent of the Penn Mutual Life. In 1884 the firm of Plympton & Bunting of Boston, of which he is senior member, were appointed New England managers for the Penn Mutual, their special jurisdiction being over the states of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Vermont. He was elected a director of the company in 1886, and is chairman of the committee on the medical department. Mr. Plympton was for a time quite prominent in Massachusetts politics. He was chairman of the executive committee of the Democratic State Central Committee in 1882-83, having entire charge of the Butler campaigns. When General Butler was governor he nominated Mr. Plympton for state insurance commissioner, but the executive council failed to confirm the appointment by a strict party vote. Commissioner Tarbox appointed him department examiner. He was president of the Boston Life Underwriters' Association in 1894.

POLICY FORMS AND LAWS. Under this heading will be found the laws regulating the forms of policies of fire insurance adopted by the various states, with a history of the legislation on the subject, and, second, a description of the various forms of policies in use by life insurance companies. [For full text of forms of life policies, see annual *Cyclopedia of Insurance* for 1892-3; and for the text of policies since introduced, see subsequent volumes.]

HISTORY OF THE STANDARD POLICY.

Agitation for a uniform policy began almost in the infancy of what may be called the modern practice of fire underwriting. In

the records of the Salamander Society of New York, which was an organization of local fire insurance companies in 1821, and the fore-runner of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters, allusion is made to the appointment of a special committee to draft a form. This committee reported to the association June 19, 1821, with a proposed form, which, after it had been submitted to the directors of the company separately, and had received their approval, was adopted and came into general use. It was the model upon which all subsequent improved policies were made in the United States.

The National Board of Fire Underwriters was organized in 1866, and the very first subject which claimed its attention after it convened was a form of policy, the board resolving, "that this board recommend to the executive committee to draft a fire policy to be used by all fire insurance companies belonging to this association." A form was reported to the board at its second annual meeting, in 1868, and adopted. Although the subject of a uniform standard policy to become obligatory was stirred up in the legislatures of New York and Massachusetts several years prior to this, Connecticut appears to have been the first state actually to adopt a law requiring a standard form, which was in 1867. The text of this law, the first of its kind, was as follows, it being Chapter 121 of the session laws of 1867:

Section 1. That all policies of insurance issued by fire insurance companies of this State, after the thirtieth day of September next, shall contain in the printed forms annexed uniform conditions as to the risks on which the insurance is based, said conditions to be approved by the general insurance commissioner of the State, and no conditions except those so approved, not written in full in the body of the policy, shall be valid.

Section 2. No foreign fire insurance company doing business in this State shall issue policies to citizens thereof, embodying printed conditions, not contained in the forms authorized by said commissioner for policies of companies incorporated in this State.

Section 3. Any insurance company or agent thereof violating any of the provisions of this act shall be liable to a penalty equal to double the amount of premium charged on the risk on which (the) policy is issued.

There was much opposition to the enforcement of this law from fire underwriters, and a committee of the national board went to New Haven to see Insurance Commissioner Noyes and lodge with him a formal protest. The result was that the law was repealed as soon as the legislature of 1868 assembled.

CONNECTICUT. The act of 1893 directs that no fire insurance company shall issue fire insurance policies on property in this state other than those of the standard form filed in the office of the secretary of state, known and designated as the "Standard Fire Insurance Policy of the State of Connecticut," except as follows:

A company may print on or in its policies its name, location, and date of incorporation, the amount of its paid-up capital stock, the names of its officers and agents, the number and date of the policy, and, if it be issued through an agent, the words, "This policy shall not be valid until countersigned by the duly authorized manager or agent of the company at" and after the words "Standard Fire Insurance Policy of the State of Connecticut," on the back of the form, the names of such other States as have adopted this standard form.

A company may use in its policies written or printed forms of description and specifications of the property insured.

A company insuring against damage by lightning may print in the clause enumerating the perils insured against, the additional words, "also any damage by lightning whether fire ensues or not," and, in the clause providing for an apportionment of loss in case of other insurance, the words, "whether by fire, lightning, or both."

A company may write upon the margin or across the face of the policy, or write or print in type not smaller than long primer, upon separate slips or riders to be attached thereto, provisions adding to or modifying those contained in the standard form; and all such slips, riders, and provisions must be signed by the officer or agents of the company so using them.

Every mutual company shall cause to appear in the body of its policy the total amount for which the assured may be liable under the charter of said company.

The said standard form of policy shall be plainly printed, and no portion thereof shall be in type smaller than the type used in printing the said form on file in the office of the secretary of state, and shall be as follows, to wit:

The form prescribed is an exact copy of the New York standard form. The act also provides that a company willfully violating the law by issuing a policy shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$200 for each offense, but such policy shall nevertheless be binding on the company issuing the same. The act took effect January 1, 1894.

IOWA. The Iowa legislature of 1897 adopted a new insurance code, and it became necessary to make such changes in the New York standard form of fire insurance policy which had been used in the state as would make it conform to the provisions of the new law. A special committee of fire underwriters prepared the revised form. [For full text see Cyclopedias for 1897-98.] The legislature of 1907 enacted a new standard form, which in terms and conditions is similar to the Oregon form. (See Cyclopedias for 1906-7.)

MAINE. The act of 1895 provided for the use of a standard policy, which should be as closely as practicable a copy of the Massachusetts standard policy. An attempt in 1903 and 1905 to eliminate the arbitration clause from the policy in accordance with the recommendation of the National Commission for Uniform Legislation was the occasion of protracted debates, and was finally defeated. The legislature of 1905 amended the standard form by striking out the word "forthwith" in the paragraph relating to notice of loss and substituting therefor the words, "within a reasonable time," so that said paragraph as amended reads as follows: "In case of loss or damage under this policy a statement in writing, signed and sworn to by the insured, shall be within a reasonable time rendered to the company," etc.

MASSACHUSETTS. It remained for Massachusetts to present the first form of policy deriving its existence from a state government. This form was adopted by the legislature of 1873, and it continued in force without amendment until 1880, when numerous changes were made, and it was again altered in 1881. Under the

revision of the insurance laws in 1887 the Massachusetts form, further modified, became a part of the code. All policies may bear at the top the words, "Massachusetts standard policy." The name of the company, location, date of incorporation, amount of paid-up stock, names of officers and agents, number and date of policy, and if issued by an agent the words, "This policy shall not be valid until countersigned by the duly authorized agent of the company at _____," may also appear on the policy. Printed forms of description may be used, a lightning clause may be added, and any words required by law or its charter may be incorporated. Riders may be attached and signed, modifying any of the provisions of the policy. With these exceptions, the text must be in type, not smaller than long primer. [See Cyclopedias for 1895-96 for full text of this policy.]

The legislature in 1905 amended the standard form to provide that the word "noon" as used therein should be construed to mean the noon of the standard time of the place where the risk is located.

MICHIGAN. The Michigan legislature in 1881 passed an act providing for a commission composed of the attorney-general, the insurance commissioner, and "some suitable person" to be appointed by the governor, to prepare a standard form of fire insurance policy, and to report the same to the insurance commissioner, who should thereupon claim it to be the only policy form lawfully in use in Michigan. The commission held meetings and consulted with fire underwriters, and adopted a form, which, however, was not reported, and the matter drifted along until 1888, when the governor appointed a new commission, which, after consultation with the National Board of Fire Underwriters, agreed on the New York standard policy, with three changes. This form went into effect in Michigan July 1, 1889. The changes were the insertion of the words in parentheses in the following clauses:

If an application, survey, plan, or description of property be referred to in this policy, it shall be a part of this contract and a warranty by the insured (as to material facts).

In any matter relating to (the procuring of) this insurance no person, unless duly authorized in writing, shall be deemed the agent of this company.

And where the New York form says that the award of two appraisers shall "determine" the amount of loss, the Michigan form says that it shall "be *prima facie* evidence of the amount of loss."

The legislature of 1897 passed an act providing that no policy of fire insurance shall hereafter be declared void by the company for the breach of any condition of the policy if the insurer has not been injured by such breach, or where a loss has not occurred during such breach or by reason of such breach of condition. If a building that is insured, whether intended for occupancy by owner or tenant, becomes vacant or unoccupied and so remains for ten days or longer without the consent of the company endorsed on the policy, such vacancy shall not void such policy of insurance, except a loss occur while said building remains so vacant or unoccupied.

Section three reads:

There shall hereafter be inserted in or by stamp or rider affixed upon the standard form of insurance policies used in this State, after the clause which contains the conditions of a breach of which without the consent of the company endorsed thereon the policy is declared void, a proviso in substance as follows: "Provided, a loss shall occur on the property insured while such breach of condition continues, or such breach of condition is the primary or contributory cause of the loss."

The act creating the commission to prescribe a standard form was declared invalid by the Michigan Supreme Court in 1905, and the legislature of that year enacted the form that had been in use as prescribed by the commission.

MINNESOTA. The Minnesota legislature passed a uniform fire insurance policy law in 1889; the insurance commissioner adopted and filed the New York form without alteration, and it became the only lawful policy in the state on December 31, 1889. But in 1895, in consequence of the decision of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court that the act of that state creating the standard policy was void for unconstitutionality, doubt arose as to the constitutionality of the Minnesota law, which was of like character; and accordingly the legislature of 1895, in passing an act to revise and codify the insurance laws of the state, inserted therein a standard form of policy to be used in the state henceforth. The Massachusetts standard form, however, was adopted, instead of the New York form previously in use, modified so as not to conflict with the provisions of the valued-policy clause, which was a part of the same general act.

In the clause reading "the amount of said loss or damage to be estimated according to the actual value of the property insured at the time when such loss or damage happens [except in case of total loss on buildings], but not to include loss or damage caused by explosion of any kind unless fire ensues, and then to include that caused by fire only," the words printed in brackets were new.

So in the following clause in the new Minnesota form the words in brackets are not in the original Massachusetts form:

In case of any loss or damage under this policy a statement in writing, signed and sworn to by the insured, shall forthwith be rendered to the company, setting forth the value of the property insured [except in case of total loss on buildings the value of said buildings need not be stated].

If there shall be any other insurance on the property insured, whether prior or subsequent, the insured shall recover on this policy no greater proportion of the loss [except in case of total loss on buildings] sustained than the sum hereby insured bears to the whole amount insured thereon.

In case of loss [except in case of total loss on buildings] under this policy, and a failure of the parties to agree as to the amount of loss, etc.

This form of policy, the law directed, should go into effect October 1, 1895. The law, however, permitted the use of riders to explain and modify the policy, and the fire underwriters doing business in the state prepared a general rider (which substantially embraced the features of the New York standard policy form), and submitted it to the consideration of the insurance commissioner of

Minnesota September 21, 1895. Both the insurance commissioner and attorney-general expressed the opinion that the rider was legal and unobjectionable, and by direction of the committee of fire underwriters which prepared the said rider it was, on and after the date when the policy took effect, attached to and became a part thereof.

The legislature of 1897 amended the law of 1895 by prohibiting the use of the coinsurance rider or forms of any kind in the standard policy except such as are specially stipulated in the act approved April 23, 1897.

The legislature of 1909 enacted legislation amending sub-division 2 of section 1640 of the laws of 1905, permitting the use of printed forms describing the property insured and including permits for the use of "electricity, gasoline or acetylene, or the storage of other extra hazardous product or material, for repairs and improvements, for the operation or ceasing to operate, for maintenance of sprinkling or other improvements, and for the use of the premises for ordinary work," and for insurance against loss of rents and rental values, use and occupancy, and against damage caused by change of temperature to refrigerating or cooling apparatus. The law also permits the use of the "clear space lumber clause," "watchman clause" and mortgagee clause, and the form of such clauses are prescribed in the act. The use of a printed permit requiring the insurance to use due diligence in maintaining the automatic sprinkler equipment and other protective devices is provided for also.

MISSOURI. The act of March 18, 1895, provided that fire insurance companies doing business in the state shall, before January 1, 1896, agree upon a uniform policy which, if approved by the superintendent of insurance, shall be the only form of policy in use in the state after January 1, 1896. The conditions attached to the issuance of the policy by the act will be found among the laws of the states directing the use of a standard policy, printed under the sub-caption of "Missouri" further on. A policy form was duly prepared, but as the insurance superintendent was enjoined by the courts from approving the policy, and the injunction was in force on January 1, 1896, the policy did not take effect.

NORTH CAROLINA. Section 6 of the insurance act of 1893 was as follows, in full:

Section 6. The "standard fire insurance policy," as prescribed and set out in Section 121 of the insurance laws of New York, shall be exclusively used in this State by all fire insurance companies from and after May 1, 1893. The secretary of state shall keep a form of said policy on file in his office for comparison and inspection.

The legislature of 1899 passed an act "to regulate fire insurance and other companies." Section 43 reads:

Section 43. No fire insurance company shall issue fire insurance policies on property in this state other than those of the standard form filed in the office of the insurance commissioner of this state, known and designated as the Standard Fire Insurance Policy of the State of North Carolina, etc.

Then follows the New York standard form of policy, with the exceptions thereto.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. In 1885 the legislature passed a law directing the insurance commissioner to prepare a standard form of policy "for companies insuring property in this state." The rules to be observed were those of the Massachusetts law. The Massachusetts form had to be varied somewhat to comply with the New Hampshire laws, but it was, in the main, the same,

Portions of the laws which are to be printed on the back of the policy, and which are made a part of the contract, are: Chapter 13 of the Laws of New Hampshire, 1879; Chapter 172 of the General Laws of New Hampshire and Chapter 73 of the laws of 1885.

NEW JERSEY. The act of 1892 provides that the commissioner of banking and insurance "shall prepare a printed form in blank of a contract or policy of fire insurance, together with such provisions, agreements, or conditions as may be indorsed thereon or added thereto, and form a part of such contract or policy, and file the same in the office of the secretary of state on or before July 1. 1892, similar in all respects, except as hereinafter mentioned, to the contract or policy provided by law for the states of Pennsylvania and New York, and such form when filed shall be known and designated as The Standard Fire Insurance Policy of the States of New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey." The exception referred to above has reference only to the changes in phraseology necessary to make the policy applicable to New Jersey.

NEW YORK. In its session of 1886 the New York legislature passed an act (Chapter 488) to provide for a uniform contract or policy of fire insurance, requiring the insurance superintendent to prepare such a policy, unless the New York Board of Fire Underwriters should, on or before October 15, 1886, file a form. The board undertook the task immediately upon the passage of the law, and what is now known as the "Standard Fire Insurance Policy of the State of New York," was prepared and duly filed within the time specified. The Massachusetts standard was the model for New Hampshire, but the underwriters of New York believed that they could better it, and so, calling to their counsels all the help that they could, the committee of the New York board spent months of hard work in reconciling differences and preparing what has been the model upon which all subsequent "standard forms" have been made. [See Cyclopedias, 1895-6.]

Unlike the Massachusetts and New Hampshire forms, this form does not permit riders which may change any conditions of the policy. Otherwise the law gives the same latitude for changes that are found in the laws of Massachusetts and New Hampshire. All variations from the prescribed form are provided for in modifying "clauses," which, if attached, are a part of the policy and cannot be altered. These are: Application and Survey Clause, Percentage

Value Clause, Percentage Value Clause for Application to Specific Items of Policy Assessment, Instalment or Credit Clause, Co-insurance Clause, Coinsurance Clause for Application to Specific Items of Policy, Coinsurance Clause for Floating Policy, Percentage Co-insurance Clause, Percentage Clause for Application to Specific Items of Policy, Percentage Co-insurance, and Limitation Clause, Percentage Coinsurance and Limitation Clause for Application to Specific Items of Policy, Mortgage Clause, Mortgage Clause when Owner has no Interest in the Insurance, Mortgage Clause with Full Contribution, Condition as to Incumbrances, Lightning Clause.

Three additional clauses were filed by the New York Board of Fire Underwriters January 1, 1902, to wit: Average Clause, Average Clause with Exemption of Special Inventory or Appraisement in Certain Cases, Clause Forbidding the Use of Electricity.

This policy became the only one lawfully in use in the state of New York on and after May 1, 1887.

By Chapter 106 of the Acts of 1903 it was made unlawful for Lloyds associations to stamp or print on the policies any words which might tend to convey the impression that such policies are in form or substance the standard form of fire insurance policy.

NORTH DAKOTA. The North Dakota uniform policy, a copy of the New York form, went into force October 1, 1890, as previously stated.

WISCONSIN. The law of this state, passed in 1891, directed the commissioner of insurance to prepare and file on or before July 1, 1891, a standard policy which shall "conform to the type and form of the New York standard fire insurance policy; provided, however, that five days' notice of cancellation by the company shall be given and provided that proof of loss shall be made within sixty days after a fire." This policy went into force September 1, 1891. A variation from the New York form was necessary to cover the valued-policy law of Wisconsin, and was so worded that should that law be repealed there would not need to be any change in the form. It read: "Except when otherwise provided by statute, this company shall not be liable beyond the actual cash value." The words of the New York form, "in any matter relating to this insurance no person, unless duly authorized in writing, shall be deemed the agent of this company" were left out because the statutes of Wisconsin, Section 1977, state what shall constitute agency. The only other deviation from the New York form was the omission of the paragraph:

No suit or action on this policy, for the recovery of any claim, shall be sustainable in any court of law or equity until after the full compliance by the insured with all the foregoing requirements, nor unless commenced within twelve months next after the fire.

This was omitted in deference to the Wisconsin statute of limitations.

In 1895, considering that the late decision of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, if followed in other states, might render this policy void for unconstitutionality, the legislature at its session of 1895 undertook to cure this possible defect by re-enacting the law in proper form. It made, in doing so, some rather material changes from the New York form.

The old form read that claims were "payable sixty days after due notice, ascertainment, estimate, and satisfactory proof" of the loss has been ascertained. The words "ascertainment," "estimate," and "satisfactory" were stricken out. In the cancellation clause, after the words "five days' notice of such cancellation," there were added "unless during a time in which the hazard shall be increased solely by the act of God, and in such case, and during such time of such increase of hazard, the company shall not cancel this policy except upon sixty days' notice of such cancellation, without the consent of the assured."

The time for rendering a statement of loss, which, in the New York form, may be extended "in writing by this company," was made to read, "by agreement with the company through the local agent or any other authorized agent or any adjuster acting for such company concerning such loss." The disagreement and arbitration and waiver paragraphs were also changed.

There was also added to the last paragraph these words:

Up to the time of the delivery of the policy to assured, in all transactions relating to this policy or to the property herein insured, between the assured and any agent of the company, knowledge of the agent shall be knowledge of the company; and in all transactions relating to the subject of insurance, between the insured and any agent of the company after loss, knowledge of the agent shall be knowledge of the company.

The legislation of 1907 amended the standard form by Section 947 of the statute by adding the following:

... This policy shall cover any direct loss or damage caused by lightning (meaning thereby the commonly accepted use of the term lightning, and in no case to include loss or damage by cyclone, tornado, or windstorm), not exceeding the sum insured, nor the interest of the insured in the property, and subject in all other respects to the terms and conditions of this policy. If there shall be any other insurance on said property this company shall be liable only pro rata with such other insurance for any direct loss by lightning, whether such other insurance be against direct loss by lightning or not.

The form was also amended by addition to Section 1903 of the statutes, permitting the policy to be printed on paper of a size different from that of the printed form filed in the office of the commissioner, which, however, shall not be less than nine inches in width.

RHODE ISLAND. By the act of May 22, 1895, a policy which is a copy of the New York form became the only legal fire insurance policy in use in the state.

SOUTH DAKOTA. The act approved February 17, 1893, provided that the state auditor should prepare a standard form.

The legislature of 1905 provided a standard policy, which directs that no company "shall issue any fire insurance policies on property in this state other than those of the standard form," except as follows:

"A company may print on or in its policies its name, location, and date of incorporation, the amount of its paid-up capital stock, the names of its officers and agents, the number and date of the policy, and, if it be issued through an agent, the words, 'This policy shall not be valid until countersigned by the duly authorized manager or agent of the company at'"

A company may use in its policies written or printed forms of description and specifications of the property insured, including permits for the use of electricity, gasoline or storage of other extra hazardous products or material, also for repairs and improvements, for the operation or leasing to operate, and for the maintenance of sprinkling or other improvements in case of factories or similar risks, also may grant permission for premises to remain vacant.

A company insuring against damage by lightning may print, in the clause enumerating the perils insured against, the additional words, "also any damage by lightning whether fire ensues or not," and, in the clause providing for an apportionment of loss in case of other insurance, the words "whether by fire, lightning, or both."

Printed or written forms of description and specification or schedules of the property covered by any particular policy, and any other matters necessary to clearly express all the facts and conditions of insurance of any particular risk (which facts or conditions shall in no case be inconsistent with or a waiver of any of the provisions or conditions of the standard policy herein provided for) may be written upon or attached or appended to any policy issued on property in the state. The blanks in the form may be filled in either writing or printing, and where a joint policy is issued, this part may be stated, and also the proportion of the premium and liability assumed by each company. The policy is known and designated as the "South Dakota Standard Form," and must be printed in type no smaller than long primer. [See Cyclopedias for 1905-6 for full text of this policy.]

The legislature of 1909 passed an act repealing the above law, and re-enacting the law, with a re-arrangement of some of its conditions and changes in phraseology, and prescribing the form of "mortgage clause," "loss payable clause," "average clause," "three-fourths value clause," and "reduced rate average clause," with form of application for same, which it is permitted may be printed in or attached to the standard form.

LOUISIANA. The legislature of 1898 adopted a general fire insurance law, in which Section 22 of Article 3 (Act 105 of the laws of 1898) is as follows:

Section 22. Be it further enacted, etc.: No fire insurance company shall issue fire insurance policies on property in this state other than those which shall conform to the requirements of the New York Standard Form of Fire Insurance Policy.

OREGON. The Oregon legislature of 1907 prescribed a standard policy form which went into effect October 1. The act provides that no policy of fire insurance shall be issued on property in the state other than as shall conform to prescribed conditions, which conditions shall be contained upon page two of such policy and form a part of the contract. (See Cyclopedias for 1906-7 for full text of the conditions of the policy.)

Other conditions and provisions not in conflict with the law or public policy may be added but such conditions, so added must be printed in type double the size of the type in which the prescribed conditions are printed and in a different color of ink, and such added conditions must immediately follow the conditions prescribed in the policy.

Section 2 of the act provides that "nothing contained in Section 1 shall be construed as prohibiting any fire insurance company, corporation or association, its officers or agents, from assuming additional fire risks, or granting unto the assured additional permits and privileges with regard to the property thereby assured," and Section 3 makes failure to comply with the act a misdemeanor, and on conviction subject to "a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars for the first offense, and of not less than one hundred nor more than two hundred and fifty dollars for each subsequent offense; but any policy so made, issued, and delivered shall, notwithstanding be binding upon the company issuing and insuring the same."

It should be added that many companies have adopted the New York standard for use wherever there is no other compulsory form, so that, with the exception of the slight changes made by the Michigan form, and the special forms in Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, Iowa, Oregon, and Wisconsin, a uniform policy is written by the leading companies all over the United States.

CALIFORNIA. The California legislature of 1909, adopted a standard form of policy, which was drafted by a special commissioner appointed by act of the legislature, and the law went into effect August 1. (See Cyclopedias for 1908-1909 for full text of the law.)

Section 2 of the act provides that there shall be printed on the outside fold of the policy in type not smaller than small pica the words "Read This Policy" followed by a summary of the stipulations and conditions in the policy. It is provided that the provisions regarding appraisement or apportionment of loss may be waived, by special agreement endorsed on the policy or added thereto, and the valuations of all or any of the insured property in case of total loss may be agreed upon in advance of loss. The form shall be plainly printed in type no smaller than "small pica," with subheads in type larger than pica, and the lines shall be numbered consecutively. County insurance companies are exempt from using the form, but all other companies and "any insurers other than corporations" shall use the standard form. The names of the directors and officers, and a statement of financial condition and home office

address may be printed on the policy and "also in red ink any provisions respecting any limitation of liability of the company, its stockholders or members which it is required or permitted by the law of the state or country of its organization to insert in its policies." Clauses may be added defining the rights, duties and obligations of mortgagees, assignees and other parties who have or may acquire an interest in the insured property, and sections 8, 9 and 10 provide as follows.

Sec. 8. No clause shall be inserted or rider attached affecting the standard form liability of the insurer for loss or damage by fire occasioned either directly or indirectly by earthquake, hurricane, volcanic action or other disturbance of nature, unless the same shall be printed in red ink in type larger than small pica and at the head of the policy there shall be printed in red ink in large bold faced type the words, "This policy contains limitations of liability not permitted in the California standard form."

Sec. 9. Clauses may be added to the standard form (a) covering property and risks not otherwise covered; (b) assuming greater liability than is otherwise imposed on the insurer; (c) granting insured permits and privileges not otherwise provided; (d) waivers of any of the matters avoiding the policy or suspending the insurance; (e) waivers of any of the requirements imposed on the insured after loss.

Sec. 10. Except as herein otherwise provided clauses may be attached to the standard form by separate riders in type larger than pica imposing specified duties and obligations upon the insured and limiting the liability of the insurer.

Any insurer or the agent countersigning or issuing a policy varying from the standard form except as therein provided is guilty of a misdemeanor, but any policy so issued is binding on the company.

PENALTIES FOR USING OTHER THAN THE STANDARD POLICY.

All but one (North Carolina) of the fourteen states using a standard form of fire insurance policy prescribed penalties for using another form of policy, and all but three (New York, New Hampshire, and North Carolina) make the illegal policy binding on the company issuing it, notwithstanding the violation of law.

The New York standard policy law of 1886 contained a binding clause, but in the revision of the insurance laws by the statutory commission of 1892 this condition was omitted, either by negligence or design.

The laws of New Hampshire and North Carolina do not contain the binding clause.

The Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Utah laws, after prescribing penalties for the use of a non-standard policy, add, "but such policy shall nevertheless be binding on the company issuing the same," and the South Dakota law adds, "but any policy so made, issued, and delivered, shall be binding upon the company issuing the same."

The binding clause of the Minnesota law is the same as the preceding, but adds thereto "and such company shall thereafter be disqualified from doing business in the state." The North Dakota law also contains this clause, and the South Dakota law also con-

tains this clause but makes it operative in "conviction for second offense."

The New Jersey law has the binding clause of the New York law of 1886, and the laws of Connecticut, Michigan, and Wisconsin have substantially the same.

All the states provide in their laws for substantially the exceptions noted under head of Connecticut.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES.

AETNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. The company issues all desirable forms of policies; both participating and non-participating. The policies are contestable after one year, and contain no conditions as to residence or travel, occupation and military or naval service. Suicide within one year, whether sane or insane renders the policy null and void, and thirty-one days grace in the payment of premiums is granted.

Dividends under participating policies are granted annually. Dividends may be received by the insured in cash, or used in reduction of the premium, or applied to the purchase of paid-up additions to the sum insured for which the cash value will subsequently be paid if desired, or may be left with the company to accumulate at a rate of interest not less than three per cent. per annum; the dividends so accumulated will be paid to the insured whenever desired or may be applied to reduce the number of premiums required or hasten the maturity of the policy.

Participating policies after two years are non-forfeitable, and non-participating policies after three years, (except non-participating endowments of not more than twenty years, these latter after two years), and upon surrender of the original policy within two months from the date of default in payment of premium, a paid-up non-participating policy will be issued, or a cash value will be paid of an amount specified in the policy or if not surrendered extended insurance will be given for a time stipulated in the policy.

If the policy has not been surrendered to the company it may be re-instated within five years after default in payment of premium upon evidence of good health.

If policy is not then assigned, loans will be granted after the second year under participating policies, after the third year under non-participating policies, (except non-participating endowments of not more than twenty years, these latter after the second year) subject to an interest charge of six per cent. per annum. If a request for the automatic premium loan privilege has been signed by the insured and assignee, if any, the amount of any premium not paid in cash when due or within the days of grace less any dividend applicable thereon, will, without further action by the owners, be loaned by the company in payment of such premium provided such loan with all other indebtedness does not exceed the cash value of the policy.

These policies are issued on female lives at regular rates except that upon ordinary life policies and endowment policies requiring more than twenty-five full years premiums, also upon term policies, an annual extra premium of \$5.00 per \$1,000. of insurance will be charged under the age of fifty-five, to be discontinued when that age is attained.

The privilege of changing the beneficiary is granted if the policy is not then assigned. The option of having the principal sum paid in 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30 or 40 annual instalments, or in 25 annual instalments certain and so long thereafter as the payee may live, or a life annuity is granted.

If it is proved that the insured has become wholly, continuously and permanently disabled, at the expiration of twelve months the company will commence to pay the sum insured in twenty equal annual instalments, or at the option of the insured will pay a life annuity.

BANKERS LIFE ASSOCIATION OF DES MOINES, Iowa. The form of certificates now in use by this association reads:

This is to Certify, that in consideration of the Articles of Incorporation and By-Laws of this association and of his application No. 000000, copies of all of which are endorsed hereon and expressly made a part of this contract, and the payment of dollars,, of, state of, aged years, by occupation, has been admitted to membership in this association and that in the event of his death, while this certificate is in force and upon its presentation at the home office, due proof of death having been supplied by the beneficiary, this association will pay to wife of the member, the sum of and the Guarantee deposit made with the association by said member amounting to dollars; Provided, that if within two years from the date of this Certificate the member shall, whether sane or insane, die by his own act, the liability of the association shall be limited to the amount paid to it on account of said certificate.

In the event of the death of the beneficiary prior to that of the member, or in case none is named, the benefit is to be payable to the administrator or executor of the deceased member for the benefit of his estate. Unless otherwise expressly provided, each beneficiary surviving the member shall share equally in the entire benefit.

The Amount due under this contract is to be provided by assessments levied upon each member in proportion to his contribution to the Guarantee Fund, unless otherwise supplied.

This Certificate is issued and accepted as a quarterly renewable term contract between the member and this association and shall not take effect until received by him while in good health. Payments shall be due quarterly on the first day of January, April, July and October of each year and the first quarterly payment hereunder will be due on April 1, 1910. The member has the option of renewing this contract for each quarter succeeding the dates above named by payment in advance therefor, at the home office or a depository of the association, on said dates. This certificate shall continue in force only during the term for which payment has been made, but a grace of one month is allowed during which each quarterly payment may be made and during which the insurance shall remain in force.

Upon the failure of the member to make any payment due from him to the association by the end of said month of grace, his Guarantee Deposit and all other payments made shall thereby be forfeited and his membership shall thereupon cease without action by the association.

This Certificate shall be contestable after two years from its date, except for failure of the member to make the payments provided in this contract.

No agent or solicitor has the power to waive any conditions of or modify this contract of membership.

In witness whereof the association has caused this Certificate to be signed by its president or vice-president and attested by its secretary or assistant secretary with the corporate seal of the association on this day of

BANKERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEBRASKA. The home office of this company is at Lincoln. The company writes "Ordinary Life," "Twenty Year Distribution," "Participating and Non-participating," "Ordinary Life Continuous Instalment" policies. Ten, fifteen, and twenty payment life, termed "Investment Bonds," endowments, instalments, and return premium policies, and ten year term policies. Except the term policies, all provide for paid-up insurance, cash values and loans, and surplus is not divided until end of stated period. The limit on one life is \$10,000. The company also writes annual dividend policies.

BERKSHIRE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. The following is a synopsis of the form of ordinary life policy written by the company:

IN CONSIDERATION of the application for this Policy, which is hereby made a part of this contract, a copy of which application is hereto annexed, and of the payment of premiums as above described, the Berkshire Life Insurance Company promises to pay the Sum Insured, at its Home Office in Pittsfield, Mass., to the beneficiary herein named, upon receipt at its said Home Office of due proof of the death of the insured occurring during the continuance of this Policy; and on its surrender the balance of the premium, if any, for the then current policy year, and any other indebtedness on account of or secured by this Policy, being first deducted therefrom; subject, however, to the insured's right, if any, to change the beneficial interest hereunder, as herein-after specified, and provided that if no beneficiary shall survive the insured, such payment shall be made to the executors, administrators, or assigns of the said insured.

This Policy will be contestable after one year from the date of its issue, except for non-payment of premium.

The provisions, requirements, and benefits hereinafter stated are hereby referred to and made a part of this Policy.

NON-FORFEITURE BENEFITS.

If any premium on this policy is not paid at the expiration of the days of grace, the Company will keep the policy in force by applying the dividend accumulations to the payment due on the policy, if such accumulations are sufficient to make said payment in full.

Upon default in the payment of any premium, after two full annual premiums have been paid hereon, this policy will be binding upon the Company as participating paid-up insurance of a reduced amount, payable at the same time and on the same conditions as in the original contract; but at any time within thirty days from the date of such default, the insured may elect in lieu of such paid-up insurance, by a writing filed with the Company at its Home Office, to have the insurance continued in force as participating extended term insurance, from the due date of the premium in default, for its original amount and any outstanding paid-up additions, less any indebtedness hereon or secured hereby, but without the right to loans, or may surrender the policy and, with the written assent of the person to whom it is made payable, receive in cash its value at the time of default, within thirty days of the application therefor.

The values stated in the accompanying table are for even years and apply to this policy, except that if there are outstanding paid-up additions to the policy, the values will be increased in consequence, but if there is any in-

indebtedness to the Company on account of or secured by this policy, the said values will be diminished. If the default occurs after a fractional part of the current year's premium has been paid, the values will be proportionately adjusted.

If this policy becomes paid up for a reduced amount by operation of law, or if extended term insurance is taken hereunder, the insurance will have a cash surrender value which will be its legal net value available within thirty days of the application therefor on legal surrender of the policy.

The policy may be re-instated at any time upon satisfactory proof to the company of insurability and the payment of all overdue premiums or any other indebtedness to the company. The insured is also given the option of having the policy paid in instalments, rather than in one sum; either in limited instalments or continuous instalments, and tables of instalments under each method are printed in the policy. After the policy has been in force one year thirty-one days grace in payment of premium is granted, and the policy participates annually in the distribution of surplus at the option of the holder as follows: (a) be payable in cash, or (b) be applied in reduction of premium, or (c) be used to purchase paid-up additions to this policy, or (d) they may be left with the company to accumulate to the credit of the policy, with interest at the rate of three per cent. per annum, payable at the maturity thereof or withdrawal in cash on demand by the holder of the policy. If no election is made by the holder of the policy prior to any anniversary thereof the dividend for that anniversary shall be held by the company as provided in option (d). Provision is made for loans on the sole security of the policy after two full annual premiums have been paid, and the policy is free from any restriction as to travel or residence, but "the insured shall not, within one year after the date of this policy, without the consent of the company in writing, engage as an occupation, in blasting, mining, submarine labor, the manufacture, handling or transportation of inflammable or explosive substances, in service upon any railroad or any steam-boat or other vessel; nor make aeronautic ascensions; or engage in military or naval service of any kind in time of war."

The policy also contains the following: "General provisions to govern and to be incorporated in agreement as may be applicable":

1st. That any contingent Beneficiary or Beneficiaries shall, upon satisfactory proof of the death of the last surviving Beneficiary, succeed to all the rights and privileges possessed by said Beneficiary at the time of such death, except that under Option B the rights of any contingent Beneficiary shall be limited to such of the first twenty instalments, if any, as remain unpaid at the death of the last surviving Beneficiary.

2nd. That if there be more than one Beneficiary, the rights of any deceased Beneficiary shall pass to the surviving Beneficiary or Beneficiaries upon satisfactory proof of such decease, except that under Option B the rights of the surviving Beneficiary or Beneficiaries shall be limited to such of the first twenty (20) instalments, if any, as remain unpaid at the death of such Beneficiary.

3rd. That at the death of the last surviving Beneficiary, if there be no contingent Beneficiary then living, or at the death of the last surviving contingent Beneficiary occurring subsequently thereto, any of the stipulated instalments under Option A, or any of the first twenty instalments under Option B then remaining unpaid, will be commuted upon the basis of three per cent. compound interest and paid to the executors, administrators or assigns of such last surviving Beneficiary or contingent Beneficiary.

CLEVELAND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. The company issues three general classes of policies: "Standard Form," "Guaranteed Monthly Income," and "Optional Conversion" Policy, and each general class is issued in seven forms as follows: ordinary life, 10, 15 and 20, year limited pay, and 10, 15 and 20 year endowment. The company also issues 5, 10 and 20 year term policies. The forms are all non-participating, and contain liberal cash, loan, paid-up and extended insurance values. The company also attaches a total disability clause to its policies.

COLUMBIAN NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, Boston, Mass. This company issues all the leading forms of policies on a non-participating basis; among them, "whole life," "limited payment life," "endowment," "average life endowment," "return premium," "continuous instalment" and "twenty instalment" policies. The policies are free from conditions as to residence, travel, occupation or military or naval service, and are incontestable after one year, except for non-payment of premium. Cash loan and surrender values are granted after three annual premiums have been paid, and the policy may be re-instated at any time upon satisfactory proof of insurability and payment of all overdue premiums with interest. The loan and surrender values are printed on the policy. The following instalment options are also provided:

The insured, or in case the insured shall not have elected, the beneficiary after his death, by a written notice to the Company at its Home Office accompanied by the policy for endorsement, may elect to have the total amount payable under this policy on the death of the insured, paid either—

- (1) In one sum;
- (2) By the payment of interest at the rate of three per cent. of such one sum payable at the end of each year during the life-time of the beneficiary and by the payment upon the death of the beneficiary of the said one sum, together with any accrued interest for the year then current, unless otherwise directed in said notice to the beneficiary's legal representatives or assigns;
- (3) By installments, either fixed or continuous, as provided in the tables below.

The insured may, upon notice given to the Company, change an election already made or change the number of installments, and may empower the beneficiary to take the value of any future installments commuted at three per cent. discount.

The first installment will be paid immediately upon approval of the claim under this policy as herein above provided, and subsequent installments will be paid annually thereafter on each anniversary of said approval until all the installments shall have been paid.

The right, title and interest in these installments shall be vested in the beneficiary, and at the death of the beneficiary the unpaid installments, if any, shall be paid to the executors, administrators or assigns of the beneficiary.

In case of election of installments, if the beneficiary is the widow or minor child of the insured, the proceeds of this policy shall be held by the Company as Trustee in trust to pay the installments free from the claims and demands, interference, and control of the creditors of the insured.

The beneficiary, provided he or she has attained age thirty, may elect to receive in lieu of payment in one sum or in installments, an annuity for life, the first payment immediate, based upon the attained age of the beneficiary for the amount as stated in the annuity table. The annuity is payable on each anniversary of the approval of the claim under this policy, on receipt of satisfactory evidence of the existence of the annuitant.

CONNECTICUT GENERAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. This company issues life and endowment policies on either the participating or non-participating plan. All of these policies are non-forfeitable, and provide for paid-up, loans, cash, or extended insurance after two years. A grace of thirty-one days in the payment of premiums, without interest, is granted and the policy may be re-instated within three years from the date of non-payment of premiums.

In addition to Life and Endowment policies the company also issues non-participating Five and Ten Year Term policies which are exchangeable to more permanent forms of insurance within four and five years from date of issue respectively. These Term policies contain no guarantees of surrender values and are forfeitable for non-payment of premium.

The participating policies issued by the company contain a stipulation that dividends shall be payable commencing upon payment of the second premium. All the policy contracts are contestable after one year from date of issue.

THE CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. The company issues endowment policies payable at the end of ten, fifteen, twenty, twenty-five, thirty, or thirty-five years or at the policy anniversary nearest the ages of sixty, sixty-five, seventy or seventy-five, or at death if occurring prior to the end of the term; with premiums payable annually throughout their duration or in five, ten, fifteen or twenty years; life policies with premiums payable annually during life, or in five, ten, fifteen, twenty or twenty-five years. These forms provide for annual dividends, are contestable after one year, except for non-payment of premium, and grant freedom of residence, travel and occupation only excepting war service during the first policy year. The forms are non-forfeiting, becoming, in case of the non-payment of any premium after two annual premiums are paid, paid-up policies, continuing to the end of the original term for an amount printed on the policy; or extended insurance for the face of the original policies for a shorter term named on the policy; in either case without surrender or care on the part of the insured, and participating in surplus; or they may be surrendered after two or more annual premiums have been paid for a guaranteed cash value, also printed on each policy and made a part of it.

The life and endowment forms are also issued as a single premium policy, and the company also issues annuities and five and ten year term policies. The term policies participate in surplus, but have no surrender value if the premiums are discontinued. Five year term policies may be surrendered and exchanged within four years, and ten year term policies within nine years from the date of their issue while they are in force, and the insured is not more than sixty years old, for a new policy of any form of whole life or endowment insurance then issued by the company, rated either at the attained age or at the age of the insured when the

original policy was issued, not in excess of the amount of the original policy however, but without the requirement of a medical examination.

DES MOINES LIFE. This company issues all the usual forms of life and endowment policies, including "Increasing Insurance and Convertible Term Plans," all policies "non-participating." All forms grant freedom of residence and travel, one month's grace in payment of premiums, reinstatement, automatic non-forfeiture and extended insurance, demand loans, paid-up insurance, and cash value. The policies are contestable after two years from date of issue.

EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, New York. The principal forms issued by the company include ordinary life, limited payment life, endowment, and 10 year term policies, and also life income policies on the ordinary life, limited payment and 20 year endowment forms. These latter forms provide for the payment of the proceeds of the policy to the named beneficiary in stated monthly installments.

EQUITABLE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF IOWA, Des Moines, issues all forms of life, limited payment life and endowment policies, both participating and non-participating. All policies embrace provisions for paid up or extended insurance, cash values and loans; also for payments in instalments, either limited or continuous. The reserves on all policies are deposited with the State "for the benefit and security of policy-holders."

FIDELITY MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, issues all approved forms of life and endowment insurance and sells annuities. Expenses limited and surplus distributed annually in accordance with provisions of the New York law. Policies non-forfeitable, with liberal cash, loan, paid-up and extended insurance values.

GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. The principal forms of policies now issued by the company are ordinary life, limited payment life and endowment policies, and these forms are also issued with a continuous installment feature. In addition ordinary joint life, limited payment joint life and endowment insurance joint life policies are issued, and also convertible and non-convertible term policies.

HARTFORD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Conn. This company issues all the usual forms of life contracts, including ordinary life, limited payment, and endowments for varying terms, together with several policies which are peculiarly its own. The above are both participating and non-participating.

The "Guaranteed Additions" policy is a favorite among insurers. The pure endowment, and the "Annually Increasing Additions," which are attachable to other forms of contracts, are also attractive features, as are the optional instalment plans. The gold bond investment contract has many enthusiastic holders.

All the contracts issued by this company have the most liberal conditions as to surrender and loan values, paid-up and extended insurance, together with very advantageous options for withdrawal or reinvestment of earnings.

In every case the application is made a part of the policy and a copy is attached to the policy.

HOME LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. The company issues the regular forms of ordinary life, limited payment life and endowment policies, and term policies, and two special forms, "monthly income limited payment life policy and jubilee twenty payment life policy." All the forms are participating and share in the distribution of dividends annually.

ILLINOIS LIFE. This company issues all the desirable forms of modern policies on the stock plan wherein benefits to policy-holders are definitely set forth in the policy and guaranteed. Its policies are brief, clear and liberal.

JOHN HANCOCK MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. This company in its Ordinary Branch issues Ordinary Life Policies with premiums payable for the whole of life; Limited Payment Life Policies, with premiums payable either in a single payment or in periods of five years and upward; and various forms of Endowment Life Insurance; also Five, Ten and Twenty Year Convertible Term. All these policies participate annually, under the provisions of the Massachusetts law, and provide for settlement at maturity in various forms of instalments or annuities, ranging from five to thirty years, or during life. One of the instalments is with guaranty of face amount of policy; another carries a guaranty of a stipulated number of instalments, and both guarantee thereafter annuities for life. All these policies contain provision for reinstatement within five years, allow thirty-one days of grace in the payment of premiums after the first year, and provide for paid-up, cash surrender and extension term values, under the provisions of the Massachusetts law. All the Life and Endowment forms, in addition, provide for loan values. These policies all contain provision for change of beneficiary. The company also issues policies on the Industrial or Weekly Premium plan.

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF VIRGINIA. This company issues, "Ordinary," "Intermediate" and "Industrial" policies, on the non-participating plan.

The ordinary forms include, Whole Life, Limited Payment Life and Endowment Policies. Policies provide for one month's grace, reinstatement, automatic extended insurance, liberal loans, paid-up insurance and cash surrender values.

Policies are payable in one sum or may be made payable in annual instalments from two to twenty-five, or in continuous annual instalments for twenty years, and so long thereafter as the Beneficiary shall live.

Intermediate Policies are issued in sums of \$500, and contain the same provisions as the Ordinary Policies, except as to the "Instalment Privilege."

Industrial Policies are issued on the Whole Life Limited Payment and Endowment Plans, with premiums payable weekly for five cents and multiples thereof, at ages between six months and seventy years. Under the Whole Life Policy premiums cease at age seventy-five.

MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. The company issues all the regular forms of ordinary life, limited payment and endowment policies, with annual dividends. The company also issues annuities.

MARYLAND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. In September 1901, this company issued entirely new forms of policies with new premium rates. No new plans of insurance were added, but the policy contracts, etc., were all revised. The company issues policies with guaranteed cash, paid-up, and loan values for all forms and, in addition, extended insurance for many forms. It is also writing policies with annual, five-year, or twenty-year distribution of surplus. Term and non-participating policies are likewise issued. During 1902 it revised its income bond policies so as to make them gold bond contracts and issued an endowment form of such contract. Annuities also written.

MASSACHUSETTS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY issues policies of life insurance which may be briefly described as follows:

Continuous Payment Life Policy. Payable at death only, premium payments to continue during the life of the insured.

Limited Premium Life Policy. Payable at death only, premiums payable for either 1, 5, 10, 15, 19, 20, 25, or 30 years, as desired, the policy becoming fully paid-up after the payment of the stipulated number of premiums.

Continuous Payment Endowment Policy. Maturing and payable at the end of a stated term of years, or upon the death of the insured, should that event occur during the endowment period; premium payments to continue during the term of the policy.

Limited Premium Endowment Policy. Maturing and payable at the end of a stated term of years, or upon the death of the insured, should that event occur during the endowment period; premiums payable for either 1, 10, 15, or 20 years, as desired, the policy becoming fully paid-up after the payment of the required premiums.

Twenty-Year Term Policy, at a low rate of premium, loss payable only in case of death during the stated term, containing a provision for change to any other form of policy at any time within five years after the date of issue, without medical examination.

Ten-Year Term Policy, (same provisions as in Twenty-Year Term.)

Five-Year Term Policy. Provisions similar to those of Twenty-Year Term.

Instalment Options. The above-described policies contain instalment options "A," "B," "C," and "D." Installments under any one of the options will be paid in annual, semi-annual, quarterly, or monthly portions. Option "A" provides that the proceeds of the insurance are to be retained by the company and paid in annual instalments of such amount as may be desired, the yearly balances remaining in the possession of the company to be credited with interest at not less than three per cent. per annum; instalment payments to continue until the fund is exhausted. Option "B" Policy provides for payment in from 2 to 30, annual instalments of a stated amount each. Option "C" provides for payment of annual instalments of a stated amount for each \$1,000 of the proceeds of the insurance, and at least 10, 15, 20, or 25 annual instalments will be paid under this option, but instalments will continue during the lifetime of the beneficiary entitled to receive the first of such instalments. Option "D" provides that the proceeds of the policy may be left with the company, and that annual interest will be paid upon them; proceeds may be withdrawn on any interest day if insured has so directed. Either of Options "A," "B," "C," or "D" may be selected by the insured at any time during the continuance of the policy, or if no such selection is made, and the insured has not otherwise directed, the beneficiary may, at the death of the insured, elect to have the proceeds paid according to either of said options. Under endowment policies, if the insured shall survive the endowment period, he may select either of said options, and have payment of the proceeds made to himself or other beneficiaries in annual instalments accordingly.

Continuous Instalment Policies. They are intended to provide an annual income continuous during the lifetime of the beneficiary or the insured. Under the Ordinary Life and Limited Payment Life forms this income may be provided for a beneficiary, and at least twenty annual instalments are guaranteed. Under the endowment form an annual income for life is provided, beginning at the end of the endowment period and continuing during the life of the insured, and thereafter during the life of the beneficiary, if he, or she, survives the insured; or if the death of the insured occurs within the endowment period, an annual income is provided, continuing during the life of the beneficiary. It is stipulated that, in any event, not less than twenty annual instalments, or their equivalent, shall be paid.

Joint Life Policies. These are written, insuring two lives, on the Five, Ten and Twenty-Year Term, Ordinary Life, and Twenty Payment Life plans. Their object is to furnish to partnerships financial protection against the withdrawal of capital following the death of a partner. They contain paid-up, cash surrender, and extended insurance value tables, and practically all the valuable features of regular policies excepting the provision for payment of the proceeds in instalments.

Continuous Monthly Income Policy. Continuous Payment and Limited Payment Life, and Continuous Payment Endowment plans. Minimum amount insured, \$2,000, which provides \$186.12 at death of insured or maturity of endowment, and \$10 a month thereafter during life. Endowment form provides for above payments to insured for life, to be followed by continuous monthly payments to beneficiary, during life, beginning at death of insured. \$4,000 of insurance yields payments twice the size named and so on.

Special Provisions. Continuous Payment Life policies, Limited Payment Life policies, and Endowment policies, will contain the following provisions: for extended term insurance; for annual distributions of surplus; for thirty-one days of grace in payment of premiums; for reinstatement at any time within five years from date of lapse; for change to some other plan of insurance; for cash loans; and, if requested in the application, reservation of right to change the benefit without the assent of the beneficiary.

Term policies contain all the foregoing provisions, except the loan provision.

After one year from date of issue all policies become contestable, and all restrictions upon residence, travel, and occupation are then removed.

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. The company issues the various forms of ordinary life, limited payment life, and endowment policies, and two special forms, "modified endowment with life option," and "Life, with premium reduced after twenty years." All the forms are non-participating.

MICHIGAN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. This company has since January, 1907, discontinued the issuance of all participating policies, confining itself entirely to non-participating business. The usual forms of life, limited payment life, endowment, and term are written upon this plan.¹ All forms of policies issued by the company contain the "Standard Provisions," required by the insurance laws of the state of Michigan.

MINNESOTA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, issues Ordinary Life, Limited Payment Life, and Endowment and Term policies as its principal forms. The policies are issued on standard forms prescribed by the state of Minnesota.

MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. The company issues all the ordinary forms of life and endowment policies. All such contracts are contestable after the first year, and are non-forfeitable. Dividends are allowed annually beginning with the second policy year. They may be applied either in cash reduction of premium, or to the purchase of additional paid-up insurance, or so as to make the policy payable as an endowment at a gradually decreasing age, or to convert the policy into a fully paid-up policy.

All of these policies have tables of "cash surrender, or loan values," and also of extended insurance and paid-up values in case of lapse, values generally apply the first year.

On January 1, 1908, this company adopted new policy forms. Following is the present form of the ordinary life policy:

THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, in consideration of the payment of Premiums as hereinafter provided, hereby insures the Life of.....of.....in the County of.....State of.....(herein called the Insured) in the sum of.....Dollars, for the term of Life, payable at its office in Newark, New Jersey, to the executors, administrators or assigns of the Insured, immediately upon receipt of due proof of the death of the Insured. Any error made in stating the age of the Insured will be adjusted by paying such amount as the Premiums paid would purchase at the correct age. Any indebtedness to the Company on this Policy and any unpaid instalments of the then current year's Premium will be deducted from the sum insured.

The Annual Premium of.....Dollars and.....Cents, will be payable by the Insured on delivery hereof and on the.....day of.....in each year during the continuance of this Policy, at the Company's office in Newark, New Jersey, or to Agents in exchange for receipts signed by the President or Treasurer. In lieu of the Annual Premium the Company will accept.....Dollars and.....Cents Semi-annually in advance, or.....Dollars and.....Cents Quarter-annually in advance. This policy will not take effect unless the first Premium or agreed instalment thereof shall be actually paid during the lifetime of the Insured.

No Assignment of this Policy shall affect the company until it shall have received written notice thereof.

Agents are not authorized to make, alter or discharge contracts.

If within one year the Insured shall commit suicide, while sane or insane, this Policy will be null and void. This Policy will be contestable after one year from its date of issue except for non-payment of Premium.

THE PROVISIONS AND AGREEMENTS printed on the second and third pages hereof are a part of this contract.

SPECIAL PRIVILEGES. If not assigned, this Policy may be returned to the Company at its office in Newark, New Jersey, with the Insured's written request for the appropriate indorsement of the Policy by the Company:

1. To have the Beneficiary changed. This change may be made at any time and from time to time while the Policy is in force, or within one month from default in Premium payments.

2. To have the whole, or any designated fraction, of the proceeds of this Policy at its maturity retained by the Company until the death of the Beneficiary, the Company in the meantime to pay the Beneficiary interest on the amount so retained, at the rate of three per centum per annum, the first interest payment to be made one year after the maturity of this Policy, and the last interest payment to be a pro rata one for the expired fraction of the year in which the Beneficiary dies. At any interest date the Beneficiary may withdraw the amount retained by the Company, in which case the interest payments will cease.

3. To have the whole, or any designated fraction, of the proceeds of this Policy at its maturity paid in a specified number (not exceeding thirty) of equal Annual Instalments, as shown by the accompanying Table, the first Instalment being payable immediately.

4. To have the whole, or any designated fraction, of the proceeds of this Policy at its maturity paid in equal Annual Instalments continuing during the lifetime of the Beneficiary, as shown by the accompanying Table, the first Instalment being payable immediately.

When either of the Instalments payable under Privilege No. 3, or of the Instalments certainly payable under Privilege No. 4, shall fall due, the Company, if requested, will pay the then Present or Computed Value of such Instalments computed at three per centum interest compounded annually, as shown by the accompanying Table. The commutation of a part or the whole

of the Instalments certainly payable under Privilege No. 4 will not affect the amounts payable thereunder after the term during which the Instalments certain would have been payable.

The right of Withdrawal under Privilege No. 2, or of Commutation under Privileges Nos. 3 and 4, will be withheld from the Beneficiary if the Insured shall so direct.

If the Policy be not assigned, the Insured may revoke the request to have settlement made in accordance with Privilege No. 2, or No. 3, or No. 4.

Unless otherwise directed by the Insured, the Company at the maturity of this Policy will extend to the Beneficiary Privilege No. 2, or No. 3, or No. 4.

DIVIDENDS. Upon payment of the second year's Premium, and at the end of the second and of each subsequent Policy year, this Policy while in force will be credited with such Dividends as may be apportioned by the Directors, and such annual dividends will include the portion of the divisible surplus accruing hereon. Dividends thus credited will be paid in cash, or at the option of the Insured will be applied either in reduction of Premiums, or upon the Addition or Accelerative Endowment plan, but if Dividends have been applied upon the Addition plan, subsequent Dividends cannot be applied upon the Accelerative Endowment plan, or vice versa. If settlement of this Policy be made in accordance with Privilege No. 2, or No. 3, or No. 4, the stipulated payments under Privilege No. 2 or No. 3, or the Instalments certainly payable under Privilege No. 4, will be increased by such Annual Dividends as may be apportioned by the Directors, but such Dividends will be payable only in cash.

Under the Addition plan dividends are applied to the purchase of additional participating insurance (herein referred to as Dividend Additions) payable with the Policy, such insurance being purchased at the Company's rates therefor published and in force at this date. This Policy may be converted into a fully Paid-up Participating Policy payable at the same time as this Policy, subject to any outstanding indebtedness on this Policy, whenever the Reserve on such Additional Insurance, together with the Reserve on the original Policy, computed on the basis hereinbefore mentioned shall equal the Net Single Premium therefor, computed on the same basis.

Under the Accelerative Endowment plan Dividends are applied to the conversion of the Policy into an Endowment payable at a specified and gradually diminishing age; or, if preferred, into a fully Paid-up Participating Policy payable at the same time that this Policy is payable according to its terms.

The following non-forfeiture provisions are endorsed on regular life and endowment policies:

NON-FORFEITURE PROVISIONS. At the end of any Policy year during the whole of which this Policy shall have been in force, or within one month from default in Premium payments, the owner shall have the following options:

1. To surrender the Policy to the Company at its office in Newark, New Jersey, for its CASH SURRENDER VALUE.

2. To surrender the Policy to the Company at its office in Newark, New Jersey, for a NON-PARTICIPATING PAID-UP POLICY payable at the time this Policy would be payable if continued in force.

3. If the Policy be not surrendered as above, the insurance will be AUTOMATICALLY EXTENDED from date of default in Premium payments, without any action by the owner of the Policy and without participation in surplus, for a sum equal to the amount of the Policy and existing Dividend Additions, if any, less any indebtedness to the Company hereon.

The Cash Surrender Value will be equal to the entire Net Reserve on this Policy by the American Experience Table of Mortality and interest at Three Per Centum yearly, less any indebtedness to the Company hereon and less a sum equal to one per centum of the amount of this Policy and existing Dividend Additions, if any, up to and including the fifth Policy year, after which the said percentage will be reduced each year one-tenth per centum of the amount insured. If there be no indebtedness the Cash Surrender Value will be as shown in the following Table.

The amount of the Paid-up Policy or the term of the Extended Insurance, will be such as the amount of the Cash Surrender Value will purchase at

Net Single Premium rates, according to the attained age of the Insured, by the American Experience Mortality and interest at Three Per Centum yearly, and if there be no indebtedness, will be as shown in the following Table. The Paid-up Policy or the Extended Insurance will be entitled to Cash Surrender Values equal to the reserve thereon at time of surrender, computed upon the basis hereinbefore mentioned, less any indebtedness to the Company thereon.

Except as provided in this Policy any default in Premium payments will immediately render the Policy null and void.

GRACE AND REINSTATEMENT. In event of default in Premium payments, the arrears may be paid within one month, (of not less than thirty days) or, if not so paid and the Insured shall die within the said month, this Policy will be regarded as being then in force, and the arrears will be deducted in the settlement hereof; Or, if requested by the Insured prior to or within the said month, the arrears will be charged as an indebtedness against this Policy, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, provided the entire indebtedness then outstanding shall be within the limit secured by the Cash Surrender Value; Or this Policy may be reinstated at any time after the said month, upon evidence of insurability satisfactory to the Company and payment of all arrears with interest thereon at not to exceed six per centum per annum: PROVIDED, in any case, the Policy has not been surrendered to the Company.

LOANS. At any time while this Policy is in force the Company will loan on the sole security thereof up to the limit secured by the Cash Surrender Value, upon receipt of the Policy and a Certificate of Loan satisfactory to the Company. The loan will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum and may be paid off at any time while the Policy is in force. If interest be not paid when due, it shall be added to the principal, provided the entire indebtedness then outstanding shall be within the limit secured by the Cash Surrender Value; otherwise non-payment of interest shall render the Policy null and void after one month's notice shall have been mailed to the last known address of the Insured and Assignee, if any.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, New York. The company issues all desirable forms of policies, but the principal forms are the ordinary life, twenty payment life and twenty year endowment. The policies are free from restrictions as to residence or travel, and as to military or naval service, and other occupations after one year, and are incontestable except for non-payment of premiums after two years from date of issue. The policies participate in the distribution of the surplus annually, which may be paid in cash, applied to pay premiums, or purchase paid-up additions, or left to accumulate to the credit of the policy. Loans and cash surrender values are provided and printed in the policy. The policies may be reinstated at any time within three years from date of default upon evidence of insurability and payment of indebtedness.

NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Montpelier, Vt. This company issues all approved forms of participating and non-participating life and endowment insurances. Five and ten year participating renewable term policies and annuities.

All these policies are free from restrictions on residence or travel from date of issue and, after one year, incontestable for any cause except for non-payment of premiums. They are non-forfeitable automatically after three years from date of issue, from which time tables of liberal cash, paid-up, extended insurance and final values are endorsed. A grace of thirty-one days for the payment of premiums, without interest charge, is granted. Cash loans are available at any time after three years' premiums have been paid. Insured may change beneficiary on written application. Divi-

dends on participating policies are apportioned annually. Restoration may be effected at any time after lapse on proof of insurability and payment of arrears. All policy forms provide for the payment of insurance proceeds in any number of instalments as the insured may designate.

NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. The prevalent forms of policies issued by this company are the "Ordinary Life" participating and non-participating; "Limited Payment Life" participating and non-participating; "Endowment" participating and non-participating; and "Renewable Term," non-participating. All policies are free from restrictions as to residence and travel, and after two years are contestable except for non-payment of premium and violation of their conditions in regard to military or naval service in time of war. Under all endowment and life policies liberal values are provided, after three years, in paid-up or extended insurance or cash. Cash loans are also provided available after premiums have been paid for three years. The following are the conditions of the "Ordinary Life Participating Policy," for \$10,000, at age thirty-five, and the options at the end of twenty years:

This Policy participates in the Profits of the Company as follows:

DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS.—If the Insured be living and this Policy is in force on the first day of January, 1930, which is the end of the Accumulation Period, and the premiums shall have been fully paid, the Company will pay the Insured or legal holder hereof, the Accumulated Profits then found apportionable to this Policy under one of the following

OPTIONS:

- (1) Continue this Policy for its face amount by payment of the original premium, and receive the Accumulated Profits in cash; or,
- (2) Continue this Policy for its face amount by payment of the original premium and convert the Accumulated Profits into additional Paid-up Life Insurance, subject to evidence of insurability satisfactory to the Company; or,
- (3) Continue this Policy for its face amount by payment of the original premium, and convert the Accumulated Profits into a Life Annuity; or,
- (4) Surrender this Policy for a Paid-up Life Policy, as provided in the table on the following page, and receive the Accumulated Profits in cash; or,
- (5) Surrender this Policy and receive the entire cash value, as fixed below, in cash; or,
- (6) Surrender this Policy and convert the entire cash value, as fixed below, into a Paid-up Life Policy, subject to evidence of insurability satisfactory to the Company for any paid-up insurance in excess of the face value of this Policy; or,
- (7) Surrender this Policy and convert the entire cash value, as fixed below, into a Life Annuity.

ENTIRE CASH VALUE.—The Company guarantees that the Entire Cash Value of this Policy at the end of the Accumulation Period shall consist of the cash value as stated in the table on the following page for the twentieth year, and in addition thereto, the Accumulated Profits then apportioned.

If this Policy is continued beyond the first Accumulation Period, profits shall be apportioned at the end of every five years thereafter during the continuance of the Policy, if all premiums have been paid.

NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Boston.
 The company issued new forms of policies in 1908, and the principal forms are ordinary life, limited payment life, and endowment policies with annual dividends. The ordinary life form reads as follows:

IN CONSIDERATION of the application upon which this Policy is issued, which is made a part hereof, and of the payment in advance of..... Dollars, by..... of..... in the State of..... the Insured under this Policy, and of the payment of a like sum on or before the..... day of..... in every year thereafter during the life of the said Insured,

PROMISES AND AGREES TO PAY, at its office in the City of Boston, upon due proof of the death of the Insured, the sum of..... Dollars, in lawful money of the United States, to his wife, if she shall survive him, otherwise to his..... executors, administrators or assigns, (without right of revocation by the Insured), less any indebtedness to the Company on account of this Policy, and any unpaid portion of the premium for the then current policy year; but if the age of the Insured has been misstated the amount payable hereunder shall be such as the premium paid would have purchased at the rate for the correct age.

When the right of revocation has been reserved, the Insured, if there be no existing assignment of this Policy, upon written request filed with the Company at its Home Office, may designate a new Beneficiary hereunder, or have the Policy made payable to himself or his estate; such change to take effect only when endorsed hereon by the Company, whereupon all rights of the former Beneficiary or Beneficiaries shall cease.

In case any of said premiums, or any premium note or notes given for said premiums, are not paid when due and payable, this Policy shall cease to be in force except as provided by the Non-Forfeiture Provisions set forth on the second page hereof.

If, within one year from the date hereof, the Insured shall die by his own hand or act, whether sane or insane, this Policy shall be void, but the Company will return the premium paid thereon.

This Policy and the application therefor constitute the entire contract between the parties hereto, and all statements made by the Insured, in the absence of fraud, shall be deemed representations and not warranties, and no such statement shall be used in defence to a claim under this Policy unless it is contained in the application therefor and a copy of such application is endorsed hereon.

After one year from the date of its issue, this Policy shall be contestable except for non-payment of premiums, or for engaging in military or naval service in time of war without the consent in writing of the President, Vice-President, Secretary or an Assistant Secretary, and no waiver of any of the conditions of this Policy shall be valid unless made in writing and signed by one of the aforesaid officers.

The Rights, Options and Non-Forfeiture Provisions set forth on pages two and three are hereby made a part of this contract.

RIGHTS, OPTIONS AND NON-FORFEITURE PROVISIONS.

PAYMENT OF PREMIUMS.—All premiums are payable at the Home Office in the city of Boston, or to an agent of the Company upon delivery on or before the premium date, of a receipt signed by the president, vice-president, secretary or an assistant secretary, and countersigned by said agent.

GRACE IN PAYMENT OF PREMIUMS.—After this Policy has been in force one year, a grace of thirty-one days, without interest, shall be granted for the payment of premiums, during which time the insurance shall continue in force, but in the event of the death of the Insured during said period of grace, the overdue premium, and any deferred premiums for the current policy year, shall be deducted from the amount payable under the Policy.

PARTICIPATION IN SURPLUS.—This Policy, after it has been in force one year, and subject to the payment of the second annual premium, shall participate in the annual distribution of surplus made by the Company, and the dividend apportioned thereto shall each year, on the premium date and any anniversary thereof, at the option of the Holder of the Policy, (a) be payable in cash, or (b) be applied in reduction of premiums, or (c) be used to purchase, without medical examination, non-forfeitable, participating, paid-up additions, or (d) be left with the Company to accumulate to the credit of the Policy, with interest at three per cent. per annum, payable at the maturity thereof or withdrawable in cash on demand by the Holder of the Policy; but if no election is made by the Holder prior to any anniversary thereof, the dividend for that anniversary shall be held by the Company as provided in option d, and if any premium is not paid at the expiration of the days of grace the Company will keep the Policy in force by applying the dividend accumulations to the payment due on the Policy, if such accumulations are sufficient to pay a quarterly instalment of an annual premium.

LOANS.—After three full annual premiums have been paid on this Policy, upon the proper assignment of the Policy to the Company, with the written assent of the person to whom it is made payable, the Holder thereof shall be entitled to borrow of the Company on the sole security of this Policy, at five per cent. interest per annum, the amount specified in the Table of Loan Values set forth below as its loan value at the end of the policy year during which the application for a loan is made, less any indebtedness to the Company on the Policy and any unpaid portion of the premium for the then current policy year. Failure to pay any such loan or to pay interest thereon shall not void the Policy unless the total indebtedness thereon to the Company equals or exceeds such loan value at the time of such failure, nor until thirty-one days after notice has been mailed by the Company to the last known address of the Insured and of the Assignee, if any.

NON-FORFEITURE PROVISIONS.

CASH VALUES, PAID-UP AND EXTENDED INSURANCE.—The Holder of this Policy, in case of default in the payment of any premium after three full annual premiums have been paid hereon, shall be entitled to cash, paid-up or extended insurance for the amounts and terms stated in the table below, plus a proportionate part of the increase in the values at the end of the succeeding year if any instalment not less than a quarterly instalment of the premium for that year has been paid, and any dividend additions thereto; and, during the term of grace or within thirty-one days thereafter, may by a writing filed with the Company at its Home Office elect,—

FIRST. To surrender the Policy and, with the written assent of the person to whom it is made payable, receive its value in cash; or

SECOND. To take paid-up insurance for its then value; such paid-up insurance shall be payable at the same time and on the same conditions as in the original contract, and shall participate annually in the distribution of surplus and have increasing loan and cash values; or

THIRD. To have the Policy continued in force as extended term insurance from the anniversary date last past for its face amount, including any outstanding dividend additions, and less any indebtedness thereon or secured thereby, but without the right to loans; such extended term insurance will have a cash surrender value and will participate in the annual distribution of surplus made by the Company, the share apportioned thereto to be payable in cash.

If, during said term of grace or within thirty-one days thereafter, the Holder shall not elect one of the foregoing options, then this Policy shall be automatically continued as paid-up participating insurance for its then value as provided in the second option.

Any indebtedness to the Company for premiums, premium notes or policy loans shall be deducted from the surrender value if paid in cash, but if paid-up or extended insurance is taken, the amount or duration thereof shall be reduced proportionately.

Tables of loan, cash, paid-up and extended insurance values are printed in the policies, and an optional instalment agreement is also attached which provides for the payment of the policy in limited instalments, or continuous instalments and tables of instalment values are printed in the policy. **Reinstatement:** This policy may be reinstated at any time within three years from date of default in the payment of premium, unless the cash value has been duly paid or the extension period has expired, upon the production of evidence of insurability satisfactory to the company and the payment of all overdue premiums and the payment or reinstatement of any indebtedness to the company upon said policy, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. The company issues the regular forms of ordinary life and endowment policies, but does not issue term policies. It also writes limited payment life policies. The form of limited payment life policy now issued by the company is an annual dividend policy; is incontestable after one year, provides for reinstatement at any time and for a change to other forms of policies issued by the company, and provides cash surrender, and loan values, and grace in payment of premiums. The policy also contains the following "waiver of premium clause":

"The Company, by endorsement hereon, will waive payment of the premiums thereafter becoming due, if the insured, before attaining the age of sixty years and after paying at least one full annual premium and before default in the payment of any subsequent premium, shall furnish proof satisfactory to the Company that he has become wholly and permanently disabled by bodily injury or by disease so that he is and will be permanently, continuously and wholly prevented thereby from performing any work for compensation or profit, or from following any gainful occupation. Any premiums so waived shall not be deducted from the sum payable under the Policy, and the values provided for in Section " 12. Cash Loans", and Section "15. Benefits on Surrender or Lapse," shall be the same as if such premiums had been paid in cash. Provided that, notwithstanding proof of disability may have been accepted by the Company as satisfactory, the Insured shall at any time, on demand, furnish the Company satisfactory proof of the continuance of such disability; and if the Insured shall fail to furnish such proof, or if it shall appear to the Company that the Insured is able to perform any work or to follow any occupation whatsoever for compensation, gain or profit, all premiums thereafter falling due must be paid in conformity with this contract.

Without prejudice to any other cause of disability, the entire and irrecoverable loss of the sight of both eyes, or the severance of both hands above the wrists, or of both feet above the ankles, or of one entire hand and one entire foot, will be considered as total and permanent disability within the meaning of this provision."

NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, Milwaukee. This company issues the usual form of participating Life and Endowment insurance. The first dividend is payable at the end of the first year, and beginning then dividends may be applied towards payment of premiums, or to the purchase of non-forfeitable participating paid-up additions to the policy, or to accumulate at interest. The regular policy contracts now issued provide that the proceeds thereof may be made payable in either one of four ways, namely: in one sum, by an annuity extension, in from 2 to 25 instalments, or in a form of continuous instalments.

Special Corporation and Partnership policies are issued. The company issues annual dividend 10 year term policies, which may be changed to Life or Endowment plan without medical examination during the first seven years. Annuity contracts are issued when desired.

The limit of insurance on a single life is \$100,000. No policies are issued to persons below 16 or over 60 years of age, nearest birthday.

NORTHWESTERN NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Minneapolis, Minn. This company issues policies on the participating plan. Its principal forms are: Whole Life, Limited Pay Life, Endowment, Endowment Annuity, Ten-Year Term Policy, and Graded Endowment. The policies are non-forfeitable and incontestable after one year. Allow thirty days grace in payment of premiums, and loan and surrender values granted after the third annual premium for amounts stipulated in the policy. The policies are without restrictions as to residence, travel or occupation, and as to military or naval service. Annual dividends payable after two years.

PACIFIC MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Los Angeles, Cal. This company issues several forms of policies both on the participating and non-participating basis. The participating policies are written in either the annual or deferred dividend plans. These policies cover a wide range of forms—whole life, limited payment life and endowment, and guaranteed investment policies. The policies are incontestable after one year except for non-payment of premiums and violation of the agreement as to military service. The company requires a permit for such service in time of war only. Tables of loan and surrender values are printed in the policies, and the company prints a total and permanent disability clause in practically all policies.

PENN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. This company issues the ordinary forms of Life, Limited Life, and Endowment policies, which are without restrictions as to travel, residence and occupation from the date of issue, and are incontestable after one year, except for non-payment of premiums. The general provisions of all its policies, of which it issues a great variety, are almost identical, except the changes necessary to carry into effect the differences in the plans. All are entitled to surrender values after three annual payments of premiums; and the extension feature applies to all other than special forms. The company lends upon its policies two-thirds or more of the reserve, the amounts being specifically stated year by year in the policies themselves, and in its present forms the values are the full American 3 per cent. reserve. The loan values and cash values are the same in amount, and tables of such values, as well as installment values, are printed in the policy. The ordinary life form contains the following provisions: The policies are terminated by the

acceptance of the cash value, but this sum may be borrowed and the policy continued at the option of the insured.

If this Policy shall lapse through non-payment of premium after three years' premiums have been paid, the Company will secure to the owner thereof a form of insurance, the net value of which shall be equal to the full reserve on the Policy and on any dividend additions thereto at the date of default, according to the American Experience Table of Mortality, with interest at 3 per cent., less any existing indebtedness to the Company on the Policy. At the end of the third and succeeding years the cash value is the full reserve, and the paid-up and extension values are the equivalents thereof. The stipulated values of this Policy shall be correspondingly increased for any fractional portion of a year's premium which has been paid. This non-forfeiture value shall be secured to the owner of the Policy through one of the following provisions:

First:—The automatic extension of the net amount insured by this Policy for the number of years and days stated below, at the expiration of which time the insurance shall cease; or,

Second:—The issue of paid-up participating insurance payable at death for the sum provided for below upon written application therefor by the owner of the Policy and the legal surrender of all claims hereunder to the Company at its Home Office within one month after lapse; or,

Third:—The payment of the cash surrender value provided for below on surrender of the Policy and all claims hereunder to the Company within one month from the date of lapse.

(Here are printed tables of extension, paid-up and loan or cash values.)

Should any indebtedness exist it shall be deducted from the Cash Value of the Policy, and the other Values shall be correspondingly reduced.

The cash value of any paid-up or extension granted upon the lapse of this Policy will be the full reserve at the time of surrender, less any indebtedness to the Company under the Policy, and will be paid to the owner or owners thereof, upon request and proper release.

Interest Privilege. The proceeds of this Policy or any designated fraction thereof, may at maturity, be allowed to remain with the Company until the death of the beneficiary, during which period the Company will pay to the beneficiary yearly, three per cent. on the amount so held, the first payment being made one year after the maturity of this Policy and the last payment to be pro-rated to the date of the death of the beneficiary. The interest rate will be improved annually by such addition as may be awarded by the Board of Trustees. At the time any such interest becomes payable the beneficiary may withdraw the amount held by the Company, thus terminating this feature.

The policy, in event of the default in payment of premium, may be re-instated at any time on evidence of insurability and the payment of all over-due premiums and other indebtedness. The above is a synopsis of the ordinary life form, and other forms of policies issued by the company are: Limited Payment Life; Endowments; Trust Certificates; Optional Term Insurance; Dual Income Endowment Bonds; Income Policies, and Continuous Instalment Contracts.

Variations in the method of accumulation or use of dividends of surplus give rise to other forms, such as Life Rate Endowment, Reversionary Addition, Accelerative Endowment policies, etc.

PHOENIX MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. This company issues all the ordinary forms of Life, Endowment and Term policies.

All Term policies may be exchanged for other Term or other forms of Life or Endowment; the 10 Year Term any time during the first seven years of the term without medical examination,

the 20 Year Term during the first 15 years and the 30 Year Term during the first 20 years; the new policy to bear the date and rated age of the insured at the time of the change. Or at any time during these respective first years the policy may be changed into any higher premium contract of original date, provided that in event of change during the first five years the difference of premiums accumulated at three per cent. interest shall be paid. If such change is made after the five years the difference in reserves under the two policies shall be paid. If a change is made to a new policy of new date the full reserve is guaranteed as a surrender value in the shape of a permanent reduction of the premiums under the new contract.

Such policies can be exchanged for new ones of new date in like manner during the last three, five and ten years of the 10, 20 or 30 Year Terms respectively upon furnishing satisfactory evidence of insurability.

The privilege of change to another policy of original date and higher premium is also granted under its Annual Life Policy, the difference between premiums accumulated at 3 per cent. being charged if the change is made during the first five years, and if the change is made after five years the difference in the reserves under the two policies shall be paid. Upon request, the Limited Premium Life policies will contain provision for converting them into Endowment policies of the same amount by continuing the payment of the same premium for a stipulated number of years after the original policy would have been fully paid up.

Loans are made up to the amount secured by the cash value at 5 per cent. interest.

PITTSBURGH LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY, Pittsburgh, Pa. This company issues Ordinary Life, Limited Payment, and Endowment policies on the annual compound dividend plan. The policies are incontestable after one year, are non-forfeitable, and grant thirty-one days grace in payment of premiums. Cash loans are provided after the second policy year, and surrender and paid up values are endorsed in the policies. Dividends may be applied to the reduction of succeeding premiums, withdrawn in cash, allowed to compound at three and one-half per cent. interest or applied to purchasing paid up additions to the policy. The company also issues renewable and non-renewable term policies.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. This company issues Life, Endowment, and Term policies, which may be made payable to the beneficiary in instalments; it also issues Joint Life, Joint Endowment, and Joint Term Partnership policies (see Cyclopedias for 1892-3). All policies participate in annual dividends. In 1907 the company issued a new policy contract incorporating in its guarantees cash values, thirty-one days of grace, incontestability after one year, etc. The practice of the company from

organization had always been liberal, and the new guarantees are little else than the incorporation in the contract of what had always been accorded by the company as a matter of equitable practice.

PROVIDENT SAVINGS LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY. The principal forms issued by the company are Ordinary Life, Twenty Payment Life, and Twenty-Year Endowment, non-participating, and the following other forms: Ten-Year Non-Renewable "term," This form is not renewable or exchangeable at the end of the term. Ten-Year Renewable. This policy provides that at any time except during the last two years of the term assured may exchange the contract for a policy of the same or any less amount, on the Ordinary Life, Limited Payment Life, or Endowment plan, by paying the premium with the age on the last birthday. Also Combined Term and Renewal Life.

PRUDENTIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA. This company issues all approved forms of ordinary policies, such as Whole Life, Limited-Payment Life, and Endowments, as well as policies on the Industrial Plan. Regular ordinary policies are written on the Non-participating plan, and contain the following privileges: Non-forfeitable after first year's premium is paid; Automatic Extended Insurance after one year; Annual Cash Surrender, Loan, Automatic Loan, and Paid-up Values after three years under life policies, and two years under endowments; Occupation, Residence, and Travel absolutely without restriction; Incontestable after one year; grace in payment of premiums—one month; beneficiary may be changed at any time by insured; liberal revival provisions. When any policy becomes a claim it may be made payable in one sum; or in from two to twenty-five annual instalments; or in continuous instalments during lifetime of beneficiary; or the sum insured may be left with the company as a trust fund at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest. In addition to the above forms of ordinary policies the company issues the following special forms:

The Increasing Insurance and Double Endowment policy is a form of increasing endowment policy under which 5 per cent. of the ordinary face value is added to the sum insured for each contract year upon which the policy shall have entered. It matures at the end of twenty years, if the insured is then living, when the initial value with all additions becomes payable, the total amount payable being twice the original amount of the policy. If death occur before the twenty years have expired, the original amount plus all additions to date of death is paid. At the end of the endowment period, the insured has the choice of several very attractive forms of settlement.

Monthly Income Policies and Immediate Benefit and Monthly Income Policies. The distinctive features of these contracts is that upon maturity, whether by death, or the expiration of the endowment period in case of endowments, the benefits will be paid by check in monthly installments, to continue for twenty years and,

by the payment of a slightly higher premium, so long as the beneficiary survives that period, or, in case of endowments, so long as the survivor of the insured and beneficiary survives twenty years after maturity.

The Immediate Benefit and Monthly Income policies provide for a monthly income as described above and in addition for the payment of \$246 for each \$10 of monthly income payable at maturity of the policy.

Twenty Payment Life with Pure Endowment Addition. This policy, in addition to the features of a regular Twenty Payment Life, provides for a Pure Endowment at the end of twenty years, if the insured be then living. One of several options is available to the insured at that time. The surrender values are greater than under a regular Twenty Payment Life.

Decreasing Premium Endowment at age 80. This is a policy under which the premium is reduced by ten per cent. of the original amount at the end of every five-year period. In other respects it is similar to regular Endowment policies.

Annuities. Annuities, or, as they are sometimes called, income policies, are also granted by the Prudential.

RELIANCE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of Pittsburgh. The forms of policies issued are ordinary life, limited payment and endowment, both participating and non-participating. These forms are also issued as continuous installment, five per cent. gold bond, and guaranteed annual dividend policies. The company also issues limited payment life and endowment, advance dividend policies, and ten year renewable term, participating, and convertible term, non-participating policies.

All policies are contestable after one year from date of issue, and allow, as provided for by the laws of the various states, grace in payment of premiums and loans after the second year. Cash value, automatic extended insurance, and paid-up insurance are granted after full three years' premiums are paid. The term policies provide for exchange of the policy for any other form issued by the company.

STATE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Worcester Mass. This company issues life policies, both ordinary and limited payment; endowment policies, both annual and limited payment, five and ten year convertible term policies, instalment policies. All policies are subject to the non-forfeitable law of Massachusetts.

TRAVELERS INSURANCE COMPANY, THE This company issues non-participating policies only, as follows:

Guaranteed Uniform Premium Reduction policies on the annual, limited payment life, and endowment forms.

Income Bonds, 20 Installments Ordinary Life, Limited Payment and Endowment forms.

Principal and Income Bonds, 20 installments, Ordinary Life, Limited Payment and Endowment forms.

Monthly Incomes, 20 years certain or for life. Ordinary Life and Limited Payment form.

Twenty Payment Life with Guaranteed Endowment Additions Contracts. Five Year Convertible Term, Ten Year Renewable Term, Joint Life and Life Annuities.

UNION CENTRAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. This company issues life and limited payment life policies, and regular and limited payment endowment policies, on the annual dividend plan only. These policies all have liberal loan, cash, and paid-up values, and extended insurance.

The company also issues Continuous Instalment Policies upon the Ordinary Life and Limited Payment Life Plans, Five, Ten, Fifteen and Twenty Year participating non-renewable term policies, convertible within five years, and annuities.

UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. The policies at present in use by this company are the "Ordinary Life," "Limited Payment Life," "Endowment," "Renewable Term,"—all on forms providing for apportionment of dividends annually.

WEST COAST LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, San Francisco, Cal. This company's principal forms of policies are whole life, limited payment and endowment policies, issued on non-participating and participating basis. The participating policies are issued as annual dividend policies after the third year, and on the deferred dividend plan. The policies are incontestable after one year, non-forfeitable after three annual premiums have been paid, and cash, loan, and surrender values are stipulated in the policies. The company also writes an accident and sickness disability clause in connection with the several forms of life policies.

STANDARD FORMS.

The New York legislature in 1906 enacted legislation prescribing standard forms of life policies. The act amending the insurance law is known as Section 101, and provided that "On and after the first day of January, nineteen hundred and seven, all policies of insurance, other than industrial policies, issued or delivered within this State by any domestic life insurance corporation, shall be in the forms hereby prescribed and not otherwise, save as hereinafter provided." The act prescribed four forms: ordinary life, limited payment life, endowment, and term policies.

This act was amended by the legislature of 1907 to permit domestic companies to issue other than the standard forms of policies if approved by the superintendent of insurance and the legislature of 1909 amended the law, practically repealing the law providing for specified standard forms, and instead requiring that all policies issued in the state, whether by domestic or foreign companies, shall contain certain specified standard provisions. The amendments of 1909 further provided that no policy shall be issued

or delivered in the state until the form has been filed with and approved by the superintendent of insurance. The specified conditions are practically the same as adopted in other states and outlined below. Legislation prescribing standard forms was enacted by the legislatures of Minnesota and North Dakota in 1907. The forms prescribed were ordinary and limited payment life, endowment, and term policies and annuities.

In Colorado, Illinois, Tennessee, Massachusetts, Michigan and New Jersey, legislation was enacted in 1907 prescribing standard provisions, and Ohio in 1908, enacted legislation prescribing six forms of standard policies, and also prescribing standard provisions. New York amended its law in 1909, and legislation prescribing standard policy provisions was enacted in Oklahoma. Texas and New Mexico and South Dakota enacted legislation prescribing standard provisions and also standard forms. The standard forms provided in South Dakota were: Ordinary and limited payment life; endowment, term and renewable term, and fixed survivorship annuity on the ordinary life, limited payment life and endowment forms. Illinois passed a law in 1909 amending section 6 of the laws of 1907 and providing that the act should not apply to annuities, industrial policies or to assessment or fraternal associations.

The laws provide that forms of policies must be approved by the insurance commissioner, and the prescribed provisions, while phrased differently, are practically the same, and include provisions that the premium shall be paid in advance, that the policy shall constitute the entire contract and be contestable after two years except for non-payment of premiums, or violation of the policy conditions respecting military or naval service, and that if the age of the insured has been understated, the amount payable under the policy shall be such as the premium would have purchased at the correct age.

A provision for grace in payment of premium is required, also against forfeiture, and for loans and extended insurance, and tables of loan, and surrender values, as well as a table of installments on which the policy may provide its proceeds may be payable, are required to be printed in the policy.

A provision providing for re-instatement after three years is also required.

The law prescribing standard provisions for life policies also contains certain prohibitions, and makes it unlawful to issue a policy containing a provision for the forfeiture of the policy for failure to repay loans, or interest thereon, or a provision by which the policy shall purport to take effect more than one year before the original application was made. Provisions limiting the time within which any action at law or in equity may be commenced after the cause of action shall accrue are prohibited. The laws of New Mexico, South Dakota, Ohio, Colorado, New Jersey and Tennessee prohibit clauses limiting the time to less than five years; Texas, two years; Illinois and Oklahoma, three years; Michigan, six years; while the law of Massachusetts does not contain the prohibition.

Minnesota in 1909 enacted legislation prescribing standard provisions for policies of accident and health insurance, and as well prohibiting the issuance of policies in the state containing certain other provisions. Minnesota took the lead in such legislation applying to accident and health companies, but New York followed with similar legislation in 1910. The laws require that all policies shall have the approval of the superintendent of insurance; his decision being subject to review by any court of competent jurisdiction. The prescribed provisions include a provision that notice of accident or disability shall be given within twenty days; that the policy or certificate contains the entire contract; that if a past due premium is accepted within thirty days from lapse such acceptance shall reinstate the policy in full as to disability beginning after the payment has been made; and a provision that if a premium more than thirty days past due is accepted such action shall reinstate the policy in full as to disability resulting from accident, but not for sickness beginning within fifteen days from the date of payment. A provision is also required that if the occupation of the insured be changed to a more hazardous one, or if the insured is injured while doing any act or thing pertaining thereto, except ordinary duties about residence, then the payment to be such as the premium would pay for in that occupation, and a provision that all benefits called for by the policy shall be specifically stated in full therein, and all exceptions also. The provisions prohibited are limiting the time in which action may be commenced to less than one year, making the constitution and by-laws a part of the policy; for deducting advance premiums from benefits payable under the policy, and a provision limiting the amount of indemnity to be paid to a sum less than stated in the policy and for which premium has been paid.

POLICIES, NON-CONCURRENT, APPORTIONMENT. It is hardly within the scope of this work to enter into a discussion of a subject which has been, and still is, one of the most perplexing with which adjusters have to deal. The courts have pretty generally laid down the rule that companies may adopt any adjustment satisfactory to themselves, so that it does not deprive the insured of his protection. It has been impossible, so far, in the practice of fire insurance for all underwriters to agree upon any rule. On the Pacific Coast the "Kinne" rule, so called from its author, Mr. C. Mason Kinne, assistant secretary of the Liverpool and London and Globe Company, was adopted by the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Pacific in 1885, and is used exclusively for adjustments. In the eastern states, as Mr. Griswold puts it, the matter is "left to the individual adjuster to adopt such methods as may seem most advantageous for his own company." Mr. Griswold gives nine different rules for adjusting specific and compound insurance. The "Reading," the "Finn," which was the production of Mr. Finn, secretary of the Long Island Insurance Company; the "Albany," which is credited to Mr. Heald, president of the Home Insurance Com-

pany; Rule IV, which is attributed to Henry A. Oakley; Rule V, with no author; Rule VI, attributed to Mr. Hope; Rule VII, Rule VIII, which Mr. Griswold names the rule of proportion; and Rule IV, the English rule.

With the exception of the "Kinne Rule," which is entirely general in its scope, wherever we have been able to trace these rules to their application they seem to have been formulated to meet special cases where the company making them was to secure an advantage by their use.

The Kinne rule has been adopted and put into effect by the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Pacific throughout its jurisdiction.

The principle governing all apportionments of non-concurrent policies is, that general and specific insurances must be regarded as co-insurances; and general insurance must float over and contribute to loss on all subjects under its protection, in the proportions of the respective losses thereon, until the insured is indemnified, or the policy exhausted.

The correct method of applying the principle of the Kinne rule has been formulated in the following statement:

FIRST—Ascertain the non-concurrence of the various policies and classify the various items covered into as many groups as the non-concurrence demands, whether of property, location or ownership.

SECOND—Ascertain loss on such groups of items separately.

THIRD—If but a single group is found with a loss upon it, the amount of all policies covering the group contribute pro rata.

FOURTH—If more than one group has sustained a loss, and such loss on one or more groups be equal to or greater than the totals of general and specific insurance thereon, then let the whole amount of such insurances apply to the payment of loss on such groups.

FIFTH—If more than one group has sustained a loss, and such loss be less than the totals of unexhausted general and specific insurances thereon, then apportion the amount of each policy covering on such groups generally, to cover specifically on such groups, in the same proportion that the sum of the losses on such groups bears to the loss on each individual group.

NOTE—When a group is covered by one or more general policies it would be well to see at once if an apportionment as above on that group would equal the loss, as in case it will not, it will show, without further calculation, that the whole amount of loss on such group must be met by such policies pro rata, and the remainder only apportioned. In such cases, carrying out Step 6 simply accomplishes by a longer process what here is indicated.

SIXTH—If the loss on any group or groups is then found to be greater than the sum of the now specific insurances as apportioned, add sufficient to such specific insurances to make up the loss on the group, taking the amount of the deficiency from the now specific insurance of the heretofore general amounts previously covering the now deficient groups, which cover on groups having an excess of insurance, in the proportion that their sums bear to their individual amounts.

NOTE—Very rarely are new deficiencies created by the re-apportionment, but if so, simply repeat Step 6.

SEVENTH—Cause the amounts of all the now specific insurances to severally contribute pro rata to pay the partial losses, and it will be found that the whole scheme has resulted in the claimant being fully indemnified in accordance with the various contracts and on a basis which preserves the equities between the companies throughout.

POLICY, VALUED FIRE. [See Valued Policy.]

POND, ROBERT L., general agent of the Union Central Life Insurance Company at Boston, Mass., was born in Walpole, Mass.,

October 31, 1860. He obtained his education in the public schools and high school of Milton, Mass., and entered the insurance business immediately after leaving school, in the office of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company. When the Union Central entered Massachusetts in December, 1893, he was appointed general agent.

PORTSMOUTH FIRE ASSOCIATION, Portsmouth, N. H.
Organized 1887; capital, \$50,000. Calvin Page, president; Alfred F. Howard, secretary.

POST, CHARLES HENDERSON, United States manager for the Caledonian of Edinburgh, was born at Derby, Conn., May 16, 1856. At the age of thirteen years he went to New York to seek employment, and found it in a publication house. In 1872, at the age of sixteen years, he entered the insurance agency office of Neafie & Terwilliger at Ellenville, N. Y., and four years later was taken into the firm and given a third interest therein. Two years later he went into the field as special agent for the Continental. In 1884 a department for New York and adjacent States was created by the Washington Fire and Marine of Boston, and Mr. Post was appointed manager. When this business was reinsured by the Niagara Fire, in 1888, he became that company's agency manager, and later was appointed assistant secretary of the company. The Niagara Fire and Caledonian had been combined for an agency business, and when that combination was dissolved in 1894 Mr. Post received the appointment of United States manager of the Scottish company. He is also president of the Caledonian-American Insurance Company.

POTTER, EDWARD E., fire insurance general agent for the Pacific Coast States. In 1874, being on the Pacific Coast, he formed an agency to represent a number of Eastern companies, two of which he represents at the present time. From 1880 to 1882 Mr. Potter was manager and secretary of the Oakland Home Insurance Company, and was one of the organizers of the Sun Insurance Company of California, and its secretary and treasurer from 1882 to 1891. Beginning with 1892, Mr. Potter has devoted his entire attention to the general agency on the Pacific coast. He is now general agent for the Pacific coast for Williamsburgh City, Glens Falls, Girard Fire and Marine Insurance Company and Security Insurance Company of New Haven, Conn.

POTTER, FREDERICK W., superintendent of insurance of Illinois, is a native of England and was born at Norwich, October 17, 1862. He received a public school education, and his early vocation was teaching in the public schools. He was for eight years superintendent of the public schools of Edwards county, Ill., later engaged in life insurance work in Illinois, and was for five years superintendent of agents for Southern Illinois of the Mutual Benefit Life insurance company. He was appointed to his present position in 1907.

POTTER, WILFRID C., secretary of the Preferred Accident insurance company, New York, is a native of Virginia, and was born at Alexandria, February 10, 1861. He received his education at St. Johns Military Academy, Virginia, and began his insurance career in 1882. In 1886 he became a local agent of the Preferred Accident, and has since retained his connection with the company, "graduating" from the local agency field to a state agency, and in turn to the position of agency supervisor and superintendent of agents. He was elected to his present position in 1906. He is a member of the executive committee and other committees of the International Association of Accident Underwriters.

PRATT, LE GAGE, former vice-president of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, was born at Sterling, Mass., December 14, 1853. After the completion of his education he entered upon an active commercial career in 1869, first in Boston, and a few years later in Chicago, in which city he became connected as contracting agent for a large printing and publishing concern, for which he traveled throughout the States from New York to California. In 1884 he took up journalistic work, which he followed for a period of two years, when he became interested in life insurance as a special agent, working for several years in the Texas field and later in Chicago. In 1895 Mr. Pratt was appointed state agent for the Life Insurance Clearing Company for Georgia, and one year later was called to the home office and appointed to the position of general superintendent of agencies. In August, 1897, he was offered and accepted the position of superintendent of agencies for the Mutual Benefit Life of Newark, N. J., and on January 22, 1903, was elected second vice-president of that company. He was elected vice-president in May, 1905. In November last (1906), he was elected to Congress from the 8th District, New Jersey and resigned the vice-presidency of the Mutual Benefit in 1907, and was later superintendent of agents of the Puritan Life Insurance Company of Providence, R. I. He resigned this position in 1910 to become vice-president and general manager of the "Compania Nacional de Seguros de Cuba," Havana, Cuba.

PREFERRED ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY of New York. Organized in 1893. Capital, \$350,000. Kimball C. Atwood, president; W. C. Potter, secretary.

PRESBYTERIAN MINISTERS' FUND for Life Insurance of Philadelphia is the oldest life insurance organization in the United States, and was organized in 1759. Rev. Perry S. Allen, D.D., president and actuary; A. M. Clifford, secretary; J. C. Neff, treasurer, and F. F. Thomson, M.D., medical director.

PRESS INSURANCE. [See Insurance Journalism.]

PRESTON, EDWARD VERRANCE, general manager of agencies of the Travelers Insurance Company of Hartford, was born in Willington, Tolland County, Conn., June 1, 1837. He had a com-

mon school education, and was engaged in commercial pursuits in Hartford when the war of 1861 broke out. April 22, 1861, he entered the military service of the State as a clerk in the adjutant-general's office, and July 17, 1861, was commissioned to be quartermaster of the Fifth Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, with the rank of first lieutenant, and in a few months was detailed to act as aide-de-camp and brigade quartermaster on General A. S. Williams' staff; and in March, 1862, as aid-de-camp on Gen. O. S. Ferry's staff. In February, 1863, he was appointed by President Lincoln additional paymaster United States Volunteers, with the rank of major, holding this position until he was honorably discharged by the secretary of war, to date July 31, 1865. On leaving the service of the United States he was immediately employed by the Travelers Insurance Company, first as a solicitor in Hartford, and soon after as special agent, to secure and work with agents in New England. In January, 1867, he was appointed to the position which he now holds. Major Preston represented the city of Hartford in the common council board for two years, and after that for two years in the board of aldermen. He is a member of the Loyal Legion, Boston Commandery, the Army and Navy Club of Connecticut, Robert O. Tyler Post No. 50, G. A. R., and the Hartford lodge of Masons.

PROOFS OF DEATH IN LIFE INSURANCE. [See Life Insurance, Proof of Death.]

PROVIDENCE WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY of Providence, R. I. Incorporated 1799; capital, \$500,000. J. B. Branch, president; A. G. Beals, secretary.

PROTECTION MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill. Organized 1887. John C. Fetzer, president; P. J. Halla, secretary.

PROVIDENCE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Providence, R. I. Organized 1800. Edward L. Watson, president; B. M. MacDougall, secretary.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY of Philadelphia was incorporated March 22, 1865. The charter confers, in addition to the authority to insure lives, authority to act as executor, administrator, trustee, guardian, etc.; that is, to transact what is known as a trust business. The union of its trust business with its insurance business demands from the courts of the city of Philadelphia a careful scrutiny of its methods, and an examination from time to time of its securities by skillful experts. The relations of the two departments of the business are fixed by the provisions of the charter. The accounts and investments are kept distinct and separate. The entire surplus of the insurance department accumulates for the benefit of the policy-holders. The only advantage, direct or indirect, which the stockholders can at any time have from

the union of the two features of the business results from the fact that the management of the trust business, from which they derive their profits, is done for them without charge.

To be relieved from the expense of management is an advantage to the stockholders, but not more than commensurate with the benefit which the policy-holders derive from the additional security arising from the large capital, the active supervision by the stockholders of the affairs of the company, and the association of the life insurance and trust business. While the expenses of a trust business, if conducted separately, would be large, the additional cost to this company of conducting the trust business jointly with the life insurance is inconsiderable, viewed in connection with the advantages secured. This, however, has not had the effect of increasing the general rate of expense of the company. The great economy and care with which its affairs have been conducted have caused it to be distinguished for its very low expense rate. This joined with its exceptionally favorable rate of mortality, has resulted in a very low net cost of insurance to its policy-holders.

The officers of the company are: Asa S. Wing, president; T. Wistar Brown, vice-president; Joseph Ashbrook, vice-president and manager of insurance department; David G. Alsop, actuary; Samuel H. Troth, treasurer; C. Walter Borton, secretary; John Way, assistant treasurer; Dr. Charles H. Willits, chief medical examiner. The directors are: T. Wistar Brown, Asa S. Wing, James V. Watson, William Longstreth, Robert M. Janney, Marriott C. Morris, Frank H. Taylor, Joseph B. Townsend, Jr., John B. Morgan, Frederic H. Strawbridge, Joseph Ashbrook, John Thompson Emlen, Morris R. Bockius, Henry H. Collins and Levi L. Rue.

PROVIDENT SAVINGS LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
THE, of New York, was incorporated February 25, 1875, and commenced business August 10, 1875. E. E. Rittenhouse, president; Robertson G. Hunter, secretary.

PRUDENTIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA,
THE, whose home office is in Newark, N. J., opened an entirely new field in American life insurance.

It was the first company in this country to do business on the industrial plan, the distinguishing features of which are the insuring of every member of the family between the ages of one and seventy, if in good health, the issuing of small policies with correspondingly small premiums, payable weekly, and the collection of premiums by an agent of the company at the homes of the policy-holders.

Through this industrial form of insurance a great many persons who cannot afford to pay the premium required for a policy of \$1,000 are enabled to secure as large an amount of life insurance as their means will warrant, and by providing for weekly payments of a few cents each, it meets the needs of the industrial classes.

The Prudential began business in November, 1875, and confined its operations to the city of Newark for two years, when the remainder of the state of New Jersey was occupied. In 1879 the company entered the states of New York and Pennsylvania, and year after year it extended the scope of its operations until the Prudential now operates in forty-four states and territories, the District of Columbia and the Dominion of Canada.

The great and growing popularity of this company is shown by the fact that during 1909 the Prudential issued and revived 2,382,055 industrial policies, insuring \$359,063,142, while on December 31, 1909, the total number of industrial policies in force was 8,295,427 and the total amount of industrial insurance in force at that time was \$1,049,808,021.

But industrial insurance does not by any means comprise the sole business of the Prudential. Although this company was organized with the intention of transacting an industrial business, it was soon found that the habits of thrift fostered in the people who carried small policies enabled many of them to provide for a greater amount of protection than was afforded them by the industrial policy. Those who at first found it difficult to save enough to pay the premium on a small policy after a time applied for an additional amount of insurance, and even this was added to until some persons carried several policies.

In view of this fact the company was led, in 1886, to open an ordinary "life and endowment" department, in which all the popular forms of life and endowment policies are now issued for sums from \$500 up to \$100,000. This department has continually grown in popularity, until in amount of business written annually, in annual income, and other features, it far surpasses many life insurance companies which issue ordinary business exclusively.

During 1909 the Prudential issued and revived ordinary insurance of \$141,063,186 (paid-for business), closing the year with paid-for ordinary insurance in force to the amount of \$635,052,785, a gain in paid-for insurance during the year of \$91,558,876.

Taking a record of the company as a whole, the Prudential issued during 1909 paid-for insurance amounting to \$500,126,328, and the total amount of paid-for insurance in force on December 31st was \$1,684,860,806. *The gain in insurance in force, \$250,309,459, was the greatest ever made by any company in the world.* The assets of the Prudential on January 1, 1910, were \$200,643,373.99, an increase during the year of \$26,604,555.37. Its liabilities on the same date were \$182,493,296.88, and its surplus of assets over liabilities \$18,-150.077.11, after providing for a dividend fund of over \$20,000,000.00 to holders of participating policies. In the year 1909 the company's income was \$67,238,264.73, an increase over the previous year of \$6,-901,230.31.

On August 1, 1907 the company in its ordinary department, discontinued issuing "participating" or "profit-sharing" policies and brought out a new non-participating policy so attractive in its terms and privileges that it proved an instant success.

The policy is a clear-cut insurance contract, containing all the regular provisions, loans and surrender values, together with new and attractive features especially designed to benefit the insured. The premium rates are exceptionally low.

The Prudential was the first company to adopt the practice of paying claims upon the day that satisfactory proofs of death reached the home office. This practice has been strictly adhered to and is of the utmost importance, particularly to the industrial classes, for while the amount of policy in each case is not large (an average of about \$110.) the payment often comes at a time when there is no ready money to be had and the policy is the only available asset. The latest feature is the payment of claims by the company's field representatives, who are often enabled to make the payment of the amount due under the policy within a few hours after the death of the insured. Promptness in paying claims practically doubles the usefulness of life insurance.

Over 1,256,000 death claims have been paid by the company, in the industrial and ordinary departments combined, since its organization, and its total payments to policy-holders during the same period amount to nearly \$182,000,000. It is estimated that over 6,000,000 people have been directly benefited by this money. In 1909, 104,029 claims were paid, an average of over 2,000 every week, and over 345 for every working day.

The total amount paid to policyholders during 1909 was \$20,-893,400.26.

The growth of the Prudential has been steady from the beginning, and in recent years rapid, as shown by the following tabular statement:

Year.	Assets.	Total Income.	Surplus.	Insurance in Force.
1879.....	\$139,803	\$128,627	\$109,538	\$3,866,913
1884.....	752,878	1,156,580	329,440	28,545,189
1889.....	3,924,295	4,601,298	1,071,065	119,686,277
1894.....	13,041,809	11,457,334	2,941,777	280,345,654
1899.....	33,948,760	20,586,200	6,014,422	502,201,486
1904.....	88,762,305	44,729,108	13,325,866	1,056,733,008
1909.....	200,643,374	67,238,265	18,150,077	1,684,860,806
Total amount paid policy-holders,.....				\$181,990,531.08

The industrial policy-holders of the Prudential have particularly benefited from time to time by the many concessions made by this company.

In January, 1907, the Prudential started issuing a new industrial policy which gives largely increased benefits at the younger ages for the same premium. Under this policy payment of premiums will cease when the insured reaches age 75. The policy provides for,

paid-up values after three years, and cash surrender values annually after ten years. Owing to the increased liberality of the contract it is issued on the non-participating plan.

The Prudential's new Monthly Income policy, issued in its ordinary department, has marked a new era in insurance. This policy is designed especially for the protection of the widow as regards investment of the proceeds of an insurance policy. The contract provides for a monthly income payable after the death of the insured, to the beneficiary for 20 years, or for life (for 20 years at least), or, in event of the policy being an endowment, the income would be payable to the insured himself.

The policy is very popular and is being recognized as one of the safest forms of protection in insurance yet devised.

The officers are: John F. Dryden, president; Forrest F. Dryden, second vice-president; Jacob E. Ward, third vice-president; Wilbur S. Johnson, fourth vice-president and comptroller; Richard V. Lindabury, general counsel; Edward D. Duffield, general solicitor; John K. Gore, actuary; Edward Gray, secretary; Edward Kanouse, treasurer; T. C. E. Blanchard, superintendent of real estate; Frederick A. Boyle, cashier; Frederick C. Blanchard, supervisor loan department; Valentine Riker, assistant secretary; Willard I. Hamilton, assistant secretary; Henry Overgne, assistant secretary; George W. Munsick, assistant secretary; George P. Williams, assistant secretary; George B. Speer, supervisor ordinary agencies; Frederick H. Johnston, associate actuary; Geo. H. Kirkpatrick, assistant actuary; Holger E. Krause, assistant actuary; Frederick L. Hoffman, statistician; Edward H. Hamill, consulting medical director; Robert L. Burrage, medical director; Wm. Perry Watson, associate medical director; Walter A. Jaquith, assistant medical director; J. Allen Patton, assistant medical director; Paul FitzGerald, assistant medical director; George W. Gore, supervisor; Robert Gemmell, supervisor of claims; Frederick A. C. Baker, supervisor; Harry Vliet, supervisor; William R. Konow, supervisor; J. H. Huntington, Jr., supervisor; J. Albert Sandford, supervisor; Bernal L. Tatman, supervisor; Edwin F. Kulp, supervisor; Archibald M. Woodruff, associate supervisor loan department; Chas. A. Stonelake, office supervisor; David A. McIntyre, supervisor printing and allied departments. Directors (elected by the stockholders): John F. Dryden, Theo. C. E. Blanchard, Frederick C. Blanchard, Edward Kanouse, Forrest F. Dryden, Jerome Taylor, William T. Carter, Jacob E. Ward, Anthony R. Kuser, Uzal H. McCarter, Wilbur S. Johnson, Richard V. Lindabury, John K. Gore; appointed by the Chancellor, from the policyholders, pursuant to chapter 81, laws of 1907, of the state of New Jersey, Edward J. Ill, Edwin A. Stevens, Isaac F. Roc.

PRUSSIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of Berlin, Germany. Organized 1865. This company entered the United States in February, 1905, making a deposit with the New York department, to do a reinsurance business. C. F. Sturhahn was appointed general

attorney for the United States, and William C. Scheide, resident manager, New York.

PRUSSIAN NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY of Stettin, Germany. Harold W. Letton, Chicago, United States manager.

PURCELL, JOHN J., former manager of the Underwriters' Salvage Company, Chicago, is a native of New York city, where he was born February 22, 1855. In 1871 he entered a New York city local agency, removing to Boston in 1876 to accept a position with the Faneuil Hall Insurance Company, from which company he transferred his services to the firm of L. Burge Hayes & Co., Boston agents of the Sun Insurance Office. In 1883 he returned to New York as special agent of the Sun for New York and New Jersey, later being transferred to Atlanta, Ga., as general agent for the southern field. In 1887 he was recalled to New York and appointed secretary of the company's local department. In 1893 he was made assistant manager for the United States. He was appointed western manager of the Sun Insurance Office March 1, 1899, and resigned March 1, 1904. Subsequently he was appointed Ohio special agent for the Fireman's Fund, and resigned in 1906 to become superintendent of agents in the western department of the Hartford Fire. In 1907 he was appointed manager of the Underwriters Salvage Company but resigned April 1, 1908, to resume his former position as superintendent of agents in the western department of the Hartford Fire at Chicago, Ill.

PUTNAM, HENRY HOWELL, secretary of the National Association of Local Agents, and insurance journalist, was born at DeKalb, Ill., April 15, 1868, of New England parents. After a grammar school education in Boston he became an office boy in a grain house. In 1887 he was employed by the *Standard* of Boston as a reporter. From 1895 to 1898 he acted as news representative for the *Standard* in New York city, and subsequently returned to Boston as editor of that paper. In May, 1899, he began the publication of the *Monthly Journal of Insurance Economics*, a magazine devoted to the discussion of insurance problems from an economic point of view. In June, 1903, he began the publication of the *American Agency Bulletin*, a monthly journal representing the interests of the associated fire insurance agents of the United States, subsequently endorsed by the National Association as a medium of communication between local agents. At the St. Louis convention of the National Association, in October, 1904, Mr. Putnam was elected secretary of that organization, and re-elected in 1905 and 1906. In November, 1906, Mr. Putnam disposed of a two-thirds interest in the *Journal of Insurance Economics* to Benjamin F. Hadley, formerly of the *Insurance Advocate*, and George A. Watson, formerly of the *Chronicle*. The publication was removed to New York city and continued as a weekly paper called the *Eastern Underwriter*, with a monthly "economic supplement" edited by Mr.

Putnam. At the midwinter conference of the executive officers of the National Association in New York in February, 1907, Mr. Putnam was employed at a regular salary to conduct the affairs of the agents' organization.

PURITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Providence, R. I. Organized 1907; capital, paid in, \$123,000. Darius L. Goff, president; Clinton C. White, secretary.

Q

QUEEN CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Sioux Falls, S. D. Organized 1905; capital, \$200,000. P. F. Sherman, president; G. W. McArthur, secretary and treasurer.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY of America, New York. Organized 1891; capital, \$1,000,000. Edward F. Beddall, president; George W. Burchell, vice-president; Nevett S. Bartow, secretary.

QUINCY MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Quincy, Mass. Organized 1851. Charles A. Howland, president; J. F. Young, secretary.

R

RALSTON, THOMAS A., sub-manager of the eastern and southern departments at New York office of the Northern Assurance Company of London, was born at Baltimore, Md. He was educated in the public schools of that place, and began business life in 1875 as a clerk in the Baltimore branch of a New York commercial house. In 1879 he removed to New York to accept a higher position in the head office. He entered the insurance business in 1883 as a clerk in the New York office of the London and Provincial Insurance Company of England, and on the retirement of that company from the United States entered the service of the United Fire Reinsurance Company of Manchester, England. He remained with that company until 1889, when he was appointed chief clerk in the New York office of the Northern Assurance Company of London. In 1896 he was appointed to his present position.

RASOR, PAUL E., manager for the United States of the Moscow Fire Insurance Company of Moscow, Russia, is a native of Wadsworth, O., where he was born in 1853. His first experience with fire underwriting was with J. F. Downing, general agent of the western department of the Insurance Company of North America at Erie, Pa. For a short time Mr. Rasor was connected with the Alps Insurance Company of Erie, and in 1873 removed to New York to enter the service of the German-American Insurance Company, with which he remained until February, 1895, having been its assistant secretary for several years. He was also secretary of the Reassurance Company of New York (a tender of the German-American), and managed that company in connection with his duties with the German-American. In February, 1895, he was tendered and accepted the position of assistant United States manager of the Lancashire, with headquarters at New York, and remained with the company until November, 1896, when he accepted the appointment of United States manager of the Magdeburg Fire Insurance Company; a position he retained until the withdrawal of the company from the United States. He was appointed manager of the Moscow in 1903, and of the First Russian of St. Petersburg and Russian Reinsurance Company of St. Petersburg in 1907.

RATHBONE, ROBERT C., insurance manager and broker, New York city, was born at Ballston, Saratoga county, N. Y., August 23, 1825. He went to New York at the age of fourteen years, and was a clerk, first in a hardware and afterward in a whole

sale dry goods house. In 1853 he began business for himself as an insurance broker in New York, and as an agent for the Mutual Life. In 1857 he was appointed assistant secretary of the Metropolitan Fire of New York, and in 1861 he went to the front for a short service with his regiment, the Seventh. His insurance brokerage business continued, though, throughout, taking in partners from time to time, one being the late Major-General Hamblin, another his brother, A. H. Rathbone, and another his son, R. Bleecker Rathbone, who is still associated with him. In 1885 Mr. Rathbone accepted the post of metropolitan manager for the Sun Insurance Office of London, which he retained until 1887. He was president for ten years of the old board of insurance brokers and also president of the second board, now extinct. At the present time his firm, R. C. Rathbone & Son, are managers of the Assurance Company of America. His brokerage department was incorporated with cash capital of \$100,000, January 1, 1903, being the fiftieth anniversary of its existence.

RAWLINGS, EDWARD, president of the Guarantee Company of North America and of the United States Guarantee Company of New York, is a native of England, and saw his first service in insurance over fifty years ago in the office of the European Life and Guarantee Company of London. In 1863 he was sent to Canada to establish a branch at Montreal. When the company transferred its Canadian guarantee business to the Citizens of Montreal Mr. Rawlings continued for some years in charge of that department for the later company's business. In 1872, not approving of the combination of other branches of insurance with that of guarantee, he organized the Canada Guarantee Company, now the Guarantee Company of North America, becoming manager, and entering the company in the United States in 1881. In 1890 he established the New York company, of which he is the head, and in 1893, upon the death of Sir Alexander T. Galt, he succeeded him as president of the Guarantee Company of North America.

REBATE TO INSURED IN LIFE INSURANCE SOLICITING. [See Anti-Rebate Laws, and National Association of Life Underwriters.]

RECEIPTS FROM AND REMITTANCES TO HOME OFFICES OF FOREIGN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES IN 1909. The reports of the insurance departments for 1909 make the following statement of the amounts remitted by foreign companies in this country to their home offices and their receipts from the same in 1909:

RECEIPTS FROM AND REMITTANCES TO HOME OFFICES, ETC. 529

Companies.	Amount sent to Home Office.	Amount rec'd from Home Office.	Companies.	Amount sent to Home Office.	Amount rec'd from Home Office.
Aachen & Munich,....	\$ 603	\$ 5,658	Northern,	758,627	219,501
Atlas,	290,743	.....	North British,	65,450	.....
British America,	70,587	.....	Norwich Union,	126,815	.....
Commercial Union,..	665,008	41,276	Palatine,	164,795	65,000
Caledonian,	230,997	.....	Phoenix Assurance, ..	110,128	.....
Cologne Reinsurance,	222,914	22	Prussian National, ..	926	.....
First Russian,	180,000	.....	Russia,	425,000	717
Hamburg-Bremen, ..	66,634	55,205	Royal,	1,308,516	687
Ins. Co. Salamandra,	430,000	7,572	Royal Exchange,	445,776	272,307
Jakor, Russia, .....	.....	.....	Russian Reinsurance,	105,931	.....
Law Union & Crown,	85,579	.....	Skandia,	156,388	.....
Liv. & Lon. & Globe,	1,452,145	.....	Sun Ins. Office,	411,376	6,355
Lon. & Lancashire, ..	632,460	139,589	Scottish Union,	661,024	.....
London Assurance, ..	361,689	118,075	State,	25,186	.....
Moscow,	200,650	.....	Svea, .....	.....	2,255
Munich Reinsurance,	434,130	.....	Western Assurance,..	72,565	.....
New Zealand,	163,577	567			
Totals,.....				\$10,326,219	\$934,786
Excess of amount sent to home offices,.....					\$9,391,433

In 1897 the amount sent to home offices was \$4,556,515; amount received from home offices, \$2,972,972; excess of remittances to home offices, \$1,583,543; excess in six years, \$15,904,833. In 1898 the amount sent to home offices was \$4,081,485; amount received from home offices, \$1,326,003; excess of remittances to home offices, \$2,755,482. In 1899 the amount sent to home offices was \$3,851,272; amount received from home offices, \$3,099,827; excess of remittances to home offices, \$751,445. In 1900 the amount sent to home offices was \$3,180,700; amount received from home offices, \$3,049,-310; excess of remittances to home offices, \$131,489. In 1901 the amount sent to home offices was \$3,809,736; amount received from home offices, \$4,296,127; excess of remittances from home offices, \$486,391. In 1902 the amount sent to home offices was \$2,821,361; amount received from home offices, \$5,401,503; excess of remittances from home offices, \$2,580,142. In 1903 the amount sent to home offices was \$4,363,444; amount received from home offices, \$1,199,-217; excess of remittances to home offices, \$3,164,227. In 1904 the amount sent to home offices was \$4,997,350; amount received from home offices, \$8,787,539; excess of remittances from home offices, \$3,790,189. In 1905 the amount sent to home offices, \$8,952,788; amount received from home offices, \$1,922,554; excess of remittances to home offices, \$7,030,234. In 1906 the amount sent to home offices was \$7,554,292; amount received from home offices, \$58,222,-032; excess of remittances from home offices, \$50,667,740. In 1907, the amount sent to home offices was \$10,998,693; amount received from home offices, \$3,270,539; excess of remittances to home offices \$7,728,154. In 1908 the amount sent to home offices was

\$10,852.382; amount received from home offices \$2,458,514; excess of remittances to home office \$8,393,868.

REES, HENRY E., secretary of the *Aetna* Insurance Company of Hartford, is a native of Macon, Ga., where he was born April 29, 1857. He went into the local fire insurance business in his native city in 1881, and continued until 1884, when he was appointed special agent of the South Eastern Tariff Association, with headquarters at Atlanta. From 1885 to 1889 he was Southern special agent of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, and from 1889 to 1897 he served the *Aetna* in the same capacity. In the latter year Mr. Rees was called to the home office of that company, where his long experience with Southern fire underwriting was utilized, and he was appointed assistant secretary, and elected secretary of the *Aetna* on May 6, 1907.

REGER, GEORGE F., formerly vice-president of the Franklin Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia, was born in that city August 20, 1839, and received his education in the public schools. He was in mercantile pursuits until the outbreak of the Civil War, when he went to the front as a lieutenant of the Philadelphia Fire Zouaves. Soon after his return to civil life he connected himself with the fire insurance business in his native city, and in 1870 was city inspector for the Franklin Fire, to which company he has ever since been attached. He was successively its special agent in New York, associate general agent for New York and New England, manager of the agency department of the home office and second vice-president, and vice-president of the company. Mr. Reger retired from active business January 1, 1909.

REGISTER, HENRY V., Philadelphia, member of the firm of I. L. Register & Son, the oldest agency of the Equitable Life Assurance Society. He was born in 1871, and was graduated from Cornell University in 1892. He is a member of the Markham and the Merion Cricket Clubs.

REGISTER, I. LAYTON, Philadelphia, born in Delaware in 1842, came to Philadelphia in 1860 and engaged in the life insurance business, and has been one of the most successful men in the field. He established the Equitable Life Assurance Society in Pennsylvania in 1866 and has represented it ever since. He is an ex-president of the National Association of Life Underwriters, also of the Philadelphia Association, a past master, a past grand high priest, and past grand commander of Masonic bodies, and an ex-president of the Presbyterian Social Union, an important lay organization of that church. He organized one of the prominent trust companies in Philadelphia and is a member of several clubs, among them the Union League, the Historical Society, and the Merion Cricket Club.

REGISTER LIFE AND ANNUITY INSURANCE COMPANY of Iowa, Davenport, Ia. Organized 1889. P. W. McManus, president; William M. Radcliffe, secretary.

REINSURANCE AND SURPLUS LINE LAWS. The following is a statement of the laws regarding reinsurance of risks by fire insurance companies, and the placing of excess lines in unauthorized companies.

ALABAMA. It is required that reinsurance be placed with a company authorized to do business in the state.

ARIZONA. Prohibited in any company not authorized to do business in the territory.

ARKANSAS. No insurance company shall, directly or indirectly, contract for or effect reinsurance of any risk in the state of Arkansas with any company not authorized to do business therein. (Section 89, chapter 10, Acts of 1901.) When any reinsurance is effected in an unauthorized company the entire tax thereon shall be paid by the original insuring company. [See Resident Agents laws.]

CALIFORNIA. Provision is made for placing insurance in unauthorized companies, and the commissioner may issue a license to any citizen of the state permitting the person named therein to place insurance in an unauthorized company, on payment of a fee of \$50, but the person before procuring the insurance must file an affidavit that he is unable to procure for a specified person, firm or corporation in a majority of the companies authorized to do business in the state the amount of insurance necessary. The person so licensed is required to keep a separate account and to make full report of such insurance with the commissioner, and to pay a tax of four per cent. on gross premiums, less return premiums, on such insurance.

COLORADO. Prohibited in companies not authorized to do business in the State. The resident agents law requires reinsurance contracts to be effected through resident authorized agents, and a return of all such reinsurance shall be made annually to the insurance commissioner in such form and detail as he may require.

CONNECTICUT. The laws of the State make no provision regarding reinsurance of risks.

Provision is made for placing of policies in unauthorized companies. The insurance commissioner, upon the payment of a fee of twenty dollars, may issue a license to any person permitting the person named to procure policies on property in the State in companies approved by the commissioner, which have not complied with the laws of the State. The person is required to file with the commissioner an affidavit that he is unable to procure, in companies authorized in the State, the amount of insurance necessary to protect the property, before acting under such license, and is required to file a sworn statement of such insurance annually with the commissioner.

DELAWARE. Reinsurance is permitted in unauthorized companies on permission of the commissioner. Section 12, Chapter 99, Vol. 22, covers reinsurance and reads as follows:

Section 12, No fire insurance company or association shall reinsure, in any manner whatsoever, the whole or any part of a risk taken by it on property situated or located in this State, in any other company or association not authorized to transact business in this State, except upon the written consent of the Insurance Commissioner. No fire insurance company or association shall transfer or cede, in any manner whatsoever, to any company or association not authorized to do business in this State any risk or liability, or any part thereof, assumed by it under any form or contract of insurance covering property located in this State, including any risk or liability under any general or floating policy, or any agreement, general, floating, or specific, to reinsure excess loss by one or more fires, except upon the written consent of the Insurance Commissioner. No fire insurance company or association shall reinsure or assume, as a reinsuring company or otherwise, in any manner or form whatsoever, the whole or any part of any risk or liability, covering property located in this State, of any insurance company or association not authorized to transact business in this State, except upon the written consent of the Insurance Commissioner.

Companies are required to file with the commissioner annually, a report of all such reinsurance effected in the manner prescribed by the commissioner.

FLORIDA. Prohibited in companies not authorized to do business in the state.

ILLINOIS. Prohibited in companies not authorized to do business in the State. The liability reinsured must have been originally assumed in full accord with the provisions of the statutes. The superintendent may require special statements of all reinsurances.

A law was enacted in 1903 providing that licenses may be issued to agents to place insurance in unauthorized companies. On the yearly payment of \$200 except in counties having less than 100,000 population, in which case the license fee shall not exceed \$25, the superintendent may issue licenses to citizens of the State to act as agent to procure insurance in unauthorized companies. Affidavit must be filed with the insurance department setting forth that such agent is unable to procure insurance sufficient to protect the property in authorized companies. A separate account of such business must be kept, which must be open to the inspection of the superintendent at any time, showing the amount of such insurance, the name of the corporation in which it is placed, and the location of the property. The agent must file bond in the penal sum of \$2,000, and gross premiums on such business are taxed 2 per cent.

KANSAS. No restrictions regarding re-insurance.

Provision is made for licensing agents to act as brokers, on payment of fee of ten dollars, to place insurance in unauthorized companies. The agent so licensed must file affidavit to the effect that he was unable after diligent effort to secure the required amount of insurance to protect the property described in the affidavit in regularly admitted companies. A separate account of such business must be kept and report filed with the superintendent of insurance. The agent licensed as a broker is required also to pay a tax of two per cent. on gross premiums on policies placed in unauthorized companies.

KENTUCKY. The law makes no restriction as to companies, but provides that no credit shall be allowed or given as a reduction of liabilities for re-insurance made in unauthorized companies.

Provision is made (Section 698), for placing business with unauthorized companies. The commissioner may issue licenses to citizens of the State on payment of fee of twenty-five dollars, but such licensed person must make affidavit that he is unable to procure in admitted companies the amount of insurance necessary, and can only procure such insurance after he has procured insurance in authorized companies to the full amount which such companies are willing to write on the property. Such licensed person shall keep a separate record of the business so placed and file a report annually with the insurance commissioner.

LOUISIANA. Prohibited in companies not authorized to do business in the State. The law makes special provision for the placing of insurance and reinsurance in unauthorized companies, when it is impossible to procure sufficient insurance in authorized companies. The provisions of the law are practically the same as the Kentucky law, except that the license fee is twenty dollars.

MAINE. Makes no restrictions as to companies.

It is provided that the commissioner may license a citizen of the State, already agent of one or more authorized companies, to place insurance in unauthorized companies, on affidavit that he is unable to procure the necessary insurance in authorized companies, and after the writing capacity of authorized companies is exhausted. Such person must give bond in the sum of \$500, make report of business to the department, and pay a tax equal to 2 per cent. on gross premiums less return premiums.

MARYLAND. Makes no restrictions as to reinsurance.

The legislature of 1908 passed a law, amending Article 23, of the Code of Public General laws, which provides, (Section 157A), that all persons, firms or corporations obtaining insurance in unauthorized companies must file a statement of such insurance, giving name of company, location of risk, amount of insurance, etc., and shall pay a tax thereon of five per cent. and one dollar as a filing

fee must be paid to the commissioner. An additional section, (Section 157B), provides that. "Whenever any person or firm resident in this State or corporation incorporated under the laws of this State, shall file with the Insurance Commissioner an affidavit that said person, firm or corporation is unable to obtain in companies legally authorized to do business in this State, insurance or a sufficient amount thereof on property situated in this State owned by said person, firm or corporation, then the Insurance Commissioner shall issue a license to such person, firm or corporation authorizing the procurement of insurance in non-admitted companies or associations to the extent of the insurance desired, and such person, firm or corporation shall not be required to pay the tax imposed by the preceding section, but shall be required to pay to said Insurance Commissioner a fee of one dollar on each policy so obtained."

The commissioner shall keep a record of such insurance, and the company or its agent, is given the right to enter the state to adjust a loss. A violation of the above sections is made a misdemeanor which carries a penalty of a fine of not less than \$100, nor more than \$1,000, or imprisonment for not less than one month nor more than six months.

MASSACHUSETTS. The resident agent's law prohibits reinsurance in companies not authorized to do business in the State, except that the law has special provisions for the placing of insurance and reinsurance in unauthorized companies when it is impossible to procure sufficient insurance in authorized companies, and filing affidavit. If reinsurance is effected other than through duly licensed resident agents and in authorized companies the entire tax must be paid by the original insuring company without deduction on account of such reinsurance and no deduction in reserves to be charged against the company is allowed. Insurance in unauthorized companies can only be procured after insurance has been procured in authorized companies to the full amount which they are willing to write on the property. The fee for special licenses is twenty dollars, and a separate account must be kept and report filed with the insurance department.

MICHIGAN. Prohibited in any company not authorized to do business in the State. Sworn statements required annually of all reinsurances, with names of companies.

Provision is made for placing excess lines in unauthorized companies. The law is practically the same as the Kentucky law, [which see.]

MINNESOTA. No prohibition relative to effecting reinsurance on any risks written in the State by an authorized company. Companies must report reinsurances effected with unauthorized companies. No credit for such premiums is allowed in the payment of taxes.

MISSISSIPPI. Prohibited in companies not authorized to do business in the State. Provision is made for placing business with unauthorized companies, on affidavits and after writing capacity of authorized companies is exhausted.

MISSOURI. There are no restrictions in respect to companies. Foreign companies are required by the resident agents laws to place business only through licensed resident agents. The superintendent of insurance, however, may issue to an agent who is regularly commissioned to represent one or more fire or fire and marine or storm insurance companies, authorized to do business in this State, a certificate of authority to place excess lines of insurance in companies not admitted to do business in this State: Provided, however, that the party desiring such excess of insurance shall first file an affidavit with the superintendent of insurance that he has exhausted all the insurance obtainable from authorized companies.

MONTANA. Prohibited in companies not authorized to do business in the State. Law requires reinsurance contracts to be effected through authorized resident agents. Sworn statement required annually of all reinsurances.

NEBRASKA. A company must file with the insurance commissioner a sworn statement that it will not directly or indirectly, by way of reinsurance or otherwise, insure any property in the State, except under a policy regularly issued and duly countersigned by a local agent, licensed by the insurance commissioners. A sworn statement of all reinsurance required annually.

NEVADA. Prohibited in companies not authorized to do business in the state.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. Prohibited in companies not authorized to do business in the State. Requires reinsurance contracts to be effected through authorized resident agents under the resident agents law. Any authorized agent may procure insurance in unauthorized companies when the aggregate amount of insurance which companies legally doing business in the State will write upon the property is not sufficient to protect it.

NEW JERSEY. No restrictions as to companies. Section 82 relates to placing insurance in unauthorized companies, and reads as follows:

Section 82. The commissioner of banking and insurance may issue to any citizen of this State a license, revocable at any time, permitting the person named therein to procure fire insurance as agent on property in New Jersey in insurance companies not authorized to do business in this State; but before the person named in such license shall procure any insurance in such companies on any property in this State, he shall execute and file with said commissioner an affidavit that after diligent effort he is unable to procure, in companies admitted to do business in this State, the amount of insurance necessary to protect said property, and he shall only procure insurance under such license after he has procured insurance in companies authorized to do

business in this State to the full amount which said companies are willing to write on said property: Provided, that such licensed person shall not be required to offer any portion of such insurance to any company which is not possessed of cash assets amounting to at least twenty-five thousand dollars, or one which has, within the preceding twelve months, been in an impaired condition; each person so licensed shall keep a separate account of the business done under such license, which shall be at all times open to the inspection of the commissioner of banking and insurance, his deputy, or any person employed by him to inspect the same, a certified copy of which amount the licensee shall forthwith file with the commissioner of banking and insurance, showing the exact amount of such insurance placed for any person, firm or corporation, the gross premium charged thereon, the companies in which the same is placed, the date of the policies and the terms thereof, and before receiving such license shall execute and deliver to the commissioner of banking and insurance a bond to the State of New Jersey in the penal sum of three thousand dollars, with such sureties as said commissioner shall approve, conditioned that the licensee will comply with all the requirements of this act, and will pay to the commissioner of banking and insurance, or where such policies cover risks in any city, town, borough, township or portion of a township, or fire district in this State, which now has or may hereafter have a duly-incorporated firemen's relief association, to the treasurer of such association, in January and July of each year, the sum of three dollars for each one hundred dollars and at that rate upon the whole amount of gross premiums charged for insurance procured or placed under such license during the preceding six months; the amount of taxes paid to the commissioner of banking and insurance under the provisions of this section shall be distributed by him in the manner now or hereafter provided by law as to taxes collected by him from fire insurance companies of other states and foreign countries.

NEW MEXICO. Prohibited in companies not authorized to do business in this territory.

NEW YORK. Section 22, Chapter 690, Laws of 1892.

"Every insurance corporation doing business in this State may reinsure the whole or any part of any policy obligation in any other insurance corporation. When the reinsurance is made by any other than a life insurance corporation, it shall be required to hold as an unearned premium fund an amount equal to the unearned portion of the gross premiums charged on such reinsured obligations from the date of their issuance by the corporation reinsured. No credit of any kind shall be allowed or given either as a reduction of taxes or of liabilities, to any corporation transacting business in this State for reinsurance made in corporations not authorized to issue policies in this State. The superintendent of insurance shall require schedules of reinsurance to be filed by each corporation at the time of making its annual report to the department."

Section 137, chapter 611, laws of 1894 provides for placing insurance in unauthorized companies. The superintendent of insurance, in consideration of the yearly payment of \$200, except in counties having less than 100,000 inhabitants, in which case the fee shall not exceed \$25.00, may issue to citizens of this State, not exceeding 200 in number, a license, revocable at any time, permitting the party named in such license to act as agent to procure policies of fire insurance from corporations, persons, partnerships, and associations which are not authorized to do business in the State. Before such insurance shall be procured affidavits in duplicate, setting forth that the party is unable after diligent search to procure sufficient insurance to protect the property in authorized companies, must be filed by the agent and by the party desiring the insurance; one with the superintendent of insurance and one with the clerk of the county

where such property is located. Reports of such business must be made to the department by the agent, and gross premiums on such insurance are taxed three per cent.

NORTH CAROLINA. Prohibited in companies not authorized to transact business in the State, and upon admission to the State a company must file a sworn declaration that it will not reinsure in unauthorized companies. Annual returns must be made of all re-insurances effected directly or indirectly on property in the State.

Provision is made for placing business with unauthorized companies, and the law is practically the same as the Connecticut law [which see].

OHIO. Prohibited in companies not authorized to do business in State. Companies required to file an annual statement under oath showing the name of each fire insurance company or association reinsured and reinsuring.

A surplus line law was passed in 1904. This provides that the superintendent of insurance may license citizens to procure insurance in unauthorized companies, but "before the person named in such license shall procure any insurance in such companies on any such property, he shall in every case file with the superintendent of insurance his own affidavit and the affidavit of the person, or of the president or secretary of the corporation, owning the property on which the insurance is proposed to be placed, which shall have force and effect one year only from the date thereof, that such owner is unable to procure from companies authorized to do business in this State the amount of insurance necessary to protect said property." The fee is \$10.00, and the person so licensed shall file a bond with the superintendent of insurance for \$2,000.00. A separate account of such business must be kept and a full report of such insurance, with name of owner of property and company in which it is placed, must be filed with the superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA. Prohibited in companies not authorized to do business in the State.

Insurance may be procured in unauthorized companies in the event of a larger line of insurance being required than authorized companies are willing to carry by making affidavit to that effect to the insurance commissioner. Reports of insurance so placed shall be made to the commissioner. The legislature of 1907 amended the law somewhat by providing for the licensing of persons, agents, officers or members of any insurance firms, as insurance brokers to procure insurance in unauthorized companies. The licensed broker as well as the party desiring insurance must file affidavit setting forth that the person desiring insurance is unable to procure it in authorized companies. The broker is required to keep a separate account of such business, and a tax, payable on January and July of three per cent. on gross premiums of the previous six months so placed, is imposed. The license fee of the broker is \$100, and each party receiving a license must file a bond for \$1,000.

TENNESSEE. There are no restrictions as to reinsurance and no special provision for placing purely surplus or excess lines. Insurance may be placed by regularly licensed brokers in companies not authorized in the State under certain conditions, and the broker shall pay the same fee as is required of companies, and also file a statement with the insurance department. The legislature of 1907 amended the law by adding a proviso that whenever a citizen shall file an affidavit that he is unable to procure adequate insurance from licensed companies and shall file an application for permission for a representative of any designated company to come into the state for the purpose of inspecting his risk or adjusting loss, the commissioner shall issue such permit, and it shall be lawful for such representative of an unlicensed company to enter the state for the purpose specified in the application. As a condition of granting the permit the applicant shall pay two and a half per cent. of all premiums paid to any unlicensed company.

TEXAS. The law permits home companies to reinsure in any other authorized companies. No law regarding other companies, but the resident agents law requires that all policies must be issued or signed by regularly licensed agents, and a report of all reinsurance in unauthorized companies is required.

The law provides that the commissioner on payment of a fee of twenty-five dollars may issue to an agent who is regularly commissioned to represent one or more fire, fire and marine insurance companies authorized to do business in this State, a certificate of authority to place excess lines of insurance in companies not authorized to do business in this State; provided, that the party desiring such excess insurance shall file with the Commissioner of Insurance and Banking an affidavit that he has exhausted all the insurance obtainable from companies duly authorized to do business in the State.

UTAH. The laws impose no restrictions as to re-insurance, and in computing its unearned premium fund a company may take credit for the amount paid the re-insuring company.

VERMONT. No restrictions as to companies, but in computing taxes no deduction is allowed on reinsurance premiums except on reinsurance in authorized companies.

The commissioners may license any resident of the State to place insurance in unauthorized companies. The fee is \$10.00, and there is a tax of three per cent. on gross premiums, less return premiums, on business placed in unauthorized companies. The person so licensed must file quarterly with the commissioners a statement of the amount of insurance so placed, amount of the gross premium, and name and location of companies in which the insurance is placed.

VIRGINIA. Prohibited in companies not authorized to do business in the State if the business is written within the State—otherwise not.

WEST VIRGINIA. Prohibited in companies not authorized to do business in the State (Section 2, Resident Agents law).

WISCONSIN. Reinsurance permitted in any responsible company whose capital and surplus shall equal or exceed \$100,000.

In addition to the above the legislatures of Indiana, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, and West Virginia in 1901, and that of Florida in 1903, passed laws prohibiting the reinsurance of risks located within their respective localities, in companies not authorized to do business therein. An effort to repeal the reinsurance law in Ohio failed in 1902. The resident agents law of South Carolina requires reinsurances upon property in the State to be reported annually with names of companies to the department, while the resident agents law of Idaho exempts reinsurances from the requirements of the law in respect to signing by the resident agent, while a ruling by the Texas department makes the resident agents law apply to re-insurances.

REINSURED, RETIRED, AND FAILED INSURANCE COMPANIES IN 1909. The following is a list of the joint stock fire insurance companies which ceased to do business for various causes in 1909:

NAMES.	Paid-up Capital.	Reinsured by.
Blue Ridge Fire, Blue Ridge, Ga.....	\$110,000	Florida Home, Marianna.
Delaware of Dover, Del.....	200,000	Hartford Fire.
Illinois National Fire, Springfield, Ill..	100,000	Failed.
Nebraska Underwriters, Omaha.....	225,000	Farmers and Merchants, Lincoln.
North Star Fire, Greensboro, N. C.....	100,000	Dixie, Greensboro, N. C.
Seattle Fire and Marine, Wash.....	200,000	Dubuque Fire and Marine, Ia.
Southern Fire, Lynchburg, Va.....	203,000	German - American, New York.
Southern Home, Bartow, Fla.....	50,000	Southern Fire, Lynchburg, Va.
Southern, New Orleans.....	200,000	Failed.
Standard Fire, Fordyce, Ark.....	.....	Home Fire, Fordyce, Ark.

The following mutual companies failed: Black Diamond Mutual Fire, Shamokin, Pa.; Bristol County Mutual Fire, New Bedford, Mass.; Enterprise Mutual Fire, Shamokin, Pa.; Greenwich Mutual Fire, Greenwich, Conn.; Merchants' Mutual Fire of Topeka, Kan.; New England Fire of Providence, R. I.; Oriental Mutual Fire, Johnstown, Pa.; Standard Mutual Fire, Providence, R. I.; Traders' Mutual Fire, Philadelphia, Pa.; Trevorton Mutual Fire, Trevorton, Pa.; United States Fire, Nashville, Tenn.; Waterloo Mutual Fire, Waterloo, Wis.

The following life, casualty and miscellaneous companies also retired from business in 1909: Allegheny Mutual Life of Pittsburgh, merged with the Standard Mutual Life of Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Cos-

mopolitan Life of Freeport, Ill., re-insured by the Old Colony Life of Chicago; Economic Life of Delaware, re-insured by the Postal Life of New York; Fidelity Accident and Protective Association, Saginaw, Mich., retired; Girard Mutual Life, retired; Great American Life of St. Louis, absorbed by the International Life of St. Louis; Indiana Casualty of Earl Park, Ind., merged with Security Casualty of Indianapolis; Liberty Casualty of Pittsburgh, absorbed by the Imperial Assurance of Pittsburgh; Maccabee Protective Association, Port Huron, Mich., retired; Metropolitan Surety of New York, receivership; Michigan Benevolent Association, Midland, Mich., retired; National Casualty, Louisville, Ky., absorbed by the Consolidated Casualty, Chicago, Ill.; Protective Life Association, Rochester, N. Y., receivership; Scranton Mutual Life, retired; Southern Life and Accident, Marianna, Fla., retired; Southern Life, Fayetteville, N. C., re-insured by the Jefferson Standard of Raleigh, N. C.; Union Life, New York, re-insured by the Metropolitan Life; Washington Life, New York, re-insured by the Pittsburgh Life and Trust.

RELIANCE INSURANCE COMPANY of Philadelphia was incorporated 1841. Capital, \$300,000. William Chubb, president; Charles J. Wister, Jr., vice-president and secretary.

RELIANCE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH, Pa. Organized 1903; capital, \$1,000,000; surplus, \$693,379.86. J. H. Reed, president; H. G. Scott, secretary.

RELIANCE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, THE (Limited), Liverpool, Eng. W. L. H. Simpson, attorney and manager, New York.

RESERVE LOAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Indianapolis, Ind. Organized 1897. Chalmers Brown, president; W. R. Zulith, vice-president; W. K. Bellis, secretary; G. L. Stayman, assistant secretary. Total admitted assets, December 31, 1909, \$2,127,667.58; liabilities, \$1,891,363.65; and surplus and capital, \$236,303.93.

RESIDENT AGENTS LAWS. Laws relating to the writing of risks in the State by fire insurance companies through local agents only are in force in all the states except California and New York.

Resident agents laws were adopted in 1897 in the states of Alabama, Colorado, Georgia, Iowa, Missouri, Montana, New York, North Carolina, Texas, and Washington, in 1898 in the states of Kentucky and Louisiana, in 1899 in the states of Colorado, Florida, Nebraska, Oregon, Pennsylvania, and Tennessee, in 1900 in the states of Maryland, Mississippi, and South Carolina, in 1901 in the states of Arkansas, Delaware, Idaho, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and West Virginia, in the State of Kentucky in 1902, and in the State of Wyoming in 1903. Revised laws were passed in Michigan, Montana, Washington, and Wisconsin in 1899, and in North Dakota in 1901. New York passed a law in 1897, but it failed to

receive the governor's approval. Louisiana and New Jersey revised their resident agents laws in 1902, and Mississippi, Nebraska, North Carolina, and Texas in 1903. Colorado made the resident agents provision apply to life insurance companies in 1903. Hawaii adopted a resident agents section in the insurance law passed in 1903, and Florida revised its law the same year. New Mexico revised its resident agents law in 1905. Virginia revised its law in 1906; Colorado and Wisconsin in 1907; Arizona enacted a law in 1907; and Oklahoma passed a law in 1909. The following is a statement of the resident agents laws in force June 1, 1910:

ALABAMA. Section 10 of an Act to Regulate the Business of Insurance in the State of Alabama. Approved February 18, 1897.

Section 10. That insurance companies not incorporated by the laws of Alabama, but legally authorized to do business in this State through regularly commissioned and licensed agents located in this State, shall not make contracts of insurance on life or property herein save through agents of such companies regularly commissioned and licensed to write policies of insurance in Alabama, provided, however, that this act shall not apply to fire insurance companies covering actual property of railroad companies engaged in interstate commerce.

The same legislature passed another law (chapter 665, acts of 1897) having the same purpose as the section of the act above quoted. It further requires that every fire, fire marine, and marine insurance company shall file with the State auditor, before he shall issue to it a license, an affidavit that it has not violated any of the provisions of this act for the past twelve months, and that it accepts the terms and obligations of this act as part of the consideration of its license. On the complaint of any citizen of the State that a company authorized to do business in this State has violated any of the provisions of this act, the State auditor is authorized to examine the officers and books and papers of such company at its expense if found guilty. Any violation of the provisions of this act or refusal to submit to the aforesaid examination subjects the offender to a forfeiture of its license for twelve months.

ARIZONA. Act of 1907:

Sec. 1. No fire insurance company, society, association or partnership not incorporated under the laws of this Territory, but legally authorized to transact business herein, shall make, write, place, or cause to be made, written or placed, any policy, duplicate policy or contract of insurance of any kind or character, or any general or floating policy, upon property situated or located in this Territory, except after the said risk has been approved, in writing, by an agent who is a resident of this Territory, and who shall maintain a bona fide duly operated business office in this Territory, and who shall be regularly commissioned and qualified to transact insurance business herein, who shall countersign all policies so issued and receive the commission thereon when the premium is paid, to the end that this Territory may receive the taxes required by law to be paid on the premiums collected for insurance on all property located in this Territory.

ARKANSAS. Law passed by the legislature in 1901.

Section 1. Any fire insurance company authorized to do business in the State is hereby prohibited from authorizing or allowing any person, agent,

firm or corporation who is a non-resident of the State of Arkansas, to issue or cause to be issued any policy or policies of insurance or reinsurance on property located in the State of Arkansas.

Sec. 2. Any person, agent, firm, or corporation licensed by the auditor to act as a fire insurance agent in the State of Arkansas, is hereby prohibited from paying, directly or indirectly, any commission, brokerage, or other valuable consideration on account of any policy or policies, covering on property in the State of Arkansas, to any person, agent, firm, or corporation who is a non-resident of this State, or to any person, agent, firm, or corporation not duly licensed by the auditor as a fire insurance agent.

Section 3 provides for the penalties for violating the act, and Section 4 authorizes the state auditor to examine persons and papers to ascertain if the act is violated.

The law was amended by the legislature in 1905 to apply to accident, employers' liability, steam boiler, and surety companies.

COLORADO. Section 33 of Act of 1907 creating an insurance department.

Section 33. It shall be unlawful for any foreign insurance company to make, write, place or cause to be made, written or placed in this State any insurance policy or contract of any kind to provide against any contingency which may be insured or guaranteed against, unless done through its duly and regularly appointed and authorized agent or agents, residents of this State; any insurance company violating this section, shall have its certificate of authority to do business in this State suspended not less than one year, and it shall only be renewed upon a written pledge from the directors or executive body in authority over the officers, that this Section will be fully and faithfully observed.

CONNECTICUT. Section 2852, Chapter 170, General Statutes. The law was passed in 1893 and is as follows:

Section 1. Foreign fire insurance companies and fire insurance companies of other States of the United States permitted to do business in Connecticut shall make contracts of insurance on property therein only through constituted and licensed resident agents.

DELAWARE. Section 62 of the Act of 1901, to re-enact and revise the insurance laws of Delaware, is a copy of the Pennsylvania Resident Agents Law, which see on the following page.

FLORIDA. The legislature in 1903 adopted the following substitute for Chapter 4674 of the Acts of 1899:

Section 1. That no fire insurance company or association authorized to transact business in this state shall reinsure or enter into any contract to indemnify any fire insurance company or association not authorized to transact business in this state against loss by fire to property located in this state.

Sec. 2. That all policies or contracts of indemnity against loss by fire to property located in this state issued or entered into by any fire insurance company or association authorized to transact business in this state shall be issued and countersigned by a local agent, who is a resident of this state, regularly commissioned and licensed to transact a fire insurance business herein, and such local agent shall receive on each policy the full and usual commission allowed and paid by such company or association to its agents on business written or done by them for it: Provided, however, that this section shall not apply to policies of reinsurance issued to another fire insurance company regularly authorized and transacting a general fire insurance business in this state, nor to policies of insurance on the rolling stock of railroad companies doing a general freight and passenger business.

Sec. 3. That no fire insurance company or association authorized to transact business in this state shall request or permit anyone acting as its agent and residing in this state to divide or offer to divide, directly or indirectly, the commission due to or received by any such agent with any other agent or broker or other person not a resident of this state.

Sec. 4. That no fire insurance company or association authorized to transact business in this state shall be permitted to appoint or employ as its agent or representative any person or persons who have divided or offered to divide, directly or indirectly, his or their commissions or the profits of his or their business with any person or persons not a resident of this state, but shall immediately withdraw and cancel any such commission of authority to act as its agent in this state as may be held by any person or persons upon information that such person or agent has divided or offered to divide his or their commission with any person or persons not a resident of this state.

Sec. 5. The renewal of license to transact the business of fire insurance in this state for companies or associations shall only be issued after the secretary or manager of such company or association so desiring to renew license to do business in this state shall first have made oath that no policy or contract of insurance covering property located in the state of Florida has been issued, written, or placed during the twelve months preceding, except by resident local agents of such company or association in Florida duly commissioned, and that said local agent has received the full, entire, and usual commission due and allowed its agents, and that to the best of his knowledge and belief none of its agents or representatives in this state has divided or offered to divide his commission or other profits with any non-resident of this state, and that such company or association has not re-insured or entered into any contract to indemnify any fire insurance company or association not authorized to transact business in this state against loss by fire to property located in this state, and until and after such company or association shall have complied with all other laws of this state in respect to the admission of companies of other states or foreign countries.

Sec. 6. That whenever the board of insurance commissioners shall have received information that any fire insurance company or association has violated any of the provisions of this act they are authorized, at the expense of such company or association, to examine by themselves or their accredited representative, at the principal office or offices of such company or association located in the United States of America, or in any foreign country, and also at such other offices or agencies of such company or association as they may deem proper, all books, records, and papers of such company or association, and may examine, under oath, the officers, managers, and agents of such company or association as to such violation or violations. The refusal of any such company or association to submit to such examination or to exhibit its books and records for inspection shall constitute a forfeiture of its license, as hereinafter provided for.

GEORGIA. Law passed by the Legislature in 1897.

This law is nearly the same in phraseology as the Alabama law preceding, and prescribes the same conditions as to filing affidavit, examinations, and penalty for violations. The following is the first section:

Section 1. . . . Fire insurance companies not incorporated by the laws of the State of Georgia, but legally authorized to do business in this State, through regularly commissioned and licensed agents located in this State, shall not make contracts of fire insurance on property herein save through agents of such companies regularly commissioned and licensed to write policies of insurance in Georgia; provided, however, that this act shall not apply to property of railroad companies and other common carriers. [See Cyclopedias of 1896-97, page 294, for the text of the entire law.]

The law was amended by the Legislature of 1906 to apply to accident, liability and casualty insurance companies.

HAWAII. Act of April 28, 1903:

No insurance company or corporation licensed to do business in this territory shall accept any application for insurance, nor shall it write, issue, or deliver any policy of insurance covering a risk located within this territory, except through a duly appointed agent of such insurance company or corporation who is a bona fide resident firm or corporation of the territory, resident herein and licensed as agent of such insurance company or corporation by the commissioner to write and solicit insurance for such insurance company, corporation, or association. The license of such insurance company or corporation which shall violate this section shall be revoked by the commissioner, and such organization shall not be again licensed to do business in this territory until it shall have paid into the treasury of the territory the sum of \$500 as a license fee. This section shall not apply to the acceptance of or effecting of reinsurance.

IDAHO. Laws of 1901.

Section 1. No insurance company or association not incorporated under the laws of this State, authorized to transact the business of fire, accident, surety, liability, and workmen's collective insurance, shall make, write, place, or cause to be made, written, or placed any policy, duplicate policy, or contract of insurance of any kind or character or any general or floating policy upon any property situated or located in this State, except after the said risk has been approved in writing by an agent who is a resident of the community in which said risk is located, and being a regularly licensed and duly commissioned agent to transact insurance business therein, who shall countersign all policies so issued and receive the commission thereon when the premium is paid. Nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent any such insurance company or association authorized to transact business in this State from issuing policies at its principal or department offices covering property in this State, provided that such policies are issued upon applications procured and submitted to such companies by duly authorized agents, who are residents of the county and State in which said property is located, which agents shall countersign all policies so issued and receive the commission thereon when paid. No provision in this section is intended to apply to direct insurance covering the rolling stock of railroad corporations or property in transit while in the possession and custody of common carriers, nor the property of such common carriers used or employed in their business as common carriers of freight, merchandise, or passengers.

ILLINOIS. Section 261, Chapter 73 of the Revised Statutes.

Section 261. It shall be unlawful for any insurance company legally authorized to transact business in the State of Illinois to write, place, or cause to be written or placed, any policy or contract for indemnity for insurance upon property situated or located in the State of Illinois, except through legally authorized agents in the State of Illinois, and the writing, placing, or causing to be placed, of any such policy of insurance is hereby declared to be a violation of the law providing for the payment of taxes by foreign insurance companies doing business in the State of Illinois. Approved and in force March 11, 1869.

INDIANA. Act approved March 9, 1891.

The law is similar to that of Illinois printed above.

IOWA. Code of 1897.

Section 1739. . . . No such company shall write, place, or cause to be written or placed any policy or contract for insurance upon property situated or located in this State except through its resident agent or agents.

KANSAS. Section 47 of Article I of the Insurance Laws.

Section 47. Any fire insurance company authorized to do business by the superintendent of insurance is hereby prohibited from authorizing or allowing any person, agent, firm, or corporation, who is a nonresident of the State of Kansas, from issuing or causing to be issued any policy or policies of insurance on property located in the State of Kansas.

KENTUCKY. Sections 15 to 18 of the General Revenue Act of 1902.

Section 15. Every insurance company, other than life insurance companies and assessment casualty companies, not organized under the laws of this state, but writing policies or contracts of insurance on property located in this state, or doing business therein, shall, on July first of each year, or within thirty days thereafter, return to the auditor of public accounts, for deposit in the insurance department, a statement under oath of all premiums received for the twelve months preceding on policies or contracts of insurance written by the local resident agents, and shall give the amount of premiums received by each local agency and the losses paid thereon, and shall at the same time pay into the state treasury a tax of two dollars upon each one hundred dollars of premiums received; and shall also make a statement in detail under oath of all premiums received for the twelve months preceding on policies or contracts of insurance covering property located in this state, written either at the home offices, branch offices, by brokers or by nonresident agents or by reinsurance of companies not authorized to do business in Kentucky, and also make statement in detail of the losses paid under such policies, and shall at the same time pay into the state treasury the tax of two dollars upon each one hundred dollars of premiums so received; if not paid within thirty days, a penalty of five dollars additional of each one hundred dollars of the gross premiums shall attach. Said statements of insurance written by other than authorized local agents duly licensed by the state of Kentucky shall show each policy written, its number, the assured, date, expiration, amount, rate, and premium and the kind and location of the property insured.

Section 16. Any company or association, as contemplated in this section, failing and refusing to make such report and to furnish all the data and information as required in sections 12, 14, 15, and 16 of this article, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction be fined one thousand dollars for each offense.

Section 17 and 18 apply the law to "all mutual assessment companies, associations, individual firms, underwriters, or Lloyds not organized under the laws of Kentucky, but having resident members doing business therein."

LOUISIANA. Section 1 of Act of 1902.

An insurance company, corporation, or association authorized to do business in this state, is hereby prohibited from authorizing or allowing any person, agent, firm, or corporation who is a nonresident of the state of Louisiana, to issue or cause to be issued any policy or policies, or contracts of insurance, or cover on any risk or property located in the state, or upon the lives or health of any person or persons residing in the state of Louisiana.

MAINE. Sections 72 and 73 of the Revised Statutes Relating to Insurance, as amended by Chapter 95 of the laws of 1895.

Section 72—III. . . Upon receiving the papers herein enumerated the commissioner may, if he deems it advisable, grant a license authorizing a company to do insurance business in this State by constituted agents resident therein, subject to its laws until the third day of next July, etc.

Section 73. The commissioner may issue a license . . . to any resident of this State to act as an agent of any foreign insurance company which has received a license to do business in this State as provided in Section 72, etc.

MARYLAND. Section 126 B, Article 23, Code of Public General Laws, enacted 1900.

126. B. No corporation or association authorized to transact business in this State, and no copartnership or individual, resident or nonresident, shall write any policy of insurance, or assume any liability in the matter of insurance upon any property, real or personal, situated in this State, unless such policy, certificate, or other evidence of liability assumed by said corporation, association, or individual shall have been, previous to delivery, written and signed or countersigned by an officer or agent, resident in this State, authorized by law to sign such policy or contract; provided, however, that policies issued to railway corporations insuring the rolling stock and other movable property of said road, and those insuring the liability of such railroads as common carriers, shall be subject to the requirements that they shall be signed by the resident agent in cases only where more than one-half the trackage of the road operated by such railway companies is situated in the State of Maryland.

MASSACHUSETTS. Section 77 of Chapter 552 of the Acts of 1894.

Section 77. Foreign insurance companies, upon complying with the conditions herein set forth applicable to such companies, may be admitted to transact in this commonwealth by constituted agents resident therein any class of insurance authorized by the laws of the commonwealth, subject to all general laws now or hereafter in force, relative to the duties, obligations, prohibitions and penalties of insurance companies, and subject to all laws applicable to the transaction of such business by foreign insurance companies and their agents; provided, that no provision of law which by its terms applies specifically to domestic life insurance companies shall hereby become applicable to foreign life insurance companies.

MICHIGAN. Section 161, Compilation of the Insurance Laws of Michigan.

Section 161. It shall be unlawful for any insurance company, legally authorized to transact business in the State of Michigan, to write, place, or cause to be written or placed, except through a duly licensed agent in this State, any policy or contract for indemnity for insurance in the State of Michigan, in or through any such legally authorized company outside of the State of Michigan.

In an act to prohibit reinsurance in unauthorized companies, passed in 1899, the following clause appears in Section 2: "Provided, also, that nothing in this act shall be construed as preventing any insurance company which has lawfully issued a policy of insurance through its resident agent upon property within the State from reinsuring said risk or any portion thereof in any authorized company without having said policy of reinsurance signed by a local agent in the State.

MINNESOTA. Section 76 of Chapter 175 of the Laws of 1895.

The section is a copy of Section 77 of Chapter 522 of the acts of 1894 of Massachusetts, *ante*.

MISSISSIPPI. Section 84 of act approved March 5, 1902.

Section 84. Foreign fire insurance companies legally authorized to do business in this State through regularly commissioned and licensed agents located in this State shall not make contracts of fire insurance on property herein save through such resident agents as are regularly commissioned by them and licensed to write policies of fire insurance in this State. No provision

of this section is intended to or shall apply to direct insurance covering the rolling stock of railroad corporations or property in transit while in the possession or custody of railroad corporations or other common carriers.

MISSOURI. Section 2912d of the Revised Statutes as amended in 1897.

Section 2912d. Foreign companies admitted to do business in this State shall make contracts of insurance upon property or interest therein only by lawfully constituted and licensed resident agents, who shall countersign all policies so issued. Any such insurance company which shall violate any provision of this section shall suffer a revocation of its authority by the superintendent of insurance to do business in this State, in addition to the penalty prescribed in Section 5917, such revocation to be for the term of one year.

MONTANA. An act approved March 4, 1897.

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any fire insurance corporation legally authorized to transact business in the State of Montana, to write, place, or cause to be written or placed, any policy or contract of indemnity of insurance upon property situate in the State of Montana, in or through any such legally authorized corporation outside of the State of Montana, or in or through any other corporation outside of the State of Montana, or to adjust, settle or pay, or cause to be adjusted, settled or paid any loss arising from any contract of indemnity or insurance, except those made through a duly licensed agent of the insurance corporation, resident in the State of Montana.

The penalty for violation of the act is revocation of license for a period of ninety days, and a company cannot be re-admitted until it has paid all taxes and penalties, together with any expenses that may be due under the law. No action shall be maintained in the courts of the state upon any policy issued in violation of the law. Section 5 of the act prohibits the state auditor from issuing a certificate of authority to write policies of fire insurance to any person, firm of corporation unless a legal resident of the state at the time such authority is issued.

NEBRASKA. Act approved April 3, 1909.

SECTION 1. That any fire, fire and marine, tornado, hail, rent, accident, health, casualty, liability, boiler, flywheel, profits, credit, elevator, disability, plate glass, burglary, bonding, title, surety, or fidelity insurance company legally authorized to do business in this State is hereby prohibited from authorizing, allowing, or permitting any person or persons, partnership, association, corporation, or agent that is a non-resident of the State of Nebraska to issue or to cause to be issued, to sign or to countersign, or to deliver or to cause to be delivered any policy or policies of insurance or of reinsurance on any property, person, or persons located in the State of Nebraska, except through regularly commissioned and legally licensed agents of such companies resident within this state; and said companies are also hereby prohibited from assuming liability, by way of re-insurance or in any other way, for all or any part of the liability of any person, persons, partnership, association or corporation not legally authorized to do business in the State of Nebraska for or upon any contract covering in whole or in part upon any property, person, or persons within this State; provided, however, that this Act shall not apply to the property of railroad companies and other common carriers transacting an interstate business, where such property is insured under a schedule covering in more than one state.

The act provided that before a certificate or license shall be issued a sworn statement shall be filed by each company setting forth that it has not and will not violate any of the provisions of

the act. The act also prohibits the paying or giving directly or indirectly, any commission, brokerage, rebate or other valuable consideration on account of any policy or policies, and the penalty for violation of the act upon a company is revocation of license for not less than three months nor more than six months for the first offense and for each offense thereafter not less than one year; and upon the agent revocation of license for each and every company for which he shall have been licensed for not less than three months for the first offense and for a second offense for a period of one year.

NEVADA. Act approved March 6, 1901.

The text of the act is the same as that of Oregon, which see on a following page.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. Act approved March 11, 1899.

Section 1. No fire insurance company or association not incorporated under the laws of this State, authorized to transact business herein, shall make, write, place, or cause to be made, written, or placed, any policy or contract of insurance upon any property situated or located in this State except by an agent who is a resident of this State, regularly commissioned and licensed to transact insurance business herein, and no such company or association shall, by its officers, agents or managers, not residents of this State, write policies upon property within the State upon policy blanks previously countersigned by an agent in this State. Mutual companies writing all policies at their home office are excepted.

NEW JERSEY. Section 80 of an Act to provide for the Regulation and Incorporation of Insurance Companies. Approved April 5, 1902.

Section 80. No fire insurance company of another state or foreign country may transact business in this state except through duly constituted and appointed agents resident herein, who shall maintain a bona fide duly operated business office in this state and shall issue and countersign all policies and contracts so issued. This section shall not apply to direct insurance covering the rolling stock of railroad corporations operating between different states or property received for shipment from one state to another while in the possession or custody of railroad corporations or other common carriers.

NEW MEXICO. Law of 1905. A Resident Agents Act was passed in 1901. An Act creating an insurance department was passed in 1905, and Section 22 of that act regards resident agents, and reads as follows:

No fire insurance company, society, association, or partnership not incorporated under the laws of this territory, but legally authorized to transact business herein, shall make, write, place, or cause to be made, written, or placed any policy, duplicate policy, or contract of insurance of any kind or character, or any general or floating policy, upon property situated or located in this territory except after the said risk has been approved, in writing, by an agent who is a resident of this territory, regularly commissioned and licensed to transact insurance business herein, who shall countersign all policies so issued and receive the commission thereon when the premium is paid, to the end that the territory may receive the taxes required by law to be paid on the premiums collected for insurance on all property located in this territory.

NORTH CAROLINA. The North Carolina legislature, in 1897, adopted the Georgia resident agents' law with additional sections [See Cyclopedias for 1897-1898], but in 1903 it passed an act amended in 1905 of which the first two sections are as follows:

Section 1. Every fire insurance company authorized to do business in the State is hereby prohibited from authorizing or allowing any person, agent, firm, or corporation who is a non-resident of this State to issue or cause to be issued, except through a licensed agent, any policy of insurance on property located in this State.

Section 2. Any person, agent, firm, or corporation licensed by the Insurance Commissioner to act as a fire insurance agent in this State is hereby prohibited from paying directly or indirectly, any commission; brokerage, or other valuable consideration on account of any policy covering on property in this State, to any person, agent, firm, or corporation who is a non-resident of this State or to any person, agent, firm, or corporation not duly licensed by the Insurance Commissioner as a fire insurance agent. Provided, that any fire insurance agent licensed in the State may pay a commission not exceeding five per centum of any premiums collected by him to a licensed non-resident broker. The insurance commissioner is authorized to license a non-resident as a broker when he shall make application therefor on a proper blank of the department and make affidavit that he will not during the fiscal year place directly or indirectly any fire insurance on any property located in North Carolina except through licensed resident agents of the State. The fee for said license and seal shall be three dollars.

Section 3 provides for the punishment of violations of the act, and Section 4 empowers the insurance commissioner to examine persons and send for papers in reference thereto.

The act of 1897 provided that "no provision of this section is intended to do or shall apply to direct insurance covering the rolling stock of railroad corporations or property in transit while in the possession and custody of railroad corporations or other common carriers."

NORTH DAKOTA. Act passed by the Legislature of 1901.

Section 1. No insurance company or association not incorporated under the laws of this State, authorized to transact business herein, shall make, write, place, or cause to be made, written, or placed, any policy, duplicate policy, or contract of insurance of any kind or character or any general or floating policy upon property situated or located in this State, except after the said risk has been approved, in writing, by an agent who is a resident of this State, regularly commissioned and licensed to transact insurance business therein, who shall countersign all policies so issued and make a record of the same on books provided for that purpose and receive the commission thereon when the premium is paid, to the end that the State may receive the taxes required by law to be paid on the premiums collected for insurance on all property located in the State, and the agents to be paid the commission thereon.

Section 2. Nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent any such insurance company or association, authorized to transact business in this State, from issuing policies at its principal department offices covering property in this State, provided that such policies are issued upon application procured and submitted to such company by agents who are residents of this State, and licensed to transact the business of insurance herein, and who shall countersign all policies so issued and receive the commission thereon when paid; provided, no provision of this section is intended to or shall apply to direct insurance covering the rolling stock of railroad corporations or property in transit, while in the possession and custody of railroad corporations or other common carriers used or employed by them in their business as common carriers of freight, merchandise, or passengers.

OHIO Section 2745a of the Revised Statutes.

Section 2745a. It shall be unlawful for any insurance company or agent legally authorized to transact business in Ohio to write, place, or cause to be written or placed, any policy or renewal of policy contract for insurance upon property situated or located in the State of Ohio in or through any such legally authorized company, outside of the State of Ohio, and the writing, renewal, placing, or causing to be written or placed any such policy of insurance is hereby declared to be a violation of the law providing for the payment of taxes by foreign insurance companies doing business in the State of Ohio.

OKLAHOMA. Section 31 of the general insurance laws of 1909:

Foreign companies admitted to do business in this state shall make contracts of insurance upon lives, property, or interests herein, only through lawfully constituted and licensed resident agents.

The act does not apply to direct insurance covering the rolling stock of railroad corporations, or property received for shipment from one state to another while in the possession of railroads or other common carriers.

OREGON. Act approved February 18, 1899.

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any insurance company or association, doing business in the state of Oregon, to write, place, or cause to be written or placed, any policy or contract for indemnity for insurance on property situated or located in the state of Oregon, except through or by the duly authorized agent or agents of such insurance company or association residing and doing business in this state; provided, that this act shall not apply to direct insurance covering the rolling stock of railroad corporations or property in transit while in the possession and custody of railroad corporations or other common carriers. At the time of the filing of the annual statement of every such company with the insurance commissioner, there shall be attached thereto the affidavit of the president, manager, or chief executive officer of the United States that this section has not been violated.

PENNSYLVANIA. Act approved May 8, 1899.

Section 1. No fire insurance company or association not incorporated under the laws of this State, authorized to transact business herein, shall make, write, or place, or cause to be made, written, or placed, any policy or duplicate policy or contract of insurance of any kind or character, or any general or floating policy, upon property situated or located in this State except after the said risk has been approved in writing by an agent who is a resident of this State, regularly commissioned and licensed to transact insurance business herein, who shall countersign all policies so issued and receive the commission thereon when the premium is paid, to the end that the State may receive the taxes required by law to be paid on the premiums collected for insurance on all property located in this State; and that no person shall pay or forward any premiums, application for insurance, or in any manner help or aid in the placing of any fire insurance or effect any contract of insurance upon real or personal property within this commonwealth directly or indirectly with any insurance company or association not of this State or which has not been authorized to do business in this State, unless such person or persons shall first secure a license from the insurance commissioner of this State as now provided by law. Nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent any such insurance company or association, authorized to transact business in this State, from issuing policies at its principal or department offices, covering property in this State, provided that such policies are issued upon application procured and submitted to such companies by agents who are residents of this State, and licensed to transact the business of insurance herein, and who shall countersign all policies so issued and receive the commission thereon when paid. Provided, however, that no part in this section is intended to or shall apply to

direct insurance covering the rolling stock of railroad corporations or property in transit while in the possession and custody of railroad corporations or other common carriers, nor to the property of such common carriers used or employed by them in their business as common carriers of freight, merchandise, or passengers.

RHODE ISLAND. Section 6, Chapter 182.

Section 1. Foreign companies admitted to do business in Rhode Island shall make contracts of insurance only through lawfully constituted and licensed resident agents.

SOUTH CAROLINA. Act approved February 9, 1900.

Section 1. No fire insurance company or association not incorporated under the laws of this State, authorized to transact business herein, shall make, write, place, or cause to be made, written, or placed, any policy, duplicate policy, or contract of insurance of any kind or character, or any general or floating policy upon property situated or located in this State, except after the said risk has been approved, in writing, by an agent who is a resident of this State, regularly commissioned by any company doing business in this State, who shall countersign all policies so issued, and receive the commission thereon when the premium is paid, to the end that the State may receive the taxes required by law to be paid on the premiums collected for insurance on all property located in this State. Nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent any insurance company or association, authorized to transact business in this State, from issuing policies at its principal or department offices, covering property in this State; provided, that such policies are issued upon applications procured and submitted to such company by agents who are residents of this State, regularly commissioned to transact the business of insurance herein, and who shall countersign all policies so issued and receive the commission thereon when paid. No provision of this section is intended to or shall apply to direct insurance covering the rolling stock of railroad corporations or property in transit while in the possession or custody of railroad corporations or other common carriers.

SOUTH DAKOTA. Section 1 of Chapter 102 of the Laws of 1895.

Section 1. No corporation transacting the business of fire insurance in this State, nor incorporated by the laws of this State, shall write or cause to be written any policy of insurance on property located in this State, except through a duly authorized agent of such corporation, who shall reside within this State, and who shall be licensed by the auditor of State according to law.

It is provided by subdivision 1 of said section that any company violating the provisions of this act shall have its authority to do business revoked for not less than ninety days and cannot be re-admitted until it shall have paid all taxes and penalties due on said conviction.

Subdivision 2 is as follows:

When notice of the violation of the first section of this act is received by the auditor of State of South Dakota, it shall forthwith be his duty, in person or by deputy, to visit the office of such company or companies where such contract of insurance may have been written or made and demand an inspection of the books or records of such company or companies. Any company or companies refusing to exhibit it or their books and records for his inspection shall be deemed guilty of violating the provisions of the first section of this act, and the penalties provided in this act shall immediately be enforced against such company or companies by the auditor of State.

TENNESSEE. An Act passed in 1899 is nearly similar in phraseology to the Florida law, printed on preceding page.

TEXAS. Act passed in 1903.

Section 1 of the act is as follows:

Section 1. Any fire, fire and marine, marine, tornado, rent, accident, casualty, liability, health, elevator, disability, plate glass, burglary, bonding, title, surety, or fidelity insurance company, legally authorized to do business in this State, is hereby prohibited from authorizing or allowing any person, agent, firm, or corporation that is a nonresident of the State of Texas to issue or cause to be issued, to sign or countersign, or to deliver or cause to be delivered any policy or policies of insurance on property, person, or persons located in the State of Texas, except through regularly commissioned and licensed agents of such companies in Texas; provided, however, that this act shall not apply to property owned by railroad companies or other common carriers; provided, further, that upon oath made in writing by any person that he cannot procure insurance on property through such agents in Texas, it shall be lawful for any insurance company not having an agent in Texas to insure property of any person upon application of said person upon his filing said oath with the county clerk of the county in which such person resides.

Section 2 provides that the insurance commissioner shall require each company before a license is issued to it to file an affidavit that it has not violated any provisions of the act. The following sections authorize the insurance commissioner to examine companies which he has reason to believe have violated the act and prescribed revocation of license and of the right to do business in the State for twelve months thereafter, as the penalty.

UTAH. Laws of 1901.

Section 1. No insurance company or association (other than life) not incorporated under the laws of this State shall make, write, or place any policy or contract of insurance of any kind or character binding in law upon any person or property situated or located in this State, except after the said risk has been approved by an agent resident in this State regularly commissioned and licensed to transact insurance business in Utah for said company, who shall countersign all policies so issued and receive the regular commission thereon, and also to the end that the State may receive the taxes required by law to be paid on the premiums collected for insurance written hereon. This section shall not apply to reinsurance policies nor insurance covering the rolling stock of railroad corporations when such railroad lies partially within and partially without the State of Utah, or to property in transit while in the possession and custody of common carriers.

VERMONT. Section 4182, General Laws. Title, License to Foreign Companies.

Section 4182. If the [insurance] commissioners are satisfied with such copies and statements, and that the company has complied with the provisions of this title, they shall grant a license authorizing it to do insurance business, by lawfully constituted and licensed resident agents only, until the first day of April thereafter. Such license may be renewed annually on the first day of April, so long as the company complies with the requirements aforesaid, and the commissioners regard the company as safe and entitled to public confidence. This shall not be construed to prohibit residents of this State from procuring insurance at the home office of any foreign company.

VIRGINIA. The law is contained in Section 34, Chapter 112, Acts of 1906, creating a bureau of insurance and reads as follows:

That fire, accident, health, employers' liability, steam boiler, plate glass, surety, burglary or other insurance companies not incorporated by the laws of the State of Virginia, but legally authorized to do business in this State, shall

not make contracts of insurance on persons or property herein save through regularly constituted agents of such companies residing in the State of Virginia: provided, however, that this act shall not apply to railroad companies and other common carriers engaged in interstate commerce; and the writing, placing, or causing to be written or placed, any policy of fire, accident, health, employers' liability, steam boiler, plate glass, surety, burglary, or other insurance in contravention of this section, is hereby declared to be a violation of the laws of this State providing for the payment of taxes by foreign and alien insurance companies permitted to do business in Virginia.

The penalty for violation of the act is a fine of not less than \$100, nor more than \$500.

WASHINGTON. Act approved March 15, 1899.

Section 1. No license shall hereafter be issued to any fire insurance company, corporation, or association, permitting said fire insurance company, corporation, or association to do business in this State until such fire insurance company, corporation, or association shall file with the insurance commissioner of this State its written agreement that it will not accept any application for fire insurance upon, nor will it write, issue, or deliver any policy of fire insurance covering any property located or situated within the State of Washington, except through a citizen of this State, resident herein, and who shall be a duly appointed agent of such fire insurance company, corporation, or association and licensed by the insurance commissioner of this State as agent of such fire insurance company, corporation, or association to solicit and write fire insurance.

Sec. 2. Any fire insurance company, corporation, or association holding a license issued by the insurance commissioner of this State, prior to the date that this act shall take effect, shall, within sixty days after this act shall take effect, file with the said insurance commissioner a like written agreement as that prescribed by Section 1 of this act, as a condition precedent for the continuance of the business of such fire insurance company, corporation, or association in this State, and if such fire insurance company, corporation, or association shall fail so to do within said time, said insurance commissioner shall forthwith revoke the license of such fire insurance company, corporation, or association.

Sec. 3. No fire insurance company, corporation, or association licensed to do business in this State shall accept any application for fire insurance upon, nor shall it write, issue, or deliver any policy of insurance covering property located or situated within this State, except through a duly appointed agent of such fire insurance company, corporation, or association, who is a citizen of this State, resident herein and licensed as agent of such fire insurance company, corporation, or association by the insurance commissioner of this State, to write and solicit insurance for such fire insurance company, corporation, or association. The license of any such fire insurance company, corporation, or association which shall accept any application for insurance upon, or which shall write, issue, or deliver any policy covering any property located or situated in this State, in violation of this section, shall be revoked by the commissioner of this State.

Sec. 4. No fire insurance company, corporation, or association, the license of which shall be revoked for violation of this act after its passage, shall be again licensed to do business in this State until it shall have paid into the State treasury the sum of \$500 as a license fee.

WEST VIRGINIA. Laws of 1901.

Section 1. No fire insurance company or association not incorporated under the laws of this State, authorized to transact business herein, shall make, write, place, or cause to be made, written, or placed, any policy, duplicate policy, or contract of insurance of any kind or character, or any general or floating policy, upon property situated or located in this State, except after said risk has been approved in writing by an agent who is a resident of this State, regularly commissioned and licensed to transact insurance business herein, who shall

countersign all policies so issued and receive the commission thereon when the premium is paid, to the end that the State may receive the taxes required by law to be paid on all property located in this State.

Section 6. No parts of sections 1 or 2 of this law shall apply to direct insurance covering the rolling stock of railroad companies or property while in transit and in the custody of railroad corporations, nor to the property of such corporations while used or employed by them in their business as common carriers.

WISCONSIN. The Reinsurance Act of 1899 contains the following resident agents sections:

Section 1. No fire insurance company or association not incorporated under the laws of this State, authorized to transact business herein, shall make, write, place, or cause to be made, written, or placed, any policy, duplicate policy, or contract of insurance of any kind or character, or any general or floating policy upon property situated or located in this State, except after the said risk has been approved, in writing, by an individual agent who is a resident of this State, regularly commissioned and licensed to transact fire insurance business herein, who shall countersign all policies so issued and receive the commission thereon when the premium is paid, and enter such policy, duplicate policy, or contract and payment of premium upon his records, to the end that the State may receive the taxes required by law to be paid on the premiums collected for insurance on all property located in this State. Nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent any such insurance company or association, authorized to transact business in this State, from issuing policies at its principal or department offices, covering property in this State, provided that such policies are issued upon application procured and submitted to such company by agents who are residents of this State, and licensed to transact the business of insurance herein, and who shall countersign all policies so issued and receive the commission thereon when paid, and make the entries thereof hereinbefore provided. No provision of this section is intended to or shall apply to direct insurance covering the rolling stock of railroad corporations or property in transit while in the possession and custody of railroad corporations or other common carriers, nor to the property of such common carriers used or employed by them in their business as common carriers of freight, merchandise, or passengers.

The legislature of 1907 passed an act, amending section 1945e as amended by Chapter 227 laws of 1901, which reads as follows:

No fire, casualty or surety insurance company not incorporated under the laws of this state shall write or cause to be written, any policy except through its resident agent duly authorized by the commissioner of insurance. Any company or person who shall solicit or place insurance in a fire, casualty or surety insurance company not authorized to do business in this state, shall, in the event of the failure of such unauthorized company to pay any claim or loss within the policy issued, be liable to the insured for the amount thereof to the extent that such company would have been liable; and such company or agent shall, on satisfactory proof of violation of either of the foregoing provisions made to the commissioner of insurance, have its or his authority to transact business in this state revoked for a period of not less than ninety days, and shall not again be permitted to do business herein until all liability for such violation shall be discharged and the provisions of these statutes concerning the admission of foreign fire, casualty or surety insurance companies to do business in this state be complied with. Whenever said commissioner shall receive notice of the violation of any provision of this section he shall forthwith, in person or by his deputy, visit the office of the company or any insurance agent charged with such violation, and demand an inspection of the books and records thereof; and any company or such agent refusing to permit such inspection shall be deemed guilty of violating this section, and such commissioner shall enforce the penalties herein provided against the same. The commissioner shall receive as compensation for such inspection, ten dollars for each day he is engaged therein and be reimbursed his necessary traveling expenses, both of which sums he shall collect from the company, if he find the same guilty; otherwise he shall be paid and reimbursed out of any funds in his hands available for that purpose.

WYOMING. Act of 1903.

Section 1. No fire insurance company or association not an incorporated corporation of another state or foreign country shall transact business in this State except through duly constituted and appointed agents, resident herein, who shall maintain a bona fide duly operated business office in this State and shall issue and countersign all policies and contracts so issued.

Section 2. This statute shall not apply to direct insurance covering the rolling stock of railroad corporations operating between different states, or property received from shipment from one state to another, while in the possession or custody of railroad corporations or other common carriers.

RESULTS OF FIRE UNDERWRITING IN THE UNITED STATES. The following general statement of the fire insurance business by joint stock companies in the six years from 1904 to 1909, inclusive, is compiled from the New York fire insurance reports. The statistics cover, practically, all the principal joint stock companies doing business in the United States, and are for December 31 of each year named:

FIRE INSURANCE BUSINESS ONLY.

	1904.	1905.	1906.
	144	158	156
Number of companies,			
Assets (not including assets held abroad),	\$379,947,859	\$421,619,369	\$416,462,394
Liabilities (excepting scrip and capital),	199,569,641	214,821,075	243,848,931
Premiums written,	212,391,692	223,019,881	245,387,087
Total income,	238,466,650	243,375,212	353,548,504
Losses paid,	131,095,628	108,171,784	235,290,029
Dividends paid (American companies only),	7,534,605	7,761,201	7,134,785
Total disbursement,	222,068,865	208,395,229	347,302,061
Amount of risks in force,	27,850,972,854	30,313,594,784	32,506,507,864
	1907.	1908.	1909.
	169	162	163
Number of companies,			
Assets (not including assets held abroad),	\$430,363,427	\$463,465,599	\$512,098,413
Liabilities (excepting scrip and capital),	254,182,312	260,343,895	278,864,480
Premiums written,	260,643,573	254,675,170	262,196,532
Total income,	285,411,217	279,647,557	301,344,804
Losses paid,	121,801,010	140,464,352	131,184,351
Dividends paid (American companies only),	7,986,245	8,845,310	9,850,069
Total disbursements,	245,918,379	263,956,832	259,880,261
Amount of risks in force,	35,568,613,074	37,324,706,889	40,260,882,373

RETALIATORY OR RECIPROCAL LAWS. Thirty-two states inflict retaliatory penalties on the companies of other states or of other states and countries. New York appears to have originated this kind of legislation as far back as 1865, and in 1896 extended its scope so as to include the companies of other nations.

The following is a record of the retaliatory or reciprocal laws in force:

ALABAMA. Section 20, Chapter 614, Acts of 1897.

The section is a copy of the Tennessee law of 1895, for full text of which see below.

CALIFORNIA. Section 622, Part 3, Article of the Political Code.

Section 622. When (by the laws of any other State or country, any taxes, fines, penalties, licenses, fees, deposits of money or securities or other obligations or prohibitions are imposed on insurance companies of this State, doing business in such other State or country, or upon their agents therein, in excess of such taxes, fines, penalties, licenses, fees, deposits of securities, or other obligations or prohibitions imposed upon insurance companies of such other State or country, so long as such laws continue in force the same obligations and prohibitions of whatsoever kind must be imposed upon the insurance companies of such other State or country doing business in this State. And whenever under this section any deposit of securities shall be made in this State, such deposits must be made in stocks or bonds of the United States Government, or in those of the State of California, which said securities must be estimated at not exceeding their par value nor their market value.

CONNECTICUT. Section 2913, Chapter 173, of the General Statutes as amended in 1907:

Section 2913. When any other State shall impose any obligation, prohibition, or restriction upon insurance companies, corporations, or associations of this State, or their agents transacting business in such other State, the like obligations, prohibitions, and restrictions are hereby imposed on similar companies, corporations, and associations of such other State, and their agents transacting business in this State; and such companies, corporations, and associations of other States and their agents shall pay all penalties to the insurance commissioner of this State and make deposits with the State treasurer. Whenever it shall appear to the insurance commissioner that permission to transact business within any state of the United States or within any foreign country is refused to a company organized under the laws of this State after a certificate of the solvency and good management of such company has been issued to it by the said commissioner and after such company has complied with any reasonable laws of such State or foreign country requiring deposits of money or securities with the government of such State or country, then, and in every such case, the commissioner may forthwith cancel the authority of every company organized under the laws of such State or foreign government and licensed to do business in this State, and may refuse a certificate of authority to every such company thereafter applying to him for authority to do business in this State, until his certificate shall have been duly recognized by the government of such State or country.

Section 2901 of the same chapter makes the same provision regarding the payment of fees and taxes.

Section 3801 of Chapter 241 applies the retaliatory provision specifically to surety companies.

DELAWARE. Section 25 of the Act of 1901 to Re-enact and Revise the Insurance Laws of Delaware.

Section 1. That whenever the existing or future laws of any other State of the United States shall require of insurance companies incorporated by this State and having agencies in such other States, or of the agents thereof, any deposits of securities in such State for the protection of policy-holders or otherwise, or any payment for taxes, penalties, certificates of authority, license fees, or otherwise greater than the amounts required for such purposes from similar corporations of other States by the then existing laws of this State, then, and in every such case, all companies of such States establishing or having heretofore established an agency or agencies in this State shall be and are hereby required to make the same deposit for a like purpose with the treasurer of the State of Delaware, and pay said treasurer for taxes,

penalties, certificates of authority, license fees, and otherwise an amount equal to the amount of such charges and payments imposed by the laws of such State upon companies of this State and agents thereof.

GEORGIA. Section 13 of the General Insurance Act.

The section is nearly an exact copy of the Delaware retaliatory section, *ante*.

ILLINOIS. Section 29 and 55 of Chapter 73 of the Revised Statutes.

The two sections are similar to the Delaware retaliatory section, *ante*, except that the first which applies to fire insurance companies, is made to apply to "any other kingdom or country" as well as "any other State of the United States," and reciprocal fees are made payable to the insurance superintendent, and the second applies solely to life insurance companies "of any other State of the United States."

INDIANA. Section 3 of act approved March 3, 1877, "Regulating Foreign Insurance Companies."

Section 3. When by the laws of any other State any taxes, fines, penalties, licenses, fees, deposits of money or securities, or other obligations or prohibitions are imposed upon insurance companies of this or other States, or their agents, greater than are required by the laws of this State, then the same obligations and prohibitions, of whatever kind, shall in like manner, for like purposes, be imposed upon all insurance companies of such States and their agents. All insurance companies of other nations under this section shall be held as of the State where they have elected to make their deposit and establish their principal agency in the United States.

Section 14 of the assessment companies act of March 9, 1883, as amended in 1889, applies the retaliatory provision to assessment companies, as follows:

Section 14. When any other State or government shall impose any obligation upon such corporation, association, or society of this State or their agents transacting business in such other State or government, the like obligations are hereby imposed on similar corporations, associations, or societies of such other State or government and their agents or representatives transacting business in this State.

IOWA. Code of 1897.

Section 1736. When by the laws of any other State any taxes, fines, penalties, licenses, fees, deposits of money, securities, or other obligations or prohibitions are imposed or would be imposed on insurance companies of this State, doing or that might seek to do business in such other State, or upon their agents therein so long as such laws continue in force, the same obligations and prohibitions of whatever kind shall be imposed upon all insurance companies of such other State doing business in this State or upon their agents here.

KANSAS. Part of Section 20 of Article I of the Insurance Laws.

Section 20. . . . Whenever the existing or future laws of any other State or Government shall require insurance companies organized under the laws of this State applying to do business by agencies in such other State or government, or of the agents thereof, any deposit of security in such State for the protection of policy-holders therein or otherwise, or any payment for taxes,

fines, penalties, certificates of authority, licenses, fees, or otherwise, greater than the amount required for such purposes from insurance companies of other States by the then existing law of this State, then and in every case all companies of such States or governments establishing agencies in this State shall make the same deposit for a like purpose with the superintendent of insurance of this State, and pay to said superintendent for taxes, fines, penalties, certificates of authority, licenses, fees, or otherwise, an amount equal to the amount of such charges and payments imposed by the laws of such other States or governments upon the companies of this State and the agents thereof.

KENTUCKY. Section 637 of Article 4 of the Kentucky Statutes.

Section 637. When by the laws of any other State any taxes, fines, penalties, deposits of money, or of securities or other obligations, prohibitions, or requirements are imposed upon insurance companies organized or incorporated under any general or special law of this State, and transacting business in such other State, or upon the agents of such insurance company, greater than those imposed upon similar companies by the laws of this State, or when such laws of other States shall require insurance companies of this commonwealth to deposit money or security for the benefit or protection of citizens of such other States, or when the laws of any other State, or the officers thereof, shall prohibit companies of this commonwealth from transacting business in said State, without special examination of said companies, or a computation of their liabilities by the officers of said State, the same taxes, fines, penalties, deposits, examinations, obligations, and requirements shall be imposed upon all insurance companies doing business in this State which are incorporated or organized under the laws of such State and upon their agents.

LOUISIANA. Section 12 of Article 3 of Act 105 of 1898.

When, by the laws of any other state, any taxes, fines, penalties, licenses, deposits, or other obligations or prohibitions additional to or in excess of those imposed by the laws of this state upon companies organized under the laws of other states, and their agents, are imposed on insurance companies of this state and their agents, doing business in such state, the same taxes, fines, penalties, licenses, deposits, or other obligations or prohibitions shall be imposed upon all insurance companies of such states and their agents, doing business in this state, as long as such laws remain in force. Every company organized under the laws of any other state and admitted to transact business in this state, and each agent of every company shall pay the same fees to the secretary of state as such other state may require of similar companies incorporated by or organized under the laws of this state, or upon the agents of such companies transacting business in such other state.

MAINE. Chapter 155, Laws of 1901.

Section 1. When by the laws of any other state or country, any fines, penalties, licenses, fees, deposits, or other obligations or prohibitions additional to or in excess of those imposed by the laws of this State upon foreign insurance companies and their agents are imposed on insurance companies of this State and their agents, the same fines, licenses, fees, deposits, obligations, or prohibitions shall be imposed upon all insurance companies of such State or country and their agents doing business in or applying for admission to this State.

MARYLAND. Section 138, Insurance Laws.

Section 138. When by the laws of any other State any deposit of money or securities is required, or taxes, fines, or penalties or other obligations or prohibitions are imposed upon insurance companies incorporated or organized under the laws of this State, and transacting business in such other State, or upon the agents of such insurance companies, greater than those required or imposed by the laws of this State, so long as such laws continue in force, the same taxes, fines, penalties, and deposits, obligations, and prohibitions shall be imposed upon all agents or insurance companies of such States doing business in this State instead of those prescribed by the laws of this State.

MASSACHUSETTS. Section 85 of Chapter 522 of the Acts of 1894.

Section 85. When by the laws of any other State any taxes, fines, penalties, licenses, fees, deposits, or other obligations or prohibitions, additional to or in excess of those imposed by the laws of this commonwealth upon foreign insurance companies and their agents are imposed on insurance companies of this commonwealth and their agents doing business in such State, the same taxes, fines, etc., shall be imposed upon all insurance companies of such State and their agents doing business in this commonwealth, so long as such laws remain in force.

MICHIGAN. Act approved May 17, 1899.

Section 1. Whenever by the existing or future laws of any State an insurance corporation of this State, or agent thereof, shall be required to make any deposit of securities in such other State for the protection of the policy-holders or otherwise, or to make payment for taxes, fines, penalties, certificates of authority, valuation of policies, license fees or otherwise, greater than the amount required by the laws of this State from similar corporations of such State establishing or heretofore having established an agency or agencies in this State, the insurance companies of such State shall be and they are hereby required to make a like deposit for the like purposes in the insurance department of this State, and to pay the commissioner of insurance for taxes, fines, penalties, certificates of authority, valuation of policies, license fees and otherwise, a rate equal to the amount of such charges and payments imposed by the laws of such other State upon similar corporations of this State and the agents thereof.

MINNESOTA. Section 84 of Chapter 175 of the Laws of 1895, amended in 1907.

The section is a copy of the Massachusetts law, *ante*, except that the words "or country" are interpolated after those of "any other State," and the words "or whenever any conditions percedent to the right to do business in such state are imposed by the laws thereof beyond those imposed upon such foreign companies by the laws of this state" are interpolated after "state" in the fifth line of the Massachusetts law.

MISSOURI. Section 5932, Laws of Missouri.

Section 5932. Whenever the laws of any other State of the United States or of any foreign country shall require of or impose upon companies not organized under the laws of such State or country any further or greater licenses, fees, taxes, deposits, or securities, statements or certificates of authority, or require any other duties or acts or inflict any greater fines or penalties than are by the laws of Missouri imposed on or inflicted upon or required of companies not organized under the laws of this State, then it shall be the duty of the superintendent of the insurance department of this State to require from every company of such other State or country transacting or seeking to transact the business of insurance in this State the payment of all licenses, fees, taxes, fines, or penalties, and the making of all deposits of securities and statements, and the doing of all acts which by the laws of the State or country in which the company was organized are in excess of the licenses, fees, taxes, de posits, statements, fines, penalties, acts, or duties required by the laws of this State of companies of other States.

MONTANA. Section 596 of the Laws.

The section is nearly the same as the Kansas retaliatory section. *ante*, but omitting the words "or government" after "any other State."

NEBRASKA. Laws of 1905 supplemental to Chapter 25, Revised Statutes of 1866.

Whenever the existing or future laws of any other state of the United States, or the rules and regulations of the insurance department of any such state shall require of life insurance companies organized under the laws of this State any deposit of securities in such State for the security of the policy-holders, or any payment of taxes, fines, penalties, certificates of authority, licenses, fees, or require any other duties, examinations or acts than are by the laws of this State required of such companies organized under the laws of such other state, then the auditor of public accounts shall immediately require from every insurance company of any and every character whatever of such other state transacting or seeking to transact business in this State, the like payment of all licenses, fees, taxes, fines or penalties, and the like making of all deposits of securities and statements, and the like doing of all acts which by the laws or rules of the insurance department of such other state, are in excess of the licenses, fees, taxes, deposits, statements, fines, penalties, acts, examinations, or duties required by the laws of this State of the companies of such other states.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. Section I of Chapter 54 of the Laws of 1891.

Section 1. If any State shall by its laws deny any insurance company or citizen of this State any rights or privileges which are granted to insurance companies and the citizens of that State, then this State shall in like manner deny to insurance companies and citizens of that State all such rights and privileges, and they shall be subject to all the restrictions and penalties as prescribed by that State to insurance companies and citizens of this State; and if by the laws of any State the insurance commissioner or other official shall have power to revoke the license of any company of this State or foreign States for writing insurance upon any person or property of that State, other than through or by a citizen of that State, then the insurance commissioner of this State is empowered to revoke the license of any insurance company of that State or any foreign insurance company licensed to do business in this State that shall write for or through any agent of that State, directly or indirectly, upon any person or property of this State; except the same be written through a duly authorized agent, who shall be a citizen of this State.

In addition to the above, Section I of Chapter 100 of the Laws of 1895 is as follows:

Section 1. . . . When, by the laws of any other State or country, any taxes, fines, penalties, licenses, fees, deposits, or other obligations or prohibitions, additional to or in excess of those imposed by this State upon companies not organized under the laws of this State and their agents doing business in this State are imposed upon insurance companies of this State and their agents doing business in such State or country, the same taxes, fines, penalties, licenses, fees, deposits, or other obligations or prohibitions, shall be imposed upon all insurance companies of such State or country and their agents doing business in this State, so long as such laws remain in force.

NEW JERSEY. Section 66. General Insurance Act of 1902. This act was amended by the legislature of 1904 to read as follows:

When by the laws of any other state or foreign country, or the rules, regulations, requirements, or impositions thereof, or of any department or officer thereof, any taxes, fines, penalties, licenses, fees, deposits or moneys or of securities or other obligations, prohibitions or restrictions additional to or in excess of those imposed by the laws of this state upon insurance companies of such other state or foreign country or their agents, are imposed on insurance companies of this state doing business in such other state or foreign country, or upon their agents therein, so long as such laws, rules, regulations, requirements, or impositions continue in force, the same excess taxes, fines, penalties, licenses, fees, deposits, obligations, prohibitions, and restrictions, of whatever kind, shall be imposed upon all insurance com-

panies of such other state or foreign country doing business within this state and upon their agents here; and whenever pursuant to or under authority of the laws of any other state or foreign country, or the rules, regulations, requirements, or impositions thereof, or of any department or officer thereof, or otherwise, the government of any such other state or foreign country, or any department or officer thereof, shall refuse to accept as conclusive the certificate of the commissioner of banking and insurance of this state as to the results of any examination he shall cause to be made of the assets and liabilities, method of conducting business and other affairs of any insurance company of this state, the said commissioner of banking and insurance of this state shall refuse to accept as conclusive any and all similar certificates made in or by, or by any department or officer of, such state or foreign country where the acceptance of the certificate of the commissioner of banking and insurance of this state is refused as aforesaid, concerning any and every insurance company thereof; and if any insurance company of this state shall be refused or denied license, permission, privilege, or authority to transact or to continue to transact its business in any other state or foreign country by reason of such refusal of conclusive acceptance of any such certificate of the commissioner of banking and insurance of this state, or if any insurance company of this state authorized to transact its business in this state, after complying with all the laws, rules, regulations, requirements, or impositions of any other state or foreign country, or of any department or officer thereof, over and above such as would be met and fulfilled by the conclusions acceptance of such certificate of the commissioner of banking and insurance of this state, shall be refused or denied license, permission, privilege, or authority to transact or to continue to transact its business in any such other state or foreign country, then and in every such case every insurance company of every such other state or foreign country where any such insurance company of this state is refused or denied license, permission, privilege, and authority to transact or to continue to transact its business as aforesaid, shall be refused and denied license, permission, privilege, and authority to transact or to continue to transact any business in this state, and any license or authority to it or them theretofore given shall be, by the commissioner of banking and insurance of this state, revoked and annulled; and whenever pursuant to or under authority of the laws of any other state or foreign country, or the rules, regulations, requirements, or impositions thereof, or of any department or officer thereof, or otherwise, the government of any such other state or foreign country, or any department or officer thereof, shall refuse or deny license, permission, privilege, and authority to any insurance company of this state to transact or to continue to transact its business in such other state or foreign country, if it shall be determined by the commissioner of banking and insurance of this state, whose determination thereupon shall be final and conclusive, that such refusal or denial of license, permission, privilege, or authority as last aforesaid, is unreasonable or unfair, then the commissioner of banking and insurance of this state shall refuse or deny license, permission, privilege, or authority to transact or to continue to transact any business in this state to each and every such company of every such other state or foreign country where any such insurance company of this state is so refused or denied as last aforesaid, and any license or authority to it or them is theretofore given shall be by the commissioner of banking and insurance of this state revoked and annulled.

NEW MEXICO. Section 33, Chapter 46, of the Laws of 1882.

The section is nearly a copy of the Delaware retaliatory section, *ante*.

NEW YORK. A retaliatory law was adopted as early as 1865, appearing as Chapter 694 of the acts of that year. It is embodied in Section 33 of the insurance law of 1892, and is as follows:

Section 33. Reciprocal Requirements.—If by the existing or future laws of any State an insurance corporation of this State having agencies in such other State, or the agents thereof, shall be required to make any deposit of securities in such other State for the protection of the policy-holders or otherwise, or to make payment for taxes, fines, penalties, certificates of authority,

license fees, or otherwise, greater than the amount required by this chapter from similar corporations of such other State by the then existing laws of this State, then and in every such case all insurance corporations of such State, establishing or heretofore having established an agency or agencies in this State, shall be and they are hereby required to make the like deposit for the like purposes in the insurance department of this State, and to pay the superintendent of insurance for taxes, fines, penalties, certificates of authority, license fees, and otherwise, an amount equal to the amount of such charges and payments imposed by the laws of such other State upon the insurance corporations of this State and the agents thereof.

The provisions of this section applied only to companies of other states. The Legislature of 1896, in consequence of the restrictions placed by the Prussian government upon American life insurance companies which had done business therein, causing their withdrawal from that country, adopted the following additional retaliatory provisions, which were made an amendment and addition to the above Section 33 of the insurance law:

Whenever it shall appear to the superintendent of insurance that permission to transact business within any foreign country is refused to a company organized under the laws of this State, after a certificate of the solvency and good management of such company has been issued to it by the said superintendent, and after such company has complied with any reasonable laws of such foreign country requiring deposits of money or securities with the government of such country, then and in every such case the superintendent shall forthwith cancel the authority of every company organized under the laws of such foreign government and licensed to do business in this State, and shall refuse a certificate of authority to every such company thereafter applying to him for authority to do business in this State until his certificate shall have been duly recognized by the government of such company.

Efforts to repeal the last section, relating to foreign countries, made in the sessions of 1897, 1899, and 1900 failed.

NORTH CAROLINA. Section 11 of the insurance law approved March 6, 1903:

Section 11. When, by the laws of any other state or nation, any taxes, fines, penalties, licenses, fees, deposits of moneys or of securities, or other obligations or prohibitions are imposed upon insurance companies of this state doing business in such other state or nation, or upon their agents therein, so long as such laws continue in force, the same taxes, fines, penalties, licenses, fees, deposits, obligations, and prohibitions, of whatsoever kind, shall be imposed upon all such insurance companies of such other state or nation doing business within this State and upon their agents here: Provided, that nothing herein shall be held to repeal or reduce the license fees, taxes, and other obligations now imposed by the laws of this state or to go into effect with the companies of any other state or nation unless some company of this state is actually doing or seeking to do business in said state or nation.

NORTH DAKOTA. Section 49 [Section 3133 R. S.] of the Insurance Laws.

Section 49. Whenever the laws of any other State of the United States or foreign country shall require of insurance companies incorporated under the laws of this State, or of the agent thereof, any deposits of securities in such State for the protection of policy-holders or otherwise, or any payment for taxes, fines, penalties, certificates of authority, license or fees greater than the amount required for such purposes from similar companies of other States by the then existing laws of this State, then and in every such case all insurance companies of such States establishing or having heretofore established an

agency in this State, shall be and are hereby required to make the same deposits for a like purpose with the State treasurer of this State, and to pay to the commissioner of insurance an amount equal to the amount of such charges and payment imposed by the laws of such other States upon the companies of this State and the agents thereof.

OHIO. Section 282 of the Revised Statutes.

Section 282. . . . When by the laws of any other State or nation any taxes, fines, penalties, license fees, deposits of money, or of securities or other obligations or prohibitions are imposed on insurance companies of this State doing business in such State or nation, or upon their agents therein, so long as such laws continue in force the same obligations and prohibitions, of whatever kind, shall be imposed upon all insurance companies of such other State or nation doing business within this State and upon their agents here.

OKLAHOMA. Section 29 of Article I, and Section 20 of Article 3 of Chapter 44 of the Laws.

Section 29 is substantially the same as the Delaware retaliatory section, except that this section is made applicable in addition to "any other kingdom or country." Section 20 is nearly similar to the Delaware section, but is made applicable solely to life insurance companies.

PENNSYLVANIA. Part of Section 53 of the Insurance Laws creating an insurance department as amended.

Section 53. * * * * When by the laws of any other state greater fees are charged the insurance companies of this State for authority to do business in said state than are required by the law of this State to be paid by the companies of other states authorized to do business herein, the Insurance Commissioner shall exact from the companies of said state the same amount of fees for similar service which are exacted from the insurance companies of Pennsylvania by the laws of the state aforesaid.

RHODE ISLAND. Section 23, Chapter 181 of the General Laws.

Section 23. Whenever by the laws of any other state of the United States any fees, charges, taxes, deposits of money or of securities or other obligations or prohibitions are imposed on insurance companies incorporated or organized under the laws of this State or on the agents of such insurance companies, so long as such laws continue in force, the like fees, charges, taxes, deposits, and obligations shall be imposed on all insurance companies doing business in this State which are incorporated or organized under the laws of such other state and on their agents.

SOUTH DAKOTA. Section 43 of the Insurance Law.

Section 43. When by the laws of any State or Territory any taxes, fines, penalties, licenses, fees, deposits of money or securities, or capital requirements, or other obligations or prohibitions are imposed, or would be imposed, on insurance companies of the State, doing or that might seek to do business in such State or Territory, or upon their agents therein, so long as such laws continue in force the same obligations and prohibitions, of whatever kind, shall be imposed upon all insurance companies of such State or Territory doing business within this State, or upon their agents here.

TENNESSEE. Section 20 of the Insurance Act of 1895.

Section 20. Whenever the existing or future laws of any other State of the United States shall require of the insurance companies incorporated by or organized under the laws of this State, or the agents thereof, any deposit of

securities in such State, for the protection of policy-holders or otherwise, greater than the amount required for similar purposes from similar companies of other States by the then existing laws of this State, then and in every such case all companies of such States establishing or having heretofore established an agency or agencies in this State shall be and are hereby required to make the same deposits for a like purpose with the treasurer of this State, and to pay into the treasury of this State for taxes, fines, penalties, license fees, or otherwise, an amount equal to the amount of such charges and payments imposed by the law of such State upon companies of this State and the agents thereof.

TEXAS. Article 2948 of the Revised Civil Statutes.

Article 2948. Whenever the existing or future laws of any other State of the United States shall require of life or health insurance companies incorporated by this State any deposit of securities in such other State before transacting insurance business therein, then and in every such case all insurance companies of such State shall, before doing any insurance business in this State, be required to make the same deposit of securities with the treasurer of this State.

VERMONT. Sections 4215 and 4217 of the General Laws.

Section 4215. When by the laws of another State or nation a deposit of money or securities is required to be made with the treasurer or other officer of such other State or nation by life insurance companies of this State doing business therein, the same deposit of money or securities shall be made with the treasurer of this State by the life insurance companies of such other State or nation doing business in this State.

Sec. 4217. If another State or country imposes or requires of a domestic insurance company or its agents doing business therein taxes, fees, fines, penalties, deposits, obligations, or prohibitions exceeding those imposed by this State upon or required of foreign insurance companies doing business herein, an insurance company organized under the laws of such other State or country and its agent doing business in this State shall be subject to taxes, fees, fines, penalties, deposits, obligations, or prohibitions similar to those so imposed in such other State or country, and the same shall be imposed, required, and enforced, as like taxes, fees, fines, penalties, deposits, obligations, and prohibitions are under the laws of this State.

WASHINGTON. An act passed and approved March 2, 1909. The law is practically the same as section 3 of the Indiana law, (which see), and the act further provides in respect to companies of foreign countries that such companies shall "be held as of the states where they have elected to make their general United States deposits and establish their principal United States agencies."

WEST VIRGINIA. Part of Section 2, Chapter 34, of the Code, as amended.

When, by the laws of any other State, any deposit of money or of securities, or other obligations or prohibitions, are imposed or would be imposed on insurance companies of this State doing, or that might seek to do business in such other State, or upon their agents therein, so long as such laws continue in force, the same obligations and prohibitions, of whatever kind, shall be imposed upon all insurance companies of such other State doing business within this State, or upon their agents here.

WISCONSIN. Section 272, Compilation of Insurance Laws of Wisconsin.

Section 272. Whenever the laws of any other State of the United States shall require of life, fire, accident, or inland navigation insurance companies, organized under the laws of this State, and doing business in such other State,

any deposit of securities for the protection of their policy-holders or otherwise, or any payment for taxes, fines, penalties, certificates of authority, license fees, or otherwise, greater than the amount required by the laws of this State for the same purpose from similar companies organized under the laws of such other State, and doing business in this State, then all such companies of such other States doing business within this State shall make the same deposit with the State treasurer, and shall pay him the same sum for taxes, fines, penalties, certificates of authority, license fees, or otherwise, as a condition to the issue of a license to them, as is required to be paid by the laws of such other State.

WYOMING. Section 33 of the Insurance Laws.

This section is nearly a copy of the Delaware retaliatory section.

RHODE ISLAND ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS was organized in July, 1900, with the following officers: President, C. H. Beach; vice-presidents, H. Bull, Jr., C. A. Morgan, and G. H. Smith; secretary and treasurer, C. F. Newcomb. Officers were elected in July, 1910, as follows: President, Joseph G. Henshaw, Providence; vice-presidents, James Gallivan, Jr., George R. Smith, and Arthur O'Leary; secretary and treasurer, Clinton T. Gamwell, Providence.

RHODE ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY of Providence, R. I. Organized 1907; capital, \$300,000. George L. Shepley, president; Emil G. Pieper, secretary. Assets, December 31, 1909, \$1,001,214.76; liabilities, \$348,742.41; net surplus, \$352,472.35. The company writes a general fire insurance as well as sprinkler leakage business.

RHODE ISLAND, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN. 1856-1910. The insurance department was established in 1856, and was composed originally of a board of three commissioners. In 1863 the law was amended making the State auditor *ex officio* insurance commissioner. The auditor is elected by the legislature annually. The board of three commissioners from 1856 to 1863 were John R. Bartlett, William R. Watson, and Samuel A. Parker. The commissioners who have served since 1863 are as follows:

James C. Collins, .	1863-1868	William C. Townsend, .	1889-1890
James M. Spencer, .	1868-1882	Elisha W. Bucklin, .	1890-1891
Samuel H. Cross, .	1882-1887	Albert C. Landers, .	1891-1899
Elisha W. Bucklin, .	1887-1888	Charles C. Gray, .	1899-
Almon K. Goodwin, .	1888-1889		

RHODE ISLAND MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Providence, R. I. Organized 1848. John R. Freeman, president; Theodore P. Bogert, secretary.

RHODES, EDWARD E., vice-president and mathematician of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, was born of American parentage in Newark, N. J., February 21, 1868. He began his business career with the Mutual Benefit, and entered the mathematical department in 1886. He was made assistant mathematician in 1902, and was appointed mathematician in May, 1905, to succeed

Bloomfield J. Miller. In January, 1908, he was elected vice-president. He is a member of the Actuarial Society of America.

RHODES, STEPHEN H., late president of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston. [See Death Roll.]

RICE, JOHN F., was born at Milwaukee, Wis., February 9, 1864. He was educated at the Milwaukee Academy, and entered the fire insurance business at an early age. He was three years in the Chicago local agency of E. M. Teall & Co., and afterward special agent of the Fire Insurance Association of London. For two years he was assistant manager for the Union of California; in 1891 he was appointed assistant United States manager of the Prussian National, and in 1897 was placed in charge of the eastern department of the company, with headquarters at New York. In 1903 he resigned that position and became associated with John M. Whiton & Co., having charge of the general business of the Eastern of New Jersey throughout the United States, and the New England department of the Concordia of Wisconsin. On May 1, 1908, he was appointed manager of the Maryland department of the General Adjustment Bureau covering the States of Maryland, Virginia and District of Columbia with headquarters at Baltimore.

RICHARDS, ELLIS, G., United States manager for the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company of London and Edinburgh, was born at Worcester, Mass., December 16, 1848. After a public school education he was a bookkeeper eight years in a manufacturing establishment. He entered the fire insurance business in 1874 in the office of the New England general agency of the Commercial Union of Boston. He was in the service of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, with headquarters at Worcester, Mass., from November, 1874, to April, 1877, then special agent of the Royal and Pennsylvania Fire, under Foster & Scull of Boston, until May, 1881, when he became special agent of the Queen for New England. He remained in charge of the New England business of that company until his appointment to the secretaryship of the National Fire of Hartford, April 6, 1887. He was elected a member of the board of directors of the National in 1895, and in December, 1896, he was elected to the vice-presidency, in addition to the secretaryship. In November, 1899, he accepted the position of manager for the United States of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company of London and Edinburgh, with headquarters in New York, beginning his duties in that position on January 1, 1900.

RICHARDS, FRED E., president of the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company of Portland, Me., is a native of Camden, Me. He entered public life in 1873 as a member of the legislature of Maine, representing his native town, and was re-elected a second term. In 1875 and 1876 he was a member of the executive council, and in 1871 was appointed by Governor Connor State land agent. In 1878 and 1879 he was trustee of the insane hospital. In 1880 he

was appointed by Governor Davis State bank examiner, to which office he was twice reappointed by Governor Robie. He resigned in 1888, having served nearly three full terms. In 1886 he opened a banking house in Portland, and has since been the local fiscal agent of the Maine Central and other railroad companies, and of several large business corporations. When the Portland National Bank was organized, in 1889, he was elected president, retiring from that position, after eighteen years service, in 1907, but continuing as a director. Mr. Richards became connected with the Union Mutual Life in 1881 as a member of the board of directors. He served as a member of the finance committee, and always took an active interest in the management of the company. On the death of President DeWitt he was unanimously elected to be his successor, and began his administration November 1, 1893.

RICHMOND INSURANCE COMPANY of New York. Organized in 1836 as the Richmond County Mutual; reorganized as a stock company in 1907. Capital, \$200,000. J. F. Smith, president; David Cortelyou, secretary; John E. King, general agent.

RIDGELY PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION, Worcester, Mass. Organized 1907; capital, \$100,000. F. A. Harrington, president; Austin A. Heath, secretary.

RITTENHOUSE, E. E., president of the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society, was born in New York city, of American parentage, June 9, 1861. He was educated in the public schools, and his early vocation was that of a telegraph operator. He was engaged in railroading for a number of years, reaching the position of division superintendent, and later entered newspaper work in Colorado. Later he became deputy in the state auditor's department of Colorado, and in 1907, on the establishment of the insurance department in the state, he was appointed superintendent of insurance. He was elected to his present position in 1909.

ROBERTS, HARVEY E., insurance journalist, was born at Elbridge, N. Y., May 25, 1861. After a high school education he entered the house of Marshall Field & Co., at Chicago, where he was engaged seven years. He came to New York to represent the *Chicago Investigator*, and had charge of its New York office four years. After one year's experience as business manager for the *Philadelphia Insurance Advocate* he became half owner of the *Surveyor* of New York and a member of the firm of Hall & Roberts, its editors and publishers. He retired from insurance journalism in 1903, to accept a position with the Interstate Life Insurance Company of Indianapolis, and was elected second vice-president of the company. In 1906 he resigned this position, returned to New York and established the H. E. Roberts Co., to do a general insurance business. He returned to insurance journalism the same year as editor and manager of the *Insurance Advocate*. In 1908, he purchased the paper and became its editor and publisher.

ROBERTS, JAMES SAUL, secretary of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York, was born in Liverpool, England, May 6, 1859. He was educated in a private academy, and began his insurance career at an early age in one of the branch offices of the Prudential Assurance Company of London. He became cashier of the Manchester branch office in 1879, and in June, 1880, resigned to accept a position with the Metropolitan Life in New York. Mr. Roberts has filled various positions at the home office of the Metropolitan, and in 1898 was appointed assistant secretary. He was advanced to his present position in October, 1901.

ROBERTSON, JOHN WALTER, manager of the western department of the Fire Association of Philadelphia at Chicago, is a native of Virginia, and was born at Alexandria, September 9, 1856. He was educated in private schools and at the University of Virginia, was admitted to the bar, and practiced law as an early vocation. He was special agent of the National Fire Insurance Company of Hartford in Illinois and Wisconsin from 1882 to 1888, and in the latter year was appointed special agent for the London and Lancashire in Wisconsin, Illinois and Michigan. In 1902, he became Wisconsin state agent for the Fire Association, was promoted to be assistant manager in 1908, and was appointed to his present position in July, 1909.

ROBINSON, HENRY SEYMOUR, vice-president of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, was born in Hartford, Conn., April 16, 1868. He was educated in the public and high schools of Hartford, and graduated from Yale College in the class of 1889. He was admitted to the bar in 1891, and practiced law as a member of the law firm of Robinson & Robinson until 1895, when he was elected secretary and general manager of the trust department of the Connecticut Trust and Safe Deposit Company of Hartford. He was elected to his present position in October, 1905.

ROBINSON, JOHN H., manager of the Berkshire Life Insurance Company for New York and New Jersey, was born in Ontario, Canada, February 18, 1861. His insurance experience began when he was eighteen years old, with the Canada Life Insurance Company. A few years later he was in Wisconsin as the State agent of the Manhattan Life, and in 1885, being then but twenty-four years old, he joined the field force of the Michigan Mutual Life as its State agent for Michigan. In the autumn of 1891 he was invited to Vermont to take the management of the Vermont Life Insurance Company, which had just been resigned by Mr. Hart. He was elected vice-president and manager, his services beginning December 1, and later became president. On the reinsurance of the Vermont Life by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company in March, 1900, Mr. Robinson was appointed manager for the States of New York and New Jersey for the Berkshire Life Insurance Company.

ROCHESTER-GERMAN INSURANCE COMPANY, Rochester, N. Y. Organized 1872; capital, \$500,000. Albrecht Vogt, president; H. F. Atwood, vice-president; Edward E. Paschall, secretary.

ROSSIA INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, St. Petersburg, Russia. Carl F. Sturhahn, United States manager, New York.

ROSS, ROBERT F., insurance journalist, was born in Pocomoke City, Maryland, October 9, 1851. He received a public school education, and at the age of fifteen was an apprentice in a printing office in his native city. In 1868 he removed to Baltimore and became connected with the business department of the *Gazette* of that city, and entered insurance journalism in 1873, becoming connected with *The Avalanche* of Philadelphia. Again later he purchased the *Expositor*, which was discontinued in 1875, and from 1878 to 1883 he was associated with Mathew Griffin in the publication of the *Insurance Age*, and *Daily Stockholder*, a financial paper. Later he associated in the publication of a journal in Boston devoted to electrical matters, and known as *Modern Light and Heat*, and in 1905 established the *Expositor*, at Newark, N. J.

ROTH, HENRY, secretary of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of Baltimore, was born of German parentage at Baltimore, January 16, 1858. He received his education at parochial schools and Bryant, Stratton & Sadler's business college at Baltimore, graduating from the latter in 1871. He entered the service of the Mutual Life as a collector and solicitor in 1875, and was afterward promoted to bookkeeper in the office of the company, and in 1886, at the early age of twenty-eight, was elected to the responsible post of secretary.

ROWE, JOHN SCOFIELD, secretary of the liability department of the Ætna Life Insurance Company, was born at Grand Rapids, Michigan, November, 6, 1868. He was educated in the public schools and Little Rock University. After graduation from the Grand Rapids Business College he entered the insurance business. He obtained his experience in liability insurance under the late George Munroe Endicott, and was auditor and superintendent of agencies of the United States branch of the Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation from 1891 to 1902, when he was appointed assistant secretary of the liability department of the Ætna Life, being promoted to the position of secretary, February 14, 1905. In addition to the above position Mr. Rowe was elected secretary of the Ætna Accident and Liability Company, March 16, 1908.

ROW, SAMUEL H., Michigan State agent for the National Fire Insurance Company of Hartford. [See Death Roll.]

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE of London. Uberto C. Crosby, New York city, resident manager for the United States; Richard D. Harvey, assistant manager.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY of Liverpool. Edward F. Beddall, general attorney for the United States; J. H. Pearch, secretary; Cecil F. Shallcross, manager for the New York department; Frederick W. Day, assistant manager; Albert R. Hosford, assistant manager; Morton S. Lewis, second assistant manager; Charles R. Pitcher, local secretary. New York office, 84 William street.

ROYAL UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Des Moines, Ia. Chartered 1886. Frank D. Jackson, president; Sidney A. Foster, secretary.

RUBBER MANUFACTURERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Boston, Mass. Organized 1885. Arthur H. Lowe, president; Benjamin Taft, secretary.

RUSSELL, JOHN NEWTON, JR., former secretary of the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company, was born at Boonville, Mo., June 5, 1864. He received a high school and business college education, and began his business career in life insurance. He engaged in both office and field work, and was secretary of the Guardian Life Insurance Company of Denver for six years, and on the reinsurance of that company he became assistant superintendent of agents of the Conservative Life Insurance Company of Los Angeles. He was appointed superintendent of agencies of the company in 1905, and was elected secretary in 1906 following the amalgamation of the Conservative Life with the Pacific Mutual. He was elected a director of the company in 1907, and resigned the secretaryship to become manager of the Southern California general agency, with headquarters at the home office. He is a member of various Masonic bodies, and a Knight Templar and Shriner, and is also a member of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

RUSSIAN REINSURANCE COMPANY, St. Petersburg, Russia. Paul E. Rasor, United States manager, New York.

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SACKETT, ROBERT EMORY, vice-president of the National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America, was born at Pittsford, N. Y., of American parentage, November 11, 1852. He was educated in a country school and the preparatory department of Olivet College. For a time he was a farmer, then went to Cedar Rapids, Ia., and engaged in the retail grocery business. Later he took a position in the office of the Blair land and railroad interests at Cedar Rapids, Ia., where he remained until 1880, when he became assistant cashier of the W. A. McHenry Bank at Denison, Ia. After two years he resigned this position to take charge of the land grants of the different railroads represented by the Blair interests, with headquarters at Sioux City, Ia. He next engaged in the real estate and insurance business, after which he was elected clerk of the courts at Sioux City, Ia., which position he held until he became connected with the Iowa Life Insurance Company as secretary in 1894. He was connected with that company until its reinsurance in the National Life Insurance Company in May, 1900, when he became secretary of the National Life, and on January 31, 1906, was elected to the office of vice-president.

SAFETY FUND LAW OF NEW YORK. This law, which permits the accumulation by a fire insurance company of New York, from its net profits, of a fund, one-half of which may be deposited with the insurance department to be held for the protection of the unearned premiums of the company and to serve as a second capital in said case its capital and assets are swept away by a great conflagration, the other half to be retained by the company for the payment of losses, was enacted by the State Legislature in its session of 1874 (passed April 16th) on the suggestion of Insurance Superintendent Chapman. It is now embodied in Sections 130, 131, and 132 of Chapter 690 of the laws of 1892 (the revision). The following companies have funds accumulated under the provisions of this law:

Companies.	Deposited with the Insurance Dept.	Guaranty Surplus Fund.
Buffalo German,	\$200,000	\$200,000
Continental,	600,000	600,000
German-American,	750,000	750,000
Germania Fire,	500,000	500,000
Glens Falls,	200,000	200,000
Home,	1,500,000	1,500,000
Niagara Fire,	375,000	375,000
United States Fire,	21,304	21,304
Westchester,	300,000	300,000
Williamsburg City Fire,	280,000	280,000

Surplus fund laws are in force in four other states, the provisions thereof being similar to those of the law of New York, which was the first to enact legislation of this character. The states and their laws are:

Minnesota, Chapter 18, laws of 1876, re-enacted by Section 98 of the general law of 1895, and Chapter 437, laws of 1909.

Rhode Island, Sections 26 to 32, inclusive, of Chapter 156 of the Public Laws.

Wisconsin, Sections 1909 to 1913, inclusive, of the Revised Statutes.

New Jersey in 1908 enacted a somewhat similar law.

SAGE, FRANK L., assistant secretary of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, Newark, N. J., was born in Lewiston, New York, July 13, 1867. He received a public school and college education, and graduated from Mt. Union College in 1890, and from the law school of the University of Michigan in 1901. After graduating from college he was principal of a high school in Saginaw, Mich., for several years, and subsequently practiced law at Buffalo, N. Y. He was professor of law at the University of Michigan from 1902 to 1907, when he resigned to resume the practice of law, but gave up that purpose to accept his present position with the Mutual Benefit Life.

SAGE, JOHN DAVIS, secretary of the Union Central Life Insurance Company, Cincinnati, is a native of Connecticut, and was born in Hartford, September 14, 1877. He received a public school and college education, and graduated from Brown University in 1899. He entered the home office of the Union Central Life as clerk after graduation, and was elected to the position of assistant secretary in 1906 and secretary in 1907. He was formerly editor of the Union Central *Advocate* and other company publications.

SALAMANDRA INSURANCE COMPANY of St. Petersburg, Russia. Organized 1846. Albert Willcox & Co., United States managers, New York City.

SALVAGE CORPS. [See Fire Patrols and Salvage Corps in the United States.]

SAMSON, FREDERICK, secretary of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, was born in Glastonbury, Conn., in 1847, and received a common school education. He has been in the service of the Hartford Fire for forty-four years, entering its services as clerk in 1866. In 1880 he was appointed special agent in Connecticut and Rhode Island, and eight years later was appointed adjuster with headquarters at the home office. He was appointed assistant secretary in 1908, and appointed to his present position in 1910.

SANBORN, MOORE, was born at Tamworth, N. H., April 15, 1860. He received a common and high school education, and studied for the ministry, which he entered at the age of twenty, holding

pastorates in the south and west until 1889, when ill health forced him to retire from the ministry. He then took up life insurance, being a solicitor for the New York Life in Georgia and Florida, and later agency director in Nova Scotia. He was appointed manager at Detroit for the Massachusetts Benefit Life in 1893, being later called to the home office as assistant superintendent of agents. In 1895 he was appointed superintendent of agents and third vice-president of the American Union Life, and in 1900 was elected third vice-president and superintendent of agents of the Security Life of Binghamton. This connection he resigned in 1903 to become one of the vice-presidents and agency manager of the Security Trust and Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia, and was the editor of this company's agency paper, *The Security Socius*. Mr. Sanborn is a life member of the American Unitarian Association of Boston. He severed his connection with the Security Trust and Life on May 1, 1905, and re-entered the ministry, but returned to life insurance work in 1906, becoming supreme vice-counselor of the Home Guards of America, a fraternal beneficial order with headquarters at Van Wert, Ohio. He is one of the editors of its official publication, the *Home Guard Monitor*. In 1909 Mr. Sanborn was elected as executive head of the Home Watchmen of the World, a fraternal order located in Erie, Pennsylvania.

SANDERS, GEORGE WHITE, actuary of the Michigan Mutual Life Insurance Company of Detroit, was born in Jefferson county, Indiana, December 7, 1845. He was graduated from the Indiana University in 1869, with the degree of A.B., and three years later received A.M., from the same institution. After graduation, until March, 1875, Mr. Sanders was engaged in civil engineering in the south and west. The latter year he entered the office of the Michigan Mutual at Detroit, and in January, 1891, was appointed its actuary. He is a charter member of the Actuarial Society of America.

SAN FRANCISCO LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION was organized in March, 1895, "to promote the general interests of life insurance throughout the State of California." The officers and executive committee elected at the first meeting were: Henry K. Field, general agent of the New England Mutual Life, president; John Landers, manager of the Manhattan Life, vice-president; Clarence M. Smith, general agent of the Northwestern Mutual Life, secretary; Dr. F. A. Archibald, general agent of the Union Central Life, treasurer. The association withdrew from the National Association and was inactive for a number of years. The association was reorganized at a meeting in April, 1907, and at the annual meeting in January, 1910, officers were elected as follows: President, William J. Bell; vice-president, J. F. Johnson; secretary, S. R. Thompson; treasurer, D. J. Sidwell; executive committee, W. H. Matson, E. W. Armstrong and J. Dwiggins.

SAN FRANCISCO, MANAGERS OF PACIFIC COAST DEPARTMENTS AT. The Pacific coast department managers of other State and foreign companies at San Francisco at the time this volume was ready for the press were:

AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Companies.	Managers.	Companies.	Managers.
Ætna,	E. C. Morrison.	Ins. Co. of N. Am.,	Bailey & Johnston.
Agricultural, N. Y.,	Edw. Brown & Sons.	Ins. Co. State of Pa.,	Bertheau Watson Co.
Alliance, Pa.,	Bailey & Johnston.	International Fire,	J. H. Ankele.
American, N. J.,	Gordon & Hoadley.	Jefferson,	Asso. Underw't's, Inc.
American Central,	Christensen & Goodwin.	Lumber,	H. V. Humphreys.
American Druggists,	B. C. Ansley.	Mechanics & Traders,	McNear & Wayman.
Austin Fire Ins. Co.,	J. E. Anderson.	Mercantile, Mass.,	Christensen & Goodwin.
Boston,	Harry J. Knowles.	Merchants Fire,, N.Y.	Asso. Und'rwt's, Inc.
Citizens,	Palache & Hewitt.	Merchants, Denver,	C. D. Hall.
Caledonian American,	T. J. Conroy.	Michigan F. & M.,	C. A. Henry.
Camden Fire,	Macdonald & Miles.	Michigan Commercial,	T. J. A. Tiedeman.
Com. Union, N. Y.,	E. T. Niebling.	National, Conn.,	McNear & Wayman
Commonwealth,	J. E. Anderson.	National Union,	W. A. Drennan.
Continental, N. Y.,	Arthur G. Nason.	New Brunswick,	J. F. Magee.
Concordia,	Dickson & Thieme.	North River,	J. F. Magee.
Connecticut Fire,	Benj. J. Smith.	Niagara, N. Y.,	Parrish & Thornton.
Dixie Fire,	James E. Cobb.	Northwestern Nat.,	Daniel W. Clark.
Dubuque F. & M.,	Clarence De Verve.	Orient,	James Wyper.
Eastern Fire,	Chas. H. Ward.	Pennsylvania Fire,	Russell W. Osborn
Empire City,	J. F. Magee.	People's National,	Bertheau Watson & Co.
Equitable F. & M.,	J. F. D. Curtis.	Phœnix, Conn.,	G. H. Tyson.
Federal,	G. L. Rathbone.	Providence-Wash.,	J. T. D. Curtis.
Fidelity-Phenix,	Arthur J. Nason.	Pelican,	W. Irving.
Firemens, Newark,	C. H. Ward.	Queen, N. Y.,	Rolla V. Watt.
Fire Assoc'n, Phila.,	Frank M. Avery.	Reliance,	C. C. Kinney.
Franklin,	C. E. Kinney.	Rhode Island,	J. G. Barnett.
German-Alliance,	Geo. H. Tyson.	Seaboard Fire & Marine,	H. W. Colson.
German-American,	Geo. H. Tyson.	Security,	Ed. E. Potter.
German, Peoria,	D. Duncan.	Shawnee, Kan.,	H. L. A. Bates.
German Union,	Dickson & Thieme.	Spring Garden,	David Duncan.
German, Pittsburg,	Dickson & Thieme.	Sun, New Orleans,	Carl A. Henry & Co.
Girard Fire & Marine,	Ed. E. Potter.	Springfield F. & M.,	Geo. W. Dornin.
Glens Falls,	Ed. E. Potter.	St. Paul F. & M.,	Christensen & Goodwin.
Globe & Rutgers,	Edw. Brown & Sons.	Teutonia, N. O.,	H. R. Mann.
Hamilton Fire,	Arthur M. Brown.	Union, Phila.,	Bertheau Watson Co.
Hanover, N. Y.,	Bertheau, Watson Co.	Westchester Fire,	Macdonald & Miles.
Hartford Fire,	Palache & Hewitt.	Washington,	Ed. Doerfler.
Home, N. Y.,	H. L. Roff.		
Home, Salt Lake,	H. R. Mann.		

FOREIGN FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Aachen and Munich,	Conroy & Grimm.	New Zealand,	Clinton Folger.
Alliance Assn.,	E. T. Niebling.	N. Brit. & Mercantile,	W. S. Berdan.
Am. & For'n Marine,	Balfour, Guthrie & Co.	Northern,	F. L. Hunter.
Atlas, London,	Frank J. Devlin.	Ocean Marine,	G. A. Newhall & Co.
Australian Alliance,		Palatine,	E. T. Niebling.
Baloise,	Louis Rosenthal.	Pelican Assurance,	W. Irving.
British America,	J. J. Kenny,	Phœnix, London,	W. Irving.
Brit. & For'n Marine,	Balfour Guthrie & Co.	Prussian National,	John A. Prinsen.
Caledonian,	T. J. Conroy.	Reliance Marine,	Henry Lund & Co.
Canton, Hong Kong,	R. B. Hine.	Royal,	Rolla V. Watt.
Commercial Union,	E. T. Niebling.	Scottish Union & Nat.,	H. W. Fores.
Fonciere Transports,	H. R. Mann.	Standard Marine,	J. D. Spreckles Bro. Co.

Companies.	Managers.	Companies.	Managers.
General Marine,	Macondray & Co.	State,	H. W. Fores.
Helvetia General,	Louis Rosenthal.	Sun, London,	C. A. Henry.
Indem. Mut. Marine,	E. C. Evans.	Svea,	Arthur M. Brown.
Law Union & Rock,	H. H. Smith.	Switzerland General,	Louis Rosenthal.
Liv. & Lon. & Globe,	Chas. D. Haven.	Thames & Mursey,	Louis Rosenthal.
Lon. Assur.,	E. Parrish & A. W. Thornton.	Union Assurance,	A. Dalton Harrison.
London & Lancashire,	James Wyper.	Union Marine,	J. B. Levinson,
Mannheim,	J. B. Levison.	Western, Toronto,	J. J. Kenny.
Marine, Ltd.,	Geo. MacNear.	Yangtse,	Balfour, Guthrie & Co.
Maritime,	J. Livingston.		

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Ætna Life,	E. H. L. Gregory.	New England,	Chas. K. Field.
Bankers, L., Des Moines,	G. F. Wink.	New York Life,	Jos. Gray.
Columbian National,	Bert Goldsmith.	Northwestern Mutual,	Smith, Thomas & Thomas.
Connecticut Mutual,	A. K. P. Harmon.	Northwestern Nat'al,	E. H. Hart.
Continental,	P. A. Bergerot.	Penn. Mutual,	Jean C. De Kolty.
Equitable, N. Y.,	A. M. Shields.	Phœnix Mutual Life,	F. E. Coddington.
Fidelity Mutual,	James S. Osborne.	Pittsburg L. & T.,	Oscar O. Orr.
Germania,	T. H. Harris.	Prudential,	Vail & Eldridge.
Home Life,	Frank Sperling.	Prov. Life & Trust,	Geo. Mann.
Manhattan,	John Landers.	Reliance Life,	Parsons & Atwood.
Mass. Mutual,	C. M. T. Parker.	Security Life,	Pac. Co'st Under's Co.
Metropolitan,	George B. Scott.	State,	A. F. Bridge.
Mutual Benefit,	F. E. DeGroat.	Travelers,	R. L. Stephenson.
Mutual Life,	W. L. Hathaway.	Union Central,	W. C. Leavitt.
National, Vt.,	G. M. Stolp.	Union Mutual,	
National, U. S. of A., R. L. Underhill.			

CASUALTY, SURETY, AND LIABILITY COMPANIES.

Ætna Life,	E. H. L. Gregory.	Maryland,	H. W. Wheatley
Ætna Acc. & Liab.,	J. R. Malony.	Metropolitan Casualty,	H. R. Mann & Co.
Ætna Indemnity,	Paul M. Nippert Co.	Mass. Bonding,	E. J. Tobin & Co.
American Live Stock,	F. B. Gonzales.	National Casualty,	S. E. Illoe.
American Surety,	Rolland.	National Surety,	F. S. Gilbert.
American Bonding,	Joy Lichtenstein.	N. Jersey Plate Glass,	Chas. J. Stood.
American Credit Ind.,		New York Plate Glass,	C. B. Sloan.
Casualty Co. of Am.,	P. M. Nippert.	New Amsterdam,	Ashley R. Faull.
Conti'tal Casualty Co.,	J. E. Betts.	North American,	J. L. Dunscomb.
Emp. State Surety Co.,	J. C. Hayburn.	Penns'lv'nia Casualty,	A. G. Nason.
Employers' Liability,	Chas. J. Okell.	Philadelphia Casualty,	P. M. Nippert Co.
Federal Casualty,	James S. Moyles.	Preferred Accident,	J. C. Farrell.
Fidelity Accident,	Chas. A. Bartlett.	Standard,	Clarence F. Briggs.
Fidelity and Casualty,	Chas. J. Bosworth.	Title Guar. & Surety,	Alfred C. Shaife.
Fidelity and Deposit,	James S. Moyles.	Travelers,	A. F. Bridge.
Frankfort Ac. & P. G.,	David Duncan.	U. S. Casualty,	F. W. Birlem.
Hartf'd Steam Boiler,	H. R. Mann & Co.	U. S. Fidelity & Gu.,	Borland & Johns.
Ind. & Ohio Live Stock	W. J. Cleverdon.	U. S. Health & Acc.,	James C. Hayburn.
Lloyds Plate Glass,	Christensen	United Surety,	D. Duncan.
	& Goodwin.	Union Health & Acc.,	J. C. Hayburn.
London Guarantee,	E. C. Landis.		

SAN FRANCISCO UNDERWRITERS' FIRE INSURANCE PATROL. [See Underwriters' Fire Patrol of San Francisco.]

SARGEANT, FRANK W., president of the New Hampshire Fire Insurance Company, was born at Candia, N. H., March 7, 1860. He obtained his education in the schools of that village and at Phillips Exeter Academy. In 1882 he entered the mercantile business in Boston, where he remained a short time. He then

spent a brief time in the office of the master mechanic of the New York and New England Railroad. On October 25, 1882, he entered the employ of the New Hampshire Fire Insurance Company, beginning as office boy and working his way through all the departments to his present position to which he was elected in 1905.

SERGEANT, WILLIAM HENRY, vice-president of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, was born in Springfield, Mass., October 5, 1868. He received a public school education, and began his business career in the office of the Massachusetts Mutual Life, serving in various capacities in the different departments. He was appointed inspector of agencies in 1900, was elected assistant secretary in 1903, secretary in January, 1905, second vice-president in October, 1908 and vice-president in January, 1909.

SCHEDULE RATING. [See Universal Mercantile Schedule.]

SCHERMERHORN, WINFIELD SCOTT, insurance journalist, was born at Burlington, N. J., March 11, 1863. He was graduated from the Boys' High School, Burlington, N. J., Farnum State School, Beverly, N. J., and from Pierce Business College, Philadelphia. After graduating he was an accountant for ten years. In January, 1893, he purchased the *Daily Telegram*, of Camden, N. J., conducting it with success, and subsequently he became the advertising manager of the *Insurance News*, leaving the *News* to accept a position with a shoe and leather magazine in its advertising department, where he remained until December, 1898, when he again returned to the *Insurance News* to become its editor and manager. On October 31, 1901, he purchased the *Insurance News*, thereby becoming its publisher as well as its editor.

SCHUMANN, HUGO, president of the Germania Fire Insurance Company of New York, is a native of Germany, where he was born in 1842. After three years' business experience in Germany, from 1857 to 1860, he came to the United States. On the breaking out of the war in 1861 he enlisted in the army, and served until he was wounded, when he received an honorable discharge. His connection with the Germania Fire Insurance Company dates from 1863. Four years after he entered the service he was elected secretary of the company. In 1886 he was made vice-president, and on the death of Mr. Garrigue, in 1891, he succeeded to the presidency.

SCOTT, GEORGE BENJAMIN, assistant secretary and Pacific coast manager of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, at San Francisco, was born in Ireland, October 19, 1864, and was educated in the national schools of Ireland and under private tutors. He entered the service of the Metropolitan Life in May, 1883, as junior clerk, and was advanced from one position to another in the home office, and was appointed superintendent of agencies in 1900. He was appointed to his present position in January, 1910.

SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, Edinburgh, Scotland, was chartered in 1824. J. A. Cook is its manager at the Edinburgh office, and J. K. Macdonald secretary. It commenced business in 1880 in the United States, with headquarters in Hartford, and does here a fire insurance business exclusively. In Great Britain it also insures lives and grants annuities. The United States trustees are Messrs. Morgan G. Buileley, Meigs H. Whaples, and Morgan B. Brainard, Hartford. The American representatives of the company are: James H. Brewster, manager, Henry J. Houge, and B. M. Culver agency superintendents.

SCOVEL, CHARLES WOODRUFF, former president of the National Association of Life Underwriters, was born at Springfield, O., August 16, 1862, and has been a resident of Pittsburgh, Pa., since 1865. He is a graduate of the University of Pittsburgh (A. B., 1883; A. M., 1886), studied law at Columbia University and the University of Berlin, Germany, and practiced law from 1886 to 1897. He entered the life insurance field in the latter year, as manager for western Pennsylvania of the Provident Savings Life, which post he retained until after the company had withdrawn from the state, in December, 1907. After a year each of special work for the Pittsburgh Life & Trust and the Penn Mutual Life, he became in June, 1910, a partner in the old-established Pittsburgh agency of the Connecticut Mutual Life, the firm being Hemingway & Scovel. Mr. Scovel was president of the Pittsburgh Life Underwriters' Association from 1901 to 1903, and was president of the National Association for 1905-6, during which the association received recognition from President Roosevelt and other public authorities, founded the official organ, *Life Association News*, and extended the movement into Canada. He has served as secretary of the Allegheny County Bar Association, president of the General Alumni Association, and secretary of the board of trustees of the University of Pittsburgh, and secretary of the Art Society and of the Pittsburgh Orchestra. He is a member of the Pittsburgh Board of Trade and the University Club.

SCRANTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Scranton, Pa. Organized, 1907; capital, \$300,000. James S. McAnulty, president; William E. Napier, assistant secretary and actuary.

SEABOARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Galveston, Texas. Organized 1905; capital, \$250,000. B Adoue, president; J. H. Langbehn, secretary.

SEA INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited, Liverpool, England. Chubb & Son, New York, general agents for the United States.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Cincinnati, O. Organized 1881; capital, \$150,000. F. A. Rothier, president; A Benus, secretary.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Davenport, Ia.
Organized 1883; capital, \$100,000. S. F. Gilman, president; M. C. Hinsch, secretary.

SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY, New Haven, Conn
Organized 1841; capital, \$500,000. John W. Alling, president; Victor Roth, secretary.

SECURITY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA,
Chicago, Ill. Organized 1902; cash capital, \$500,000. W. O. Johnson, president; C. A. Goodale, secretary.

SECURITY LIFE AND ANNUITY COMPANY of Greensboro, N. C. Organized 1901. J. Van Lindley, president; Geo. A. Grimsley, secretary.

SECURITY MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Binghamton, N. Y. Organized 1886. Fredric W. Jenkins, president; W. G. Phelps, G. W. Dunn and Albert B. Howe, vice-presidents; C. H. Jackson, superintendent of agencies. Assets, \$5,444,046.97; surplus, \$583,850.83; insurance in force December 31, 1909, \$47,521,015.00.

SECURITY MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Lincoln, Neb. Organized 1895. W. A. Lindly, president; M. Weil, secretary.

SEWARD, GEORGE F., president of the Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York, was born at Florida, N. Y., November 8, 1840. He was educated at the S. S. Seward Institute at Florida and at Union College, Schenectady. He was appointed United States consul at Shanghai, China, in 1861, and in 1863 he was made consul-general in China, with a general charge of all consulates in that empire. In 1867 he was sent to Siam as a special representative of the United States to arrange certain questions then pending between the two governments. In 1869 he was appointed United States minister to Corea, that being the first diplomatic appointment of the government to Corea. In 1876 he was appointed minister of the United States to China, and served in that capacity until the close of 1880, when he was superseded because his views were at variance with those of the government on the question of Chinese immigration. In 1881 he published a work entitled "Chinese Immigration in Its Social and Economic Aspects." In 1887 Mr. Seward was elected vice-president of the Fidelity and Casualty Company, and on the death of Mr. Richards, the president, in 1892, he was elected president. He has contributed various articles to the reviews and other publications on the affairs of Eastern Asia and other economical questions. He is chairman of the committee on taxation of the New York Chamber of Commerce, one of the vice-presidents of the Chamber, an LL.D. of Union College, and has received decorations from France and Denmark for services in the East.

SEXTON, WILLIAM, Pacific coast fire underwriter, is a native of Nova Scotia, and was born October 24, 1832. He had a common school education, went to sea as a sailor, and arriving in California many years ago became a miner. In 1868 he was in possession of a local insurance agency in San José, Cal., and was representing the *Ætna* and *Phœnix* of Hartford. He was eight years a special agent on the coast for the Fireman's Fund, ten years assistant manager in the Pacific department of the Lion Fire, and in 1891 succeeded to the general management of that company, as well as of the Imperial for the Pacific States. In June, 1894, Mr. Sexton resigned and entered the service of the Fireman's Fund of San Francisco as general adjuster. Mr. Sexton has found time before his insurance career to serve the people as a public functionary, and has been justice of the peace, sheriff, and chief of police, as well as a representative in the California legislature.

SHALLCROSS, CECIL F., manager at New York of the Royal Insurance Company, Limited, was born in the county of Cheshire, England, November 28, 1872. He received an English school education. After spending six months in a merchant's office in Liverpool, he became connected with the Liverpool branch of the Commercial Union Assurance Company of London, in February, 1891, in which office he remained until he entered the service of the Royal at the head office of the company in March, 1893. In October, 1896, he went out to the Royal's office in Calcutta, India, and in January, 1900, came to New York, where he was appointed manager on May 1, 1900.

SHAWNEE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Topeka, Kan. Organized 1882; capital, \$200,000. Joab Muloane, president; James W. Going, vice-president and manager; H. S. Morgan, secretary.

SHELDON, CHARLES E., vice-president and manager of the western department of the American Insurance Company of Newark, Rockford, Ill., has spent his entire business life in fire insurance. He was born in Rockford, Ill., of American parentage, July 29, 1857, and was educated in the public schools of that city. He began his insurance career as a local agent in 1872, and in 1880 became special agent for the National Fire Insurance Company of Hartford. He was secretary of the Rockford Insurance Company from 1882 to 1899, and in the latter year was appointed to his present position. He is a director of the Third National Bank of Rockford and a trustee of the Rockford Hospital Association.

SHEPLEY, GEORGE L., fire insurance agent, president of Starkweather & Shepley, Inc., of Rhode Island; president of Starkweather & Shepley, of New York, and surviving member of Starkweather & Shepley, was born at Dover, N. H., October 11, 1854. He was educated in the common schools of Providence, and entered the insurance business at the age of seventeen as a broker and member of the firm of Shepley & Eddy, which became in 1879 Stark-

weather & Shepley; in 1887 Mr. Starkweather died. In 1890 an office was opened in New York city, and in December, 1904, one in Boston, Mass., and last year in Chicago, Ill. In 1905, the Rhode Island business was incorporated under a special charter under the name of Starkweather & Shepley, Inc., and the business of the New York office was incorporated under the New York law under the name of Starkweather & Shepley. They represent in Providence, R. I., the Liverpool & London & Globe, Ætna, Hartford, Scottish Union & National, and many other offices, and they have been general agents for the Hamburg-Bremen since 1875. Mr. Shepley is president, and Starkweather & Shepley are general agents of the Rhode Island Insurance Company, which was organized in January, 1907. The Boston office holds the general agency for New England of the Michigan Commercial. They have extensive connections in London and Paris, and represent directly as sole attorneys for the United States and Canada, many foreign offices for surplus lines. Mr. Shepley was a member of the military staff of Governor Dyer from which position he acquired the rank of colonel. He is a prominent Mason, has received the 33d degree, is much interested in outdoor sports, being a member of numerous yacht, sporting, political, and social clubs in Rhode Island, New York, Massachusetts, and Europe. In 1902 Colonel Shepley served as lieutenant-governor of the State of Rhode Island, and is now president of the Insurance Association of Providence.

SINGLETON, JOUETT P., assistant manager western department of the Niagara Fire Insurance Company, Chicago, is a native of Kentucky and was born in Flemingsburg, March 14, 1860. He received a private school education, and his early vocation was as a circuit court clerk, and later he became a practising attorney. He entered the fire insurance business in 1883 in the service of the Union Insurance Company of Philadelphia, and three years later entered the service of the Niagara Fire. He was appointed to his present position in 1909.

SKANDIA INSURANCE COMPANY of Stockholm, Sweden, was organized in 1855, and entered the United States for reinsurance business in May, 1900, making a deposit with the New York and Ohio departments. Cecil F. Shallcross, manager and attorney in the United States. New York office, 84 William street.

SKILTON, DEWITT C., president of The Phoenix Insurance Company of Hartford, was born at Plymouth, Conn., January 11 1839. In 1855 he removed to Hartford and became a bookkeeper in a mercantile establishment. In October, 1861, he entered the insurance business as a clerk of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company. In 1862 he went to the war as a lieutenant in the Twenty-second Regiment of Connecticut Volunteers. He returned the following year and resumed his desk in the office of the Hartford. In December, 1867, he was elected secretary of The Phoenix Insurance Company; in August, 1888, vice-president, and on the death of Mr.

Kellogg, in February, 1891, succeeded him as president. Mr. Skilton was secretary of the National Board from 1881 to 1883, vice-president from 1884 to 1890, and was elected president in May, 1891, and was re-elected in 1892 and 1893, declining a re-election in 1894. He was a member of the committee which prepared the New York standard policy.

SLOAN, EDGAR J., assistant secretary *Ætna Insurance Company*, Hartford, was born in Hartford, November 4, 1870, and was educated in the public schools of his native city. After leaving school he started to learn the machinist's trade, and entered the fire insurance business in the local agency of the *Phoenix Fire Insurance company*, and four years later became examiner for the company. He was state agent for the *Home of New York*, having charge of Connecticut and Rhode Island, later becoming special agent for the *Ætna* in charge of the western New England field. He was later called to the home office of the *Ætna* as general agent, and was elected to his present position in May, 1907.

SLOCUM, CHARLES M., former assistant manager of the United States branch of the Aachen and Munich Fire Insurance Company, was born in Philadelphia in 1858, and in 1877 entered the office of Louis Wagner, a local agent of that city. In 1882 he was bookkeeper in the United Firemen's Insurance Company, and in 1883 a special agent of that company. In 1888 he was the New England special agent of the Providence-Washington Insurance Company, in 1890 the New England special agent of the *Phoenix* of London, in 1897 assistant manager of the eastern department of the Aachen and Munich, and in 1902 the assistant manager of the United States branch of that company. He resigned the assistant management of the Aachen and Munich in 1903, and is at present an adjuster and special agent, with headquarters in New York.

SMITH, ARTHUR L. J., insurance journalist and publisher, is a native of Charleston, S. C., where he was born May 31, 1860. He is the grandson of William Loughton Smith, representative from South Carolina in the first five Congresses of the United States, and son of William Wragg Smith, a distinguished botanist and entomologist. He received his high school education at Astoria, N. Y., and after service as court reporter on the New York daily papers, entered the office of the *Spectator* in September, 1877, when seventeen years old. For nine years following he had charge of the statistical work of that journal, being sub-editor the latter part of that period. In 1888 Mr. Smith became one of the proprietors of the *Spectator* and its business manager and associate editor; in 1910 president of The Spectator Company. He is a member of the Riding and Driving Club, Montauk Club, and Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn, and the Underwriters' Club of New York City.

SMITH, BENJAMIN J., manager of the Pacific coast department of the Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, San Francisco, Cal., entered the fire insurance business when a young man, and

started as a clerk in the office of the Connecticut Fire in San Francisco. He is descended from Puritan stock and was born in New Marlborough, Mass., March 17, 1860, and was educated in the South Berkshire Institute.

SMITH, CHARLES J., insurance journalist, was born at Brighton, England, in 1841, and came to the United States in 1865. He was educated at a private school at Brompton, and began his business life as a shorthand reporter upon the Brighton *Pulpit*. After coming to this country he was first employed as a proofreader on the New York *Sun*, and subsequently for three years was city editor of that paper. In 1869 he started the New York daily *Star*, and was its managing editor until 1876. After a year upon the New York *Express* as city editor, he established in 1877 the *Insurance Record*, of which he continues to be the proprietor. Mr. Smith entered the service of the Mutual Life of New York as one of the official staff at the home office in 1885, and resigned in 1905. He is at present editor of the *Vigilant*.

SMITH, HARRY ALEXANDER, vice-president and a director of the National Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, was born in Massachusetts May 24, 1869. He prepared for college at Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Mass., and Cayuga Lake Military Academy, Aurora, N. Y., and was graduated from Amherst College with the class of 1890. For a short time he was local agent in Rochester, N. Y., then special agent in New York State for the National Fire of Hartford, later State agent, and in January, 1900, was elected assistant secretary of the company. Mr. Smith at the time of his election to an official position with the National was first vice-president of the Underwriters' Association of New York State, an organization in which he had held important official position for several years. In January, 1907, Mr. Smith was elected vice-president. He is also vice-president and a director of the Mechanics & Traders Insurance Company of New Orleans, La., of the Franklin Insurance Company of Wheeling, W. Va., and secretary of the Colonial Securities Company of Hartford, Conn.

SMITH, THOMAS H., fire insurance adjuster, Chicago, Ill., is a native of the State of Maine, and was born December 12, 1847. After an academic and high school education he entered business in a private banking office in Bangor, Me., with which was associated a large local insurance agency. In 1873 he went west for the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, and was with that company for more than twenty years, first at Kansas City, Mo., later at Cincinnati, Ohio, and from 1875 till December 31, 1894, at Chicago, during the last five years of the time giving his attention to its losses. Mr. Smith was president of the Illinois State Board and has been closely identified for many years with the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Northwest, serving a term as vice-president and for many years on the executive committee. He has also been vice-president and is still a director of the Society of the Sons

of Maine in Illinois. Since leaving the service of the North British and Mercantile he has been engaged in independent adjusting in Chicago and the west.

SMITH, WILLIAM SIMEON, actuary of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston. [See Death Roll.]

SNOW, ELBRIDGE G., president of the Home Insurance Company of New York, was born at Barkhamsted, Conn., January 22, 1841. He was educated at Fort Edward Institute, New York, and studied law in Waterbury, Conn., but gave up a prospective career at the bar to enter the insurance business as a clerk in an agency office in that place. In 1862 he joined the office force of the Home in the city of New York, and was some years afterward made state agent of the company for Massachusetts, with headquarters in Boston. Here he also organized the firm of Hollis & Snow, local agents. In 1885 Mr. Snow was recalled to New York as assistant secretary, and in 1888 he was elected to the vice-presidency of the company, and in 1904 president, succeeding John H. Washburn, resigned.

SOMMERS, HENRY CANTINE, formerly editor of the *Insurance Record*, was born in New York City November 22, 1861. He was graduated from Cornell University in 1881 and from Columbia Law School in 1883. He was admitted to the bar in 1883, and practiced law in New York five years. He entered the field of daily journalism in 1889, and in 1894 was one of the founders of *Insurance Opinion*, but in 1898 sold his interest in that paper, and in December, 1899, assumed the editorship of the *Insurance Record*, but resigned the position early in 1908, to engage in other business. He was elected secretary of the Burglary Insurance Underwriters' Association in 1909, but resigned in 1910.

SOUTH ATLANTIC LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Richmond, Va. Organized in February, 1900. Capital, \$200,000. Edmund Strudwick, president; Chas. G. Taylor, Jr., secretary and actuary.

SOUTH CAROLINA ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS was organized at Columbia, June 21, 1899. The following officers were elected: John B. Reeves, Charleston, president; Allen Jones, Columbia, vice-president; A. H. Walker, Columbia, secretary. At the annual meeting at Columbia in July, 1910, the following officers were elected: President, Q. Frank Johnson, Anderson; vice-president, C. L. Schofield; secretary and treasurer, Sam M. Grist, of Yorkville; executive committee, D. A. Spivey, C. C. Edwards, Perry Moses, Jr., J. H. Fraser, C. B. Simmons, John B. Reeves, James Cofield.

SOUTH CAROLINA, SUPERVISION OF INSURANCE IN, 1876-1910. In South Carolina the comptroller-general was charged with limited duties of insurance supervision up to 1908. Since the insurance law was passed in 1876 the comptrollers-general have been Johnson Hagood, John Bratton, W. E. Stoney, John S. Verner, W. H. Ellerbe, James Norton, L. P. Epton, D. P. Derham, and A.

W. Jones. The legislature of 1908 established a separate insurance department, with the official in charge designated as insurance commissioner. The term of office is two years. F. H. McMaster was appointed commissioner under the act.

SOUTH DAKOTA, SUPERVISION OF INSURANCE IN, 1889-1910. After the State was organized the State auditor was charged with the duties of insurance supervision, his term being two years, and his election by the people. L. C. Taylor was the first official, from November 2, 1889, and was succeeded in 1893 by J. E. Hippel, and he in 1897 by H. E. Mayhew. The State Legislature of 1897 established a department of insurance with an official in charge styled commissioner of insurance. His term is for two years. J. H. Kipp was appointed to the office in 1897, but in March, 1898, was removed by the governor on a charge of malfeasance, and Thomas H. Ayers, the governor's private secretary, was appointed to fill the vacancy temporarily. In a few days he turned over the commissionership to L. C. Campbell. F. G. King succeeded him, and he was succeeded by Howard C. Shober. John C. Perkins was appointed in 1903, and was succeeded by Len U. Doty. The present commissioner is Orville S. Basford, appointed in 1907.

SOUTH-EASTERN UNDERWRITERS ASSOCIATION, (formerly the South-Eastern Tariff Association). The first meeting of this association was held at New Holland Springs, near Gainesville, Ga., on August 16, 1882. At that meeting about thirty companies were represented, and promise of co-operation was received from about seventeen others. Captain Edward S. Gay, the present manager for the Insurance Company of North America, was the temporary chairman, and the following permanent officers were chosen at that time: President, Charles Knowles (then special agent of the New York Underwriters' Agency); vice-president, Peter F. Pescud (then a special agent of the Commercial Union); secretary, Thomas Peters (then a general adjuster in Atlanta, Ga.). The operations of the association first covered the states of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama, and its object was stated to be "to organize and maintain local boards; to establish and enforce adequate rates and uniform commissions, and inculcate sound principles of underwriting." Subsequently it extended its jurisdiction over Virginia, Florida, Mississippi, and Louisiana.

Mr. Knowles remained president of the association until June, 1888, at which time Major Livingston Mims was elected. He was in office until 1894, when he was succeeded by Thomas Eggleston. His successor in 1896 was Samuel Y. Tupper, who retired in 1898, and was succeeded by Captain Edward S. Gay. Harry C. Stockdell was elected in 1900 and 1901; W. E. Chapin 1902 and 1903; Geo. J. Dexter, 1904 and 1905. Thomas Peters continued in office as secretary until May, 1886, when he was succeeded by Charles C. Fleming, who was continued as secretary until he resigned to accept service with the German-American in March, 1891. Mr. Fleming

was succeeded by Samuel Y. Tupper, who served until 1894, when he resigned to take the management of the Queen for the South, and Mr. Fleming returned to the secretaryship.

The most important work of the association has been the enforcement of an adequate tariff and uniform commissions, which latter legislation has been vigorously prosecuted throughout the southern territory under the authority of the association for the past eight years. The association has jurisdiction now over the states of Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida, the first-named having repealed its anti-compact law in 1902. There being anti-compact laws in South Carolina, Mississippi, and Louisiana, the companies act independently of each other in making rates.

The twenty-ninth annual meeting of the association was held at Hot Springs, Va., May 18 and 19, 1910. President Harris presided and in his report reviewed the work of the year. The president's report and recommendations were submitted to the usual committee of twenty-five. Officers were elected as follows: President, W. R. Prescott; vice-president, E. H. A. Correa; manager, A. B. Andrews; executive committee: resident members, R. N. Hughs, F. M. Mikell, S. Y. Tupper, W. E. Chapin, H. A. Tanner, J. S. Middleton, A. L. Brooms and E. S. Gay; associate members, L. R. Warren, Virginia; B. J. Smith, North Carolina; J. H. Raine, South Carolina; E. S. Wilson, Georgia; Dana Blackmar, Alabama; F. O. Hawkins, Florida.

Manager Andrews presented a report summarizing the work of his office and the force operating under the direction of the association. The following is a statement of the work accomplished for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1910:

	April 1, 1909, to March 31, 1910.	Total to March 31, 1910.
Cities and Towns—Tariffs published,	291	4,826
Rate Card Systems installed,	1	2
Rate Slips (other than those given below) published,	7,674	*21,562
Cotton Warehouses, Compresses, Sheds and Platforms— Rate Slips published,	367	7,343
Cotton and Woolen Mills—Rate Slips published,	321	3,479
Phosphate and Fertilizer Risks—Rate Slips published,	119	1,109
Cotton Seed Oil Mills—Rate Slips published,	309	3,167
Saw Mills and other Special Hazards—Rate Slips published,	2,753	25,028
Tobacco Ricks—Rate Slips published,	278	1,552
Copies of Association Maps made,	829	†2,169

*Only includes Slips published since April 1, 1907.

†Only includes Maps copied since May 1, 1907.

The following is a summary of the report by A. M. Schoen, chief engineer, of the work done by the electrical and inspection departments for the year ending March 31, 1910:

Original Surveys (risks not sprinklered) number made, 282; Re-inspections (risks not sprinklered) number made, 1,181; Plans or Plans and Views of Risks Inspected, number issued, 321; Water Works and Fire Departments Inspected, 42; Special Reports, number made, 2; Fire Reports, number made, 7; Bulletins Relating to Defects Corrected, number published, 681; Plans of Town Protection Furnished, 5; Special Plan made, 1; Original Town Reports published, 6; Reinspection Town Reports published, 3; Reports on Tobacco Drying Machines and Rooms, 2; Re-inspection Reports on Tobacco Drying Machines and Rooms, 6; Electrical Installation Inspections published—(a) Special Risks, 739; (b) Town Reports, 176; (c) Correction Slips, 449; Gasoline Inspections made, 23; Correction Slips, 3.

The following force operates under direction of the association:

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT.—A. H. Harris, Secretary.

SPECIAL AGENTS.—J. P. Orme, E. W. Spencer, J. R. Parker, John A. Stevenson, H. W. Kirkpatrick, T. B. Jacocks.

ELECTRICAL AND INSPECTION DEPARTMENT.—A. M. Schoen, Chief Engineer, F. G. Tupper, Assistant Engineer.

INSPECTORS.—T. H. Robertson, A. H. Apperson, W. H. Barnwell, J. B. Danforth, J. C. Crowell, H. C. Reynolds, L. I. Hunnicutt, W. E. Finch, A. F. Fitzsimmons, O. L. Harrison, J. D. Lowndes, W. D. Cates, R. H. Breese.

SPRINKLER RISK DEPARTMENT.—H. E. Burdette, Secretary; S. W. Cornwell, Assistant Secretary.

INSPECTORS.—I. G. Hoagland, S. C. Rumph, E. D. Murphy, J. C. Prioleau, A. A. Hepp, G. R. Glenn.

STAMPING CLERKS.

Atlanta, Ga., H. M. Holliday; Augusta, Ga., A. H. Howell; Birmingham, Ala., P. B. Hulfish; Columbia, S. C., F. T. Buice; Columbus, Ga., A. C. Murdoch; Charleston, S. C., E. B. Shelby; Charlotte, N. C., Chas. H. Murray; Huntsville, Ala., W. E. Gantt, Jr.; Jacksonville, Fla., J. H. Holmes; Macon, Ga., T. T. Starke; Mobile, Ala., W. C. Barker; Montgomery, E. B. M. Atkins; Norfolk, Va., W. S. Selby; Richmond, Va., E. G. Michaels; Tampa, Fla., F. N. Fuller; Pensacola, Fla., J. E. Ward.

SOUTHERN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of Lynchburg, Va. Organized 1904. The company re-insured its business in 1909 and retired.

SOUTHERN LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY, Greensboro, N. C. Organized 1903; capital, \$300,000. A. W. McAlister, president; David White, secretary.

SOUTHERN MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Athens, Ga. Organized 1847. Billups Phinizy, president; A. E. Griffith, secretary.

SOUTHERN NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, Austin, Texas. Organized, 1905; capital, \$100,000. J. G. Hornberger, president; A. G. Beckmann, secretary.

SOUTHERN STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Montgomery, Ala. Organized 1906. Wilmer L. Moore, president; Frank Orme, secretary and treasurer.

SOUTHERN STATES MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa. Organized, 1907; F. A. Downes, president; H. C. Cornwall, secretary.

SOUTHERN STATES MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of Charleston, W. Va. Organized 1906; capital, \$250,000. Harrison B. Smith, president; A. S. Alexander, secretary.

SOUTHERN STOCK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Greensboro, N. C. Organized 1895; capital, \$100,000. B. D. Heath, president; A. W. McAllister, secretary.

SOUTHWESTERN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of Dallas, Tex. Organized 1903; capital, \$250,000. Henry D. Lindsey, president; Lawrence M. Cathles, secretary.

SOVEREIGN FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA, Toronto, Canada. Organized 1906. Cyrus A. Birge, president; H. S. Wilson, managing director.

SPAULDING, LYMAN A., general counsel and chairman of the board of directors of the Casualty Company of America, and its former president, was born in Syracuse, N. Y., February 11, 1868. He was educated in the Lockport Union school, studied law and was admitted to the bar October 5, 1894. He was clerk of the Supreme court and sheriff's clerk at Lockport, and from 1900 to 1907 served as trial counsel for the New York City Railway Company and the Florida East Coast Railway Company. He was acting United States vice-counsel at Brunswick, Germany from 1888 to 1891. He was elected president of the Casualty Company of America in 1907, but resigned in April, 1909, and appointed to his present official position with the company.

SPRINGFIELD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY was incorporated April 24, 1849, and organized April 9, 1851. The charter authorized fire, marine, and tornado insurance. The original capital was \$150,000. The amount was increased at different times, making the company's present capital stock, \$2,000,000. Business was commenced in June, 1851, and at first embraced fire and marine lines. The latter was discontinued in 1861. The Chicago disaster involved the company in the loss of \$550,000, and the Boston loss was \$260,000. In the San Francisco disaster of April, 1906, the company's loss was \$1,639,063.39. The company's premium receipts during its first year of business were \$38,695.28. The net cash premiums for 1909 were \$5,307,622.

Edmund Freeman was chosen its first president, and William Connor, Jr., its first secretary. Mr. Freeman held his office until

588 SPRINGFIELD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

April, 1874, when he resigned. He was succeeded by Dwight R. Smith, who remained until his death, April 15, 1880. Jarvis N. Dunham succeeded Dwight R. Smith in 1880, and died December, 1891. He was succeeded by Andrew J. Wright. Mr. Wright died March 14, 1895, and was succeeded by the assistant secretary, A. W. Damon.

The company's present officers are: A. W. Damon, president; Charles E. Galacar, vice-president; W. J. Mackay, secretary; F. J. Beates, assistant secretary; F. H. Williams, treasurer. Western department, Chicago, Ill., A. J. Harding, manager; A. F. Dean, assistant manager; William A. Blodgett, second assistant manager. Pacific coast department, San Francisco, Cal., George W. Dornin, manager; John C. Dornin, assistant manager. It has agencies in all prominent localities throughout the United States and Canada.

The present board of directors consists of F. H. Harris, J. L. Pease, M. S. Southworth, Homer L. Bosworth, W. D. Kinsman, W. A. Harris, A. W. Damon, Charles E. Galacar, Joseph Shattuck, Jr., A. J. Harding of Chicago. The company's financial strength, as exhibited year by year since 1880, will appear from the subjoined comparative exhibit:

Date.	Capital.	Assets.	Net Surplus.
Dec. 31, 1880,	\$1,000,000	\$2,082,585.00	\$361,948.00
" 1881,	1,000,000	2,255,808.00	431,117.00
" 1882,	1,000,000	2,395,288.00	378,866.00
" 1883,	1,000,000	2,585,633.00	400,945.00
" 1884,	1,000,000	2,562,510.00	236,374.00
" 1885,	1,000,000	2,803,437.00	410,542.00
" 1886,	1,000,000	3,044,915.00	679,821.00
" 1887,	1,250,000	3,099,904.00	* 473,986.00
" 1888,	1,250,000	3,200,142.00	617,992.00
" 1889,	1,500,000	3,410,983.00	* 520,509.00
" 1890,	1,500,000	3,604,148.00	655,350.00
" 1891,	1,500,000	3,631,969.00	601,300.00
" 1892,	1,500,000	3,751,504.00	584,710.00
" 1893,	1,500,000	3,505,495.00	262,421.00
" 1894,	1,500,000	3,581,152.00	512,710.00
" 1895,	1,500,000	3,845,145.00	614,609.00
" 1896,	1,500,000	4,105,375.00	885,430.00
" 1897,	1,500,000	4,507,277.00	1,350,900.00
" 1898,	1,500,000	4,774,658.39	1,596,569.40
" 1899,	1,500,000	4,906,939.06	1,685,092.34
" 1900,	1,500,000	5,156,623.47	1,818,143.41
" 1901,	2,000,000	5,898,887.43	* 1,287,195.28
" 1902,	2,000,000	6,027,413.06	1,512,070.50
" 1903,	2,000,000	6,282,402.00	1,620,490.00
" 1904,	2,000,000	6,446,898.00	1,574,986.00
" 1905,	2,000,000	7,156,531.72	2,024,000.40
" 1906,	2,000,000	6,936,261.00	1,171,125.00
" 1907,	2,000,000	7,204,958.80	910,758.32
" 1908,	2,000,000	8,519,933.96	1,903,900.63
" 1909.	2,000,000	9,761,460.23	2,718,061.53

*\$500,000 net surplus capitalized.

SPRINKLER INSURANCE IN 1909. Sprinkler insurance covers loss or damage caused by the accidental discharge or leakage of water from automatic sprinklers installed in factories and other buildings. The business is specifically written by three casualty companies, which reported as follows for 1909:

	Net Premiums Received.	Net Losses Paid.
Empire State Surety,	\$7,924	\$2,881
Maryland Casualty Co.,	190,694	32,493
United States Casualty,	<u>48,211</u>	<u>15,648</u>
Total,	<u>\$246,829</u>	<u>\$51,022</u>
Total 1908,	183,510	48,200
Total 1907,	157,003	28,516
Total 1906,	119,751	30,826
Total 1905,	99,362	36,510

SPRING GARDEN INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, of Philadelphia, Pa. Organized 1835; capital, \$400,000. Clarence E. Porter, president; Edward L. Goff, secretary.

STAMFORD, HENRY P., assistant secretary of the New York Life Insurance Company, was born in County Donegal, Ireland, July 18, 1847. He was educated in the public schools of Philadelphia, and after service in the United States navy, entered the services of the New York Life in the accounting department in 1870. He was appointed supervisory accountant in 1893, and in that year, while reorganizing the system of accounts in the Paris office, he devised the tab record card. He was appointed resident secretary at Chicago in 1905, and was appointed to his present position in 1909.

STANDARD ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY of Detroit, Mich. Organized 1884; capital, \$500,000. Lem W. Bowen, president; E. A. Leonard, secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Hartford, Conn. Organized 1910; capital \$500,000. M. L. Hewes, president; H. B. Anthony, secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, New Jersey. Organized, 1868; capital, \$200,000. W. C. Lawrence, president; I. W. Rogers, secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF IOWA, Keokuk, Ia. Organized, 1904; capital, \$200,000. F. C. Overton, president; N. A. King, secretary.

STANDARD MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Liverpool, England. A. J. Roberts, New York, manager.

STANDARD MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa. Organized 1892. James Henry, president; Edwin I. Atlee, secretary.

STANDARD POLICY. [See Policy Forms, Fire.]

STATE DWELLING HOUSE INSURANCE COMPANY, Concord, N. H. Organized 1885; capital, \$25,000. Solon A. Carter, president; O. Morrill, secretary.

STATE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited, of Liverpool. Was established in 1891 and does a fire insurance business exclusively. Its manager and secretary is Mr. Albert H. Heal. In 1897 the State began an agency business in the United States and is now under the management of J. H. Brewster at Hartford. The company has \$200,000 on deposit with the Connecticut insurance department for the benefit of all policy-holders in the United States.

STATE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEBRASKA, THE, Omaha. Organized 1903; capital, \$200,000. E. A. Cudahy, president; A. J. Love, secretary.

STATE INSURANCE COMPANY, Des Moines, Ia. Organized, 1865; capital, \$100,000. H. A. Elliott, president; W. M. Elliott, vice-president; Theo. F. Grefe, secretary.

STATE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, Indianapolis, Ind. Organized 1894, and reorganized as a legal reserve company in 1899. Henry W. Bennett, president; Wilbur S. Wynn, vice-president and secretary.

STATE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Providence, R. I. Organized 1855. John R. Freeman, president and treasurer; Theo. P. Bogert, secretary and assistant treasurer.

STATE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY of Worcester, Mass. Chartered 1844. Burton H. Wright, president; D. W. Carter, secretary; Edgar C. Fowler, superintendent of agencies.

STATE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Rome, Ga. Organized 1898. C. R. Porter, president; A. C. Wadsworth, secretary.

STATEMENTS, ANNUAL, LATEST DATES FOR FILING.
The following table exhibits the latest dates for filing annual statements in the several states and territories, as reported to the Cyclo-pedia by the insurance department officials thereof to May 1, 1910, (changes were possible after that date):

States and Territories.	Fire Insurance Companies.	Life Insurance Companies.	(a) Foreign Insurance Companies.	Assessment Companies.	(a) Domestic Insurance Companies.	All other Insurance Companies.
Alabama,	March 1 (2)	March 1	.....	March 1	.....	March 1
Arizona,	March 31	March 31	.....	March 31	.....	March 31
Arkansas,	March 1	March 1	.....	March 1	.....	March 1
California,	March 1	March 1	.....	March 1	.....	March 1
Colorado,	March 1	March 1	.....	March 1	.....	March 1
Connecticut,	Jan. 31	March 1	.....	March 1	.....	Jan. 31
Delaware,	March 1	March 1	.....	March 1	.....	March 1
Dist. of Columbia, ..	March 1	March 1	.....	March 1	.....	March 1
Florida,	Jan. 31	Jan. 31	.....	Jan. 31	Jan. 31	Jan. 31
Georgia (c)	March 2	March 2	.....	March 2	.....	March 2
Hawaii	April 15	April 15	.....	April 15	.....	April 15
Idaho,	April 1	April 1 (f)	.....	April 1	.....	April 1
Illinois,	Feb. 1	March 1	.....	March 1	.....	Feb. 1
Indiana (d)	Jan. 31	Jan. 31	.....	Jan. 31	.....	Jan. 31
Iowa	March 1	March 1	.....	March 1	.....	Jan. 31
Kansas,	March 1	March 1	.....	March 1	.....	March 1
Kentucky ⁴	Feb. 10	March 10	.....	March 1	.....	Feb. 10
Louisiana,	March 1	March 1	.....	March 1	.....	March 1
Maine,	Jan 31 (1)	Jan 31 (1)	.....	March 1	.....	Jan 31 (1)
Maryland,	March 1	March 31	.....	March 31	.....	March 31
Massachusetts ..	Jan. 15	Jan. 15	.....	March 1	.....	Jan. 15
Michigan,	Jan. 31	March 1	.....	March 1	.....	Jan. 31
Minnesota ²	Feb. 1	Feb. 15	.....	Feb. 15	.....	Feb. 15
Mississippi,	March 1	March 1	.....	March 1	.....	March 1
Missouri,	Feb. 1	March 1	.....	Feb. 1	.....	Feb. 1
Montana,	Feb. 15	Feb. 15	.....	Feb. 15	.....	Feb. 15
Nebraska,	Jan. 31	March 1	.....	Jan. 31	.....	Jan. 31
Nevada,	March 1	March 1	.....	March 1	.....	March 1
New Hampshire, ..	Feb. 1 (6)	Feb. 1 (6)	Feb. 1	Feb. 1 (f)	.....	Feb. 1
New Jersey,	Jan. 31	Jan. 31	.....	Jan. 31	.....	Jan. 31
New Mexico, ...	March 1	March 1	.....	March 1	.....	March 1
New York,	Jan. 31	March 1	.....	March 1	.....	March 1
North Carolina, ..	March 1	March 1	.....	March 1	.....	March 1
North Dakota, ..	Feb. (3)	Feb. (3)	.....	Feb. (3)	.....	Feb. (3)
Ohio,	Jan. 31	March 1	.....	(h)	.....	Jan. 31
Oklahoma,	Jan. 31	March 1	.....	March 1	.....	(h)
Oregon,	March 1	March 1	.....	March 1	.....	March 1
Pennsylvania, ..	March 1	March 1	.....	March 1	.....	March 1
Rhode Island, ..	Jan. 31	Jan. 31	.....	Jan. 31	.....	Jan. 31
South Carolina, ..	March 31	March 31	.....	March 31	.....	March 31
South Dakota, ..	March 1	March 1	May 1	March 1	.....	March 1
Tennessee,	Feb. 1	Feb. 1	.....	Feb. 1 (2)	.....	Feb. 1 (5)
Texas,	March 1	March 1	May 1 (b)	March 1	.....	March 1
Utah,	Feb. 28	Feb. 28	.....	Feb. 28	.....	Feb. 28
Vermont,	Jan. 31	Feb. 28	.....	Feb. 28	Aug. 14 (k)	Feb. 28
Virginia,	Feb. 15	March 31	March 31	March 1	.....	March 31
Washington,	Feb. 15	Feb. 15	.....	Feb. 15	Jan. 15	Feb. 15
West Virginia, ..	Jan. 31	Jan. 31	.....	March 1	.....	Jan. 31
Wisconsin,	Jan. 31	March 1	Jan. 31	March 1	.....	Jan. 31
Wyoming,	March 1	March 1	.....	March 1	.....	March 1

1 Commissioner may, on application, give till February 15. 2 Commissioner may, for good cause, extend the time. 3 First Monday in February. 4 Commissioner may extend time 60 days. 5 Surety companies in Tennessee file statements in January, April, July, and October, showing assets and liabilities. 6 Commissioner may extend term, but not later than March 1, and life companies may have to May 1 to file gain and loss exhibit.

(a) When time for filing is specially designated for this class of companies. (b) Home office statement only; statement of the United States busi-

ness must be filed the same as that of United States companies. (c) Besides filing an annual statement with the comptroller-general March 1, semi-annual statements of condition must be filed with the governor not later than March 1 and August 30. Annual statements of the amounts of premiums received in the state for the year ending April 30 must be filed on or before July 1. (d) Semi-annual statements from fire and life companies were abolished by act of the legislature in 1903. (e) For surety companies. (f) Fraternal orders have until March 1. (g) No time for filing by this class of companies designated by law. (i) Domestic life companies have until March 1 to file. (j) Foreign fire companies. (k) Mutual fire companies of Vermont have until August 15.

STATISTICS OF INSURANCE. [See tabular matter under the respective captions of Fire, Life, Industrial, Marine, Plate Glass, Surety, etc., Insurance.]

STEELE, WM. LOWE, manager of the western department of the Niagara Fire Insurance Company, Chicago, Ill., is a native of New Hampshire, and was born at Peterboro, N. H., October 26, 1858. He received his education in the public and business schools and Hinckley Military Academy, and his early vocation was that of school teacher and accountant. He was state agent of the Niagara Fire Insurance Company from 1890 to 1894, and general agent for the Caledonian Insurance Company for three years, and in 1897 was appointed assistant manager of the Niagara Fire. He was appointed to his present position in 1908. He is a member of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Northwest, and a member of the Union League Club, Chicago.

STEVENS, WILLIAM H., president of the Agricultural Insurance Company of Watertown, N. Y., was born at La Fargeville, N. Y., May 3, 1859. He was educated at Syracuse University, from which he was graduated in 1880. He studied law, and has been in the service of the Agricultural Insurance Company continuously since leaving college, holding meanwhile various positions of trust on municipal boards and in church and charitable organizations.

STEWART, ALEXANDER N., general agent of the Fidelity-Phenix Fire Insurance Company of New York, for the Eastern department, with headquarters in New York, began his fire insurance career in Reading, Pa., in May, 1871, and after fifteen years in local agency work became assistant special agent of the Phenix of Brooklyn in 1886, under Frank Williams, covering Middle department territory, succeeding Mr. Williams in 1889. Mr. Stewart was an active member of the Underwriters Association of the Middle department, chairman of executive committee four years and elected president in 1894. He was called to the home office of the Phenix of Brooklyn in 1903, as assistant general agent, and made general agent in 1908, succeeding Capt. J. W. Bailey, retired, and in the merger of the Phenix with the Fidelity Fire in 1910 became general agent of the merged company.

STILLMAN, BENJAMIN R., secretary of the National Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, was born at Adams, N. Y., March 31, 1852. He graduated from the high school at Oswego, N. Y., in

1868, and entered an insurance office in that city as clerk, receiving his appointment as the result of a competitive examination. In 1872 he became a member of the firm of Shepard & Stillman, but soon after was appointed special agent and adjuster of the Watertown Fire Insurance Company, remaining with it in that capacity until the business of that company was purchased by the Sun Fire Office of London, when he was retained by it in a similar capacity and served also as assistant general agent. In 1884 he was appointed general agent of the Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company at the home office, with jurisdiction throughout the eastern, middle, and southern states, and in 1891 he accepted the assistant secretaryship of the National Fire, serving in that capacity until January, 1900, when he was promoted to his present position. Mr. Stillman was president of the New England Insurance Exchange in 1889 was prominently identified with the organization and earlier work of the New England Bureau of United Inspection, and was one of the original trustees of the Boston Insurance Library Association.

ST. JOHN, HOWELL W., actuary of the Aetna Life Insurance Company, was born at Newport, R. I., in April, 1834. He was graduated from Yale College as a civil engineer, and pursued his profession in the south and west until October, 1867, when he was appointed actuary of the Aetna Life. He is one of the charter members of the Actuarial Society, and was elected its president in 1893 and 1894. Mr. St. John is also a corresponding member of the French Institute of Actuaries, a member of the American Statistical Society, and a member of the "Permanent Committee" of the First National Congress of Actuaries held in Brussels (Belgium) in September, 1895.

ST. LOUIS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, St. Louis, Mo. Organized, 1905; capital, \$200,000. Edgar M. Davis, president; B. B. Sawyer, secretary.

ST. LOUIS LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION. [See Life Underwriters' Association of St. Louis.]

ST. LOUIS NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, St. Louis, Mo. Organized, 1907; capital, \$150,000. E. L. Waggoner, president; W. L. Rowley, secretary.

ST. PAUL FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, St. Paul, Minn. Organized 1865; capital, \$500,000. C. H. Bigelow, president; F. R. Bigelow, vice-president; A. W. Perry, secretary; J. T. Williams, treasurer.

ST. PAUL FIRE UNDERWRITERS' INSPECTION BUREAU AND ASSOCIATION, now known as the Insurance Exchange of St. Paul. At the annual meeting, held in January, 1910, the following officers were elected: President, F. G. Warner; vice-president, F. L. Powers; secretary and treasurer, W. H. Hart; executive committee, W. A. Lang, J. Quincy Haas, D. D. Smith, Val. J. Rothschild, Chas. Leibrock, John Rogers, Jr., Jos. A. Rogers,

Percy W. Parker, F. A. Benjamin, W. G. Strickland, G. W. Stenger, John Townsend.

STOCKDELL, HARRY C., was born May 1, 1854, in Woodford county, Kentucky. As early as 1869 he was clerk in the insurance office of J. W. Cochran & Son, who were then general agents of the Franklin Insurance Company of Philadelphia for the entire south. In 1875 he moved to Atlanta, Ga., and held a position with Low, Putnam & Low, who were then general agents for the New Orleans Mutual Insurance Association, which was composed of several local New Orleans companies which issued joint policies. His first service in the field was as special agent of the Georgia Home, and following in similar service with the Petersburg Savings and Insurance Company of Virginia, the Insurance Company of North America, under Capt. Edward S. Gay, manager, and the Queen Insurance Company of England, until, in 1882, he was appointed special agent of the Phenix of Brooklyn. On January 1, 1885, he was made general agent of the southeastern department of the Phenix, which position he held 25 years. At the annual meeting of the Southeastern Tariff Association in April, 1900, he was unanimously elected president of the association, and he was re-elected in 1901. He served as an alderman in the general council in the city of Atlanta during the years 1884, 1885, and 1886. During that time he was chairman of the Board of Fire Masters. In this position he aided very largely in the establishment of a paid fire department, and it was through his influence that the present efficient chief, Capt. W. R. Joyner, was put in charge. In December, 1892, Mr. Stockdell was again elected to the city council to serve as councilman from the Second Ward, and for the years 1893 and 1894 was chairman of the finance committee of the city government. In 1902 he was elected a member of the board of water commissioners, and served as chairman of the finance committee of the board. He is president of several business institutions and social clubs, having been the organizer and first president of the Capital City Club. He has devoted very much of his spare time to Masonry, and has the honor of having received every degree in both the York and Scottish rites,—being at this time a thirty-third degree Mason. He is now a member of the \$3,000,000 bond commission of Atlanta, Ga., and is chairman of the sub-committee on water works.

STOKES, HENRY B., president of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company since June, 1890, is a son of Henry Stokes, who was president of the company from 1861 to 1886. Mr. Stokes has been connected with the company's clerical department from his boyhood, and the five years preceding his father's retirement in 1886 he had been second vice-president of the company, having in charge its financial interests. He continued in the office until 1890, when he was elected to succeed the late Mr. McLean as president.

STONE, JOHN THEODORE, president of the Maryland Casualty Company of Baltimore, Md., was born in that city No-

vember 21, 1859, and educated in its public schools and the Baltimore City College. In 1874 he began business life as a clerk. He was assistant cashier of the American National Bank of Baltimore from 1891 to 1895, and secretary and treasurer of the American Bonding and Trust Company of Baltimore from 1895 to 1898, which company he organized, and as secretary and treasurer actively managed. In 1898 the Maryland Casualty Company was organized by him and on its incorporation in February, 1898, Mr. Stone became its president. Upon his initiation the Board of Casualty and Surety Underwriters of the United States was established. He was its first president, serving two terms, from 1904 to 1906.

STONEWALL INSURANCE COMPANY, Mobile, Ala. Organized, 1866; capital, \$150,000. Jno. E. Michael, president; John Gaillard, secretary.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY, New York City. Organized, 1850; capital, \$400,000. A. R. Pierson, president; C. A. Garthwaite, secretary.

SUBURBAN FIRE INSURANCE EXCHANGE. (New York) was organized in December, 1907, and its objects as stated in its constitution are: "to promote harmony among its members, to determine adequate and just rates of premium of Fire, Tornado and Cyclone insurance, to encourage the economical conduct of the business, the prevention and extinction of fires, the prompt and equitable adjustment of losses, the ascertainment of proper and safe methods in the construction and occupation of buildings, and the collection, preservation and dissemination of information valuable to the underwriter and to the property owner, within the territory of its jurisdiction." The territory under the jurisdiction of the Exchange includes Westchester, Rockland, Putnam, Suffolk and Nassau counties, except such portions included in the city of Greater New York which may be under the jurisdiction of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange. All companies, managers and agents having jurisdiction over the entire territory are eligible to membership. The officers are: President, Frederick W. Day, Royal Insurance Company; vice-president and treasurer, Joseph McCord, Hanover Fire; executive committee: F. H. Crum, Nassau Fire; F. H. Douglas, Williamsburg City; C. A. Ludlum, Home; George W. Babb, Northern; F. W. Day, Royal; R. M. Bissell, Hartford; D. H. Dunham, Firemen's; John B. Knox, Phoenix; I. H. Lindsley, Fire Association; John Mott, American Central, H. A. Smith, National Fire. S. A. Reed is secretary and manager of the Exchange.

SUBURBAN UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION of fire insurance agents in places contiguous to Boston, Mass., adopted a permanent organization in May, 1895. The organization was prompted by the attempt made in 1894 by the fire Underwriters' Union to cut down commissions and brokerage in its territory. All agents of stock fire insurance companies doing business in the district covered by the association, and who are not members of

the New England Insurance Exchange or the Boston Board of Fire Underwriters, are eligible to membership. The officers were: President, Herman Bird, Cambridge; vice-president, A. L. Whittemore, Dorchester; secretary and treasurer, Arthur S. Pevear, Cambridge; executive committee, Charles Liffler, Roxbury; C. Willis Gould, Chelsea, and C. G. W. Capen of Dorchester. A permanent organization was perfected at a meeting December 18, 1907, when a constitution was adopted and the following officers were elected: Herman Bird, Cambridge, president; Ralph F. Goddard, Woburn, vice-president; T. H. Raymond, Cambridge, secretary and treasurer. No meeting has been held since 1908 and the above officers hold over.

SUN INSURANCE OFFICE of London was established as the Sun Fire Office April 7, 1710, in London, and is the oldest insurance company in the world, having had an experience of 198 years. In the olden time it kept, like the other fire insurance offices, an engine of the crude hand form, with thirty men, called "watermen," to take it to fires in property insured by the company. The watermen were clothed in blue livery, and were assisted in the saving of goods by twenty abled-bodied porters, the entire force wearing silver badges with the mark of the Sun. This device of the Sun, wrought in lead, was nailed on houses insured by the company, and continues to be the trademark of the company to this day. In the course of many years the Sun Fire Office grew to be a great and prosperous corporation, but its affairs were kept profoundly secret, until the requirements of its American connection impelled the directors to publish its accounts.

The Sun was admitted to New York, August 1, 1882, depositing \$700,000 with the insurance department at Albany, and in a few months it had spread its business into all the important states of the Union. The arrangements were made by Mr. F. B. Repton, then secretary of the company, who had been with it nearly half a century. He had purchased for the company the plant and business of an American company, the Watertown Fire Insurance Company of Watertown, N. Y., and taken its manager, Mr. Uri S. Gilbert, to be manager of the United States branch of the Sun, with headquarters at Watertown. A few years afterward Mr. J. J. Guile was sent over from the home office to assist Mr. Gilbert. The latter died suddenly in 1886, and Mr. Guile was appointed to succeed him. He removed the United States branch to New York. The first report made by the company to the New York insurance department, which was in 1883, of the business of the preceding year, showed United States assets of \$1,095,229 with a premium income of \$390,373.

In 1891, by special act of Parliament, the charter of the Sun Fire Office was amended so as to add to its privileges the power to do all kinds of insurance, and the name it had borne for 180 years was changed to the Sun Insurance Office.

At the annual general meeting of the company in London, in June, 1910, the directors submitted a report of the business of 1909. The fire premiums received were \$7,389,670, with losses of \$3,399,025. Total assets January 1, 1910, were \$13,926,445. The capital of the company is \$12,000,000, of which \$600,000 is paid up.

The chairman of the Sun is Frederick Henry Norman, and the board of directors is composed of leading business men of London.

The United States assets of the Sun at the close of 1909, as well as its income and expenditures, will be found in the table below:

Year.	Premiums Received.	Losses Paid.	Total Income.	Total Expenditures.	Assets.
1882.....	\$390,973	\$164,154	\$390,976	\$312,467	\$1,095,229
1883.....	1,078,610	620,995	1,114,821	1,033,104	1,475,784
1884.....	1,219,960	782,913	1,271,034	1,242,787	1,477,933
1885.....	1,161,758	799,387	1,223,870	1,262,779	1,712,361
1886.....	1,076,640	715,618	1,135,078	1,130,180	1,666,681
1887.....	970,059	718,095	1,040,156	1,037,514	1,811,043
1888.....	1,102,064	647,089	1,161,071	1,012,768	1,926,203
1889.....	1,211,377	795,101	1,284,169	1,212,406	1,956,331
1890.....	1,455,218	765,351	1,520,967	1,243,539	2,222,725
1891.....	1,755,176	1,122,748	1,826,344	1,723,459	2,510,368
1892.....	2,157,562	1,376,272	2,244,353	2,113,456	2,671,250
1893.....	1,981,608	1,589,308	2,083,836	2,278,564	2,449,543
1894.....	2,169,913	1,144,052	1,661,531	1,690,537	2,433,165
1895.....	2,066,403	910,626	1,682,668	1,416,341	2,479,448
1896.....	1,557,670	795,489	1,655,134	1,351,937	2,641,519
1897.....	1,615,850	819,007	1,715,267	1,410,600	2,728,128
1898.....	1,579,258	904,642	1,678,263	1,506,011	2,724,972
1899.....	1,405,683	1,057,497	1,502,335	1,627,350	2,616,935
1900.....	1,480,473	1,057,923	1,571,867	1,655,345	2,595,075
1901.....	1,815,095	1,031,790	1,900,203	1,720,705	2,716,457
1902.....	1,996,430	991,990	2,092,741	1,716,730	2,902,199
1903.....	2,022,549	1,007,983	2,128,445	2,033,156	2,911,882
1904.....	2,329,817	1,706,763	2,984,065	2,759,262	3,195,440
1905.....	2,396,977	1,132,126	2,528,498	2,546,746	3,139,168
1906.....	2,744,218	2,716,546	4,994,560	4,541,281	3,556,754
1907.....	2,819,291	1,308,504	994,819	2,594,301	3,790,767
1908.....	2,802,895	1,558,476	2,972,829	2,965,789	4,011,445
1909.....	3,077,119	1,423,767	3,259,101	3,044,447	4,236,374

The resident manager of the Sun's United States branch is J. J. Guile, A. M. Thorburn being secretary, and W. F. Bingham, assistant secretary. H. N. Kelsey is the manager for the western department, with headquarters at Chicago, while C. A. Henry & Co. are general agents for the Pacific coast.

SUN INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, of New Orleans, La., was incorporated in November, 1855, under the name of Sun Mutual Insurance Company, and began business in January, 1856, and has done and is now doing a general fire, river, and marine business, and is operating in the southern states. The capital stock of the company is \$500,000, all paid up. Assets of the company December 31, 1909, \$1,252,851; net surplus to policy-holders, \$636,751.92; net surplus over and above liabilities, \$136,751.92. The name of the company was changed from Sun Mutual Insurance Company to Sun Insurance Company on November 19, 1898. The officers of the

company are Charles Janvier, president; Fergus G. Lee, vice-president; Wm. P. Maus, secretary.

SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, Cincinnati, O. Organized 1862. Samuel Nieman, president; R. B. Eckelmann, secretary.

SUPERINTENDENTS AND COMMISSIONERS OF INSURANCE. [See Insurance Departments, and also National Insurance Commissioners' Convention.]

SUPERVISION OF INSURANCE, STATE AND NATIONAL. [See Insurance Departments.]

SURETY AND FIDELITY INSURANCE. This kind of insurance, the guaranteeing of the fidelity of employes of corporations and public officials holding places of trust, and the giving of bonds for executors and administrators of estates, was barely transacted fifteen years ago, but has had a rapid growth within a few years. Its use has become general throughout the United States, and new companies to do this class of business are constantly forming. The New York State insurance department makes a distinction between surety and fidelity insurance, and requires companies to make separate reports of the business done in each kind. Defining it generally, surety insurance is going on the bond with administrators and executors of estates, and fidelity insurance giving bond guaranteeing the honesty of employes and public officials, and becoming pecuniarily responsible therefor.

The following tabular statement shows the premiums and losses in 1909 of the principal surety and fidelity companies:

COMPANIES.	FIDELITY INSURANCE.		SURETY INSURANCE	
	Net Premiums Written.	Net Losses Paid.	Net Premiums Written.	Net Losses Paid.
Etna Indemnity,.....	\$71,259	\$28,081	\$219,332	\$147,687
American Bonding,.....	262,068	46,077	712,925	171,511
American Fidelity,.....	29,069	3,292	45,442	3,451
American Surety,.....	1,069,481	259,819	1,292,298	163,798
Empire State,.....	112,272	17,010	376,137	137,116
Employers Liability,.....	98,000	23,937	.....	.....
Fidelity and Casualty,.....	360,841	68,694	.....	.....
Fidelity and Deposit,.....	1,759,806	668,340	413,146	297,706
Guarantee Co. of No. America,.....	148,163	33,003	.....	.....
Illinois Surety,.....	89,937	20,378	186,073	47,029
Massachusetts Bonding,.....	155,495	4,083	292,804	33,064
National Surety,.....	956,424	272,122	1,277,960	191,050
Ocean Acc. Guarantee,.....	4,860	.....	.....	.....
Pacific Coast Casualty,.....	126	.....	2,028	.....
Peoples Surety,.....	27,736	4,690	70,927	2,177
Title Guarantee and Surety,.....	.....	.....	889,438	232,417
United Surety,.....	62,095	7,655	553,594	109,083
United States Guarantee,.....	159,810	33,851	.....	.....
Totals,.....	\$9,165,057	\$1,491,032	\$6,332,194	\$1,536,089

The United States Fidelity and Guaranty of Baltimore in 1909 received net fidelity and surety premiums of \$2,916,159 and paid net losses of \$983,668.

Bankers Surety of Cleveland, Ohio, in 1909 received net fidelity and surety premiums of \$460,468, and paid net losses of \$106,981.

Citizens Trust & Guarantee of Parkersburg, Va., received net fidelity and surety premiums of \$116,976, and paid net losses of \$14,827.

Federal Union Surety of Indianapolis, received net fidelity and surety premiums of \$221,849, and paid net losses of \$66,173.

Pacific Surety of San Francisco, Cal., in 1909 received net fidelity and surety premiums of \$82,163, and paid out losses of \$57,956.

SVEA FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited, of Gothenburg, Sweden. M. L. Duncan, New York, United States manager. Edward Brown & Sons, San Francisco, Pacific coast managers.

SWITZERLAND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY of Zurich (marine business). Jacob Bertschmaan, New York, attorney.

SYRACUSE LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION was organized at a meeting held in November, 1904, and the following officers were elected: President, Pancoast Kidder, Mutual Life; first vice-president, Charles F. Whitney, Provident Savings Life; second vice-president, C. H. Tennant, Prudential; secretary and treasurer, Arthur C. Boshart, Mutual Life. The present officers elected at the annual meeting in November, 1909, are: President, Warren S. Parks; vice-president, Charles L. Behm; second vice-president, George F. Hadley; secretary and treasurer, Elmer E. Clark; executive committee, George C. Sawyer, Peter L. Ryan, Henry Phillips, Chas. T. Brookway, R. H. Herring, W. F. Wallace.

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TALBOT, WALTER LE MAR, president of the Philadelphia Casualty Company, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., August 23, 1870. He received a public school education and began his insurance career when eleven years of age as office boy with the Fidelity Mutual, passing through various stages of promotion to the position of second vice-president. He is a member of the vestry and rector's warden of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Annunciation of Philadelphia. Member of Art Club of Philadelphia; second vice-president Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Company, and a director Juvenile Association of Philadelphia.

TAPPING, EDGAR JAMES, fire underwriter and a former president of the National Association of Local Fire Insurance Agents, is a native of New Jersey, and was born at New Brunswick, April 7, 1863. He received a public school education, and began his business career in a wholesale leather house in New York city. He is at present engaged in the fire insurance business as senior member of the local agency firm of Tapping & Riedeburg, Milwaukee, Wis. He has been an active member of the National Association of Local Agents and was elected president of the association at the annual meeting in 1905.

TATLOCK, JOHN, former president of the Washington Life Insurance Company of New York, was born at Williamstown, Mass., March 12, 1860, and is the son of Rev. Dr. John Tatlock, a distinguished minister of the Presbyterian church. He was prepared for college at Park Institute, Rye, N. Y. Like his father, and his great-uncle, Professor Tatlock of Williams College, Mr. Tatlock was a graduate of that seat of learning, his class being that of 1882. After his graduation he accepted the position of astronomer of the Washburn Observatory at Madison, Wis., resigning therefrom to become professor of astronomy at Beloit College. In January, 1889, he was appointed actuary of the Prudential Insurance Company of Newark, and in March, 1889, was appointed assistant actuary of the Mutual Life. Mr. Tatlock has been a frequent contributor to the scientific and literary periodicals of the time. His services to science have been recognized abroad as well as in his own country. He is a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society of London and of the New York Academy of Sciences, and a member of the Actuarial Society of America, the New York Mathematical Society, and other scientific associations. In 1887 his alma mater conferred upon him the degree of M.A. He was

elected secretary of the Actuarial Society of America in May, 1899. In the fall of 1899 he was appointed associate actuary of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. He was general secretary of the fourth International Congress of Actuaries, which met in New York in September, 1903. Mr. Tatlock was elected an associate of the Institute of Actuaries of England in March, 1904. He was elected president of the Washington Life Insurance Company on December 30, 1904, and retained the position until the sale and re-insurance of the company in 1908, and later entered the bond investment business in New York city.

TAXATION OF PREMIUM RECEIPTS by States and Territories (not including taxes on assessment companies and fraternal orders). The following table has been prepared from the statements made by the insurance departments in response to inquiries in behalf of the Cyclopedic of Insurance, to June 1, 1910 (changes were possible after that date):

Alabama*—Fire companies \$1.50 upon each \$100 of gross premiums received in the State, every other company \$2.00 on each \$100 of gross premiums.
 Alaska—none.
 Arizona—2 per cent. on gross premiums.
 Arkansas†— $\frac{3}{2}$ per cent. on net premiums.
 California*—2 per cent. on premiums, less losses paid and return premiums: life insurance companies one per cent. gross premiums received in State.
 Colorado—2 per cent. on gross premiums; also corporation tax of 2 cents on each \$1,000 of capital.
 Connecticut*—2 per cent. on gross premiums by companies of foreign countries; United States companies reciprocal provisions.
 Delaware*—Life, 2 per cent., all other companies $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on gross premiums. Delaware fire and miscellaneous companies, $\frac{3}{4}$ of 1 per cent. gross premiums.
 District of Columbia— $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on gross premiums, less reinsurance and return premiums, of all companies except mutual fire companies.
 Florida‡—2 per cent. on gross premiums, except local companies.
 Georgia*—1 per cent. on gross premiums, except that premiums on canceled fire and marine policies are deducted.
 Hawaii—2 per cent. on gross premiums, less losses, return premiums and payments to policyholders.
 Idaho—2 per cent. on premiums less losses and return premiums.
 Illinois*—Tax on net receipts same as other personal property, but cities may lay not exceeding 2 per cent. on gross receipts for fire departments. Illinois companies are exempt from taxes on premium receipts.
 Indiana*—3 per cent. less losses and return premiums.
 Iowa*—Life, Casualty and miscellaneous companies $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on gross premiums. Fire companies $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on gross premiums less return premiums on canceled policies.
 Kansas*—4 per cent. on gross premiums by foreign fire companies, less return premiums or canceled policies, and 2 per cent. on gross premiums of companies of other states; also other state and foreign fire companies pay 2 per cent. on gross premiums in cities having fire apparatus worth \$1,000.
 Kentucky*—2 per cent. on gross premiums, fire and miscellaneous companies deduct return and reinsurance premiums; fire companies also one-third of one per cent. on gross premiums for the fire marshal's office; fraternal assessment companies 1 per cent. gross premiums.

*Reciprocal or retaliatory law in force.

†Under an act of 1907 a franchise tax is imposed on amount of authorized capital, as follows: capital of not over \$25,000, \$10; over \$25,000 to \$100,000, \$25; \$100,000 to \$500,000, \$50; over \$500,000, \$100.

‡Fire, life and casualty companies pay, in addition, a license tax of \$200; plate glass companies \$50.

- Louisiana*—No per cent. tax. Companies are charged specific amounts for licenses, graded according to amount of gross premiums received on Louisiana business. Fire companies deduct return and reinsurance premiums; municipalities may collect the same license as the State.
- Maine*—Life companies 2 per cent. less dividends paid to policyholders in the state on account of premiums, and one-half of one per cent. on surplus less value of real estate held in the state; all other companies 1½ per cent., policies issued on farm property exempt.
- Maryland*—1½ per cent. on gross premiums received in State less return premiums and reinsurance in authorized companies.
- Massachusetts*—2 per cent. on gross premiums of other State and foreign companies other than life, with deductions for reinsurances and return premiums, life companies one-quarter of one per cent. on the net value of all policies held by Massachusetts policy-holders in life companies.
- Michigan*—3 per cent. on gross premiums of fire companies less return premiums and re-insurance when the tax has been paid on the original premium; 2 per cent. on gross premiums, of all other companies.
- Minnesota*—2 per cent. on gross premiums, less return premiums; 2 per cent. additional on gross premiums of fire companies received in cities maintaining fire patrols for the expenses of the fire patrol, and one-fourth per cent. on net premiums for the fire marshal's office. Assessment life and accident companies exempt.
- Mississippi—2 per cent. on gross premiums less return premiums by all but life companies, which pay 2 per cent. on the gross amount of their first year's premiums, and one-tenth of one per cent. on renewals thereafter issued; fire companies one-fifth of one per cent. for fire marshal tax.
- Missouri*—2 per cent. on gross premiums less return premiums and reinsurance in authorized companies; stipulated premium companies 1 per cent.; 5 per cent. on excess lines by agents, and 2 per cent. on premiums placed with unauthorized companies.
- Montana—2½ per cent. on \$5,000 of premiums and 2 per cent. on premiums in excess of \$5,000.
- Nebraska*—2 per cent. on gross premiums, all companies except fire and assessment and fraternal associations; fire companies taxed locally; gross premiums assessed as personal property.
- Nevada—None.
- New Hampshire†—2 per cent. on gross premiums of fire and fidelity and casualty companies, less reinsurances and return premiums. Life companies, 2 per cent. on gross premiums less payments for death losses paid during year in the state.
- New Jersey*—2 per cent. on gross premiums, less return and re-insurance premiums, by all except life companies; life companies no taxes.
- New Mexico*—2 per cent. on gross premiums, all companies.
- New York*—Reciprocal and 2 per cent. on gross premiums received by non-State fire companies within the limits of cities maintaining fire departments. Life and casualty companies of other States, 1 per cent. on gross premiums; marine companies, 2 per cent. on gross premiums.
- North Carolina—2½ per cent. on gross premiums, less return premiums; fire companies also one-fifth of one per cent. semi-annually on gross receipts, for investigation of fires.
- North Dakota*—2½ per cent. on gross premiums, less return premiums.
- Ohio*—2½ per cent. on gross premiums of all companies, less return premiums paid and reinsurance premiums received. Fire companies pay in addition one-half of 1 per cent. on gross premiums for maintaining the department of state fire marshal.
- Oklahoma*—2 per cent. on gross premiums, cancellations deducted.
- Oregon—2 per cent. less returned premiums and losses paid in the State and re-insurance premiums paid to authorized companies—all companies.
- Pennsylvania—2 per cent. on gross premiums, less reinsurances in authorized companies and return premiums.

*Reciprocal or retaliatory law in force.

†Life companies are taxed 2 per cent on gross premiums received on business in the state, less death losses paid, except that the tax shall not be less than an amount equal to 1½ per cent. of the gross premiums received in the state.

Rhode Island—2 per cent on gross premiums less return premiums and re-insurance in authorized companies unless a contract exists with re-insuring company.

South Carolina—2 per cent. on gross premiums less dividends and return premiums, fire companies one-tenth of 1 per cent. additional on gross premiums for fire inspection.

South Dakota*— $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on gross premiums of fire and life companies, less return premiums on cancelled policies and re-insurance in authorized companies, one-half of 1 per cent. for fire marshal. Assessment companies 2 per cent.

Tennessee*— $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on gross premiums, less return premiums and cash dividends.

Texas*—2 per cent. on gross premiums of fire, marine, casualty and guarantee companies; life, 3 per cent. gross premiums; except if 30 per cent. of reserve on policies written upon lives of citizens of the State is invested in Texas securities, 2.6 per cent. on gross premiums; if 60 per cent. of reserve be invested the tax is 2.3 per cent., and if 75 per cent. of the reserve be invested the tax is 1 per cent.

Utah— $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on gross premiums, less return premiums.

Vermont*—2 per cent. on gross premiums, less reinsurance, cash dividends paid to policy-holders, and return premiums.

Virginia—Life, health, and sick benefit insurance companies 1 per cent. on gross premiums. All other companies $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on gross premiums.

Washington—2 per cent. on net premiums of life companies; $2\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on all other companies, less return premiums.

West Virginia*—2 per cent. on gross premiums, less return premiums.

Wisconsin*—Fire and marine companies 2 per cent. on gross premiums, less return premiums and cancellations, also $\frac{1}{8}$ of 1 per cent. on gross premiums for expenses of fire marshal office, and 2 per cent. in cities and towns having standard fire departments; domestic life companies 3 per cent. on gross income from all sources, excepting income from rents of real estate on which the company has paid assessed taxes, and also premiums collected outside the state on policies held by non-residents; foreign companies, license fee of \$300; casualty and surety companies 2 per cent. on gross premiums.

Wyoming*— $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on gross premiums.

* Reciprocal or retaliatory law in force

TAYLOR, FREDERICK F., fifth vice-president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, was born in Cambria, Niagara county, N. Y., August 21, 1863. His early years were spent in service in the United States navy, and he has filled various positions in the service of the Metropolitan Life from local agent to superintendent and supervisor in the field, and was later assistant secretary and manager of the Pacific coast department, which position he relinquished to accept his present position in 1910.

TAYLOR, GEORGE W., Boston fire underwriter, was born in Nottingham, England, December 13, 1852, and came to this country in his youth. His first connection with insurance was as a local agent at Lexington, Mass., in 1875-76. In the latter year he accepted the appointment of New England special agent for the North British and Mercantile, serving until 1888. The following two years he was general agent for the London and Lancashire, and from 1890 to 1892 assistant United States manager of that company. In 1893 he organized and put in the field the Commonwealth Mutual of Boston. Mr. Taylor was president of the New England Insurance Exchange in 1886. He also was general agent in the New England states of the North German Fire Insurance Company of New York, and is engaged in general fire insurance business as agent and broker at 141 Milk Street, Boston.

TAYLOR, JOHN M., president of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, was born at Cortland, N. Y., February 18, 1845. He entered the sophomore class at Williams College in 1864, graduating with the class of 1867. He was admitted to the bar in 1870 at Pittsfield, Mass., and practiced law there until 1872, meanwhile filling the office of clerk in the district court, town clerk, and various other public positions. In August, 1872, he was appointed assistant secretary of the Connecticut Mutual, and was elected secretary in 1878, and vice-president in 1884. Mr. Taylor is the author of a very entertaining and valuable memoir of Maximilian and Carlotta of Mexico, and of a history of colonial days in Massachusetts and Connecticut entitled "Roger Ludlow, the Colonial Law Maker." He was elected president to succeed President Jacob L. Greene in 1905.

TENNESSEE ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS was organized at Nashville, in October, 1899, with the following officers: Thomas Hart, president; James E. Beasley, N. A. Crocket, Edward Maynard, vice-presidents; Sol Moyses, Chattanooga, secretary and treasurer. The present officers elected in January, 1910, are: President, W. E. Metzger, Nashville; vice-president, R. H. Fitzgerald; second vice-president, Sol Moyses; third vice-president, D. A. Fisher; secretary and treasurer, Chas. B. H. Loenthal; executive committee: John Burns, chairman; R. H. Fitzgerald, N. H. Grady, F. B. Hunter, R. P. Johnson, H. B. Cowan, D. A. Fisher.

TENNESSEE FIRE PREVENTION ASSOCIATION, was organized in 1909, and at a meeting held in January, 1910, officers were elected as follows: President, David Caldwell, Commercial Union; vice-president, J. C. Lucas, Phoenix; secretary and treasurer, Verner M. Kline, Niagara Fire; executive committee: James K. Polk, Aetna, chairman; C. F. Frizzell, Royal; John M. Picton, American Central; Caesar Thomas, National Union, and T. Graham Hall, National.

TENNESSEE, SUPERVISION OF INSURANCE IN 1876-1910. The bureau of insurance in Tennessee was created in 1876, the State treasurer, who is appointed for a term of two years, being made insurance commissioner *ex officio*. The officials who have exercised the duties of the office are:

William Morrow, . . .	1876—1877	Atha Thomas, . . .	1887—1888
M. T. Polk, . . .	1878—1882	Manse F. House, . . .	1889—1893
Atha Thomas, . . .	1883—1884	Ed. B. Craig, . . .	1893—1901
J. W. Thomas, . . .	1885—1886	Reau E. Folk, . . .	1901—

Reau E. Folk is the present state treasurer, elected in 1901.

TEUTONIA FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Dayton, Ohio. Organized 1865; capital, \$100,000. E. Pape, president; J. Linxweiler, Jr., secretary.

TEUTONIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Allegheny, Pa.
Organized 1871; capital, \$200,000. H. Gerwig, president; C. W. Gerwig, secretary.

TEUTONIA INSURANCE COMPANY, New Orleans, La.
Organized 1871; capital, \$250,000. A. P. Noll, president; Frank Langbehn, secretary.

TEXAS FIRE PREVENTION ASSOCIATION was organized in 1901, and at the first annual meeting, held in July, 1901, J. B. Hereford was elected president. The present officers elected at the annual meeting held at San Antonio in June, 1909, are: President, J. W. Cochran, Dallas; vice-president, J. S. Hereford; secretary, T. L. Monagan.

TEXAS LOCAL FIRE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION was organized at Waco, June 15, 1891, S. P. Cross of Cameron being elected president; B. F. Weems of Houston, first vice-president; C. M. Guinard of Galveston, second vice-president; W. V. Fort of Waco, third vice-president, and J. D. Kerfoot of Dallas, fourth vice-president; P. L. Downs of Temple, secretary, and J. L. Lee of Belton, treasurer. The association was re-organized in 1898, and at the annual meeting in May, 1910, officers were elected as follows: President, Oliver H. Millican, Austin; vice-president, S. Hundley Moody; secretary and treasurer, William H. Stacy, Austin; executive committee, Walter Torrey, Walter Keeble, George Willig, W. L. Stiles and P. W. Terry.

TEXAS NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, Fort Worth, Texas. Organized, 1906; capital, \$100,000. E. E. Bewley, president; G. Walker, secretary.

TEXAS, SUPERVISION OF INSURANCE IN, 1876-1910. The insurance department of Texas was organized in 1876, becoming operative September 1 of that year. The title of the official was up to 1907 commissioner of agriculture, insurance, statistics, and history, his term of office being for two years. The commissioners have been as follows:

V. O. King,	:	:	:	:	:	Sept. 1, 1876—Jan. 26, 1881
A. W. Spaight,	:	:	:	:	:	Jan. 25, 1881—Jan. 31, 1883
H. P. Brewster,	:	:	:	:	:	Jan. 31, 1883—Dec. 26, 1884
H. P. Bee,	:	:	:	:	:	Dec. 30, 1884—Jan. 21, 1887
L. L. Foster,	:	:	:	:	:	Jan. 21, 1887—May 5, 1891
J. E. Hollingsworth,	:	:	:	:	:	May 15, 1891—Jan. 10, 1895
A. J. Rose,	:	:	:	:	:	Jan. 10, 1895—Aug. 1, 1897
Jefferson Johnson,	:	:	:	:	:	Aug. 1, 1897—Aug. 1, 1901
W. J. Clay,	:	:	:	:	:	Aug. 1, 1901—Aug. 1, 1906

R. T. Milner succeeded Mr. Clay, but resigned in 1907; the resignation to take effect September 1, 1907, and Thomas B. Love was appointed his successor. The legislature of 1907 separated the insurance department from the other departments and Mr. Love

was appointed the first commissioner. William E. Hawkins succeeded him, and F. C. von Rosenberg is the present commissioner.

THAMES AND MERSEY MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD., of Liverpool, England. H. K. Fowler, New York, resident manager.

THOMSON, CLIFFORD, insurance journalist, was born at Fulton, Oswego county, N. Y., April 15, 1834. After leaving school his experiences for a score of years were—like those of most Americans who have their own way to make in the world—varied and interesting. He learned the printer's trade, was a miner in California, lived among the Indians in northwestern Minnesota, worked on the *New York Tribune*, doing reporter's work up to 1861, when he enlisted from the *Tribune* editorial rooms for the war and longer, serving five years in the cavalry, and rising from private to the rank of major of the Fifth U. S. Vol. Cavalry. He received the Congressional medal of honor for "distinguished services" at Chancellorsville, and was twice brevetted for "gallantry," and is a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, the Medal of Honor Legion, and the Society of the Army of the Potomac. In 1866 he was on the editorial staff of the *New York Times*, and then on that of the *Evening Mail*. He was four years in the internal revenue service with General Pleasonton, when United States commissioner of internal revenue, and finally, in 1877, he was called to the *Spectator*, of which he became editor and part proprietor, and so, after thirty-two years in the harness, remains.

THOMSON, JOHN L., vice-president of the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia, was born in that city October 19, 1839. He was educated in the public schools and began his business life in 1855 in a wholesale grocery and sugar refining establishment. In 1864 he entered the office of the Pennsylvania Fire as a clerk, was promoted to assistant secretary in 1877, to secretary in 1881, and to vice-president September 1, 1890. Mr. Thomson was secretary of the National Board of Fire Underwriters from 1884 to 1888, inclusive, and is president of the Fire Insurance Patrol of the city of Philadelphia.

THORBURN, ALFRED M., secretary of the United States branch of the Sun Insurance Office of London, was born in 1859, at Newark, New Jersey. In 1875 he entered the employ of the German-American Insurance Company of New York, and in 1886 was appointed assistant secretary of that company. In August, 1893, he resigned to accept his present position. He is also secretary and treasurer of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters, secretary and treasurer of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange.

THORNTON, ALBERT WARREN, fire underwriter, San Francisco, Cal., is of Irish descent and was born at Perth, Ontario,

Canada, April 23, 1865. He was educated in the public schools and in the Perth Collegiate Institute, from which he graduated in 1884, and engaged in teaching. He began his insurance career in 1887 as local agent at Crookston, Minn., and in 1890 removed to Tacoma, Wash., entering the local agency field there. He was a special agent in the Pacific coast field from 1902 to 1908, and was chief adjuster for the London Assurance Corporation in the settlement of its San Francisco losses in 1906, and was a conference member of the committee of five on adjustments. He was appointed to his present position as joint manager of the Pacific departments of the London Assurance Corporation and Niagara Fire Insurance Company in 1908.

TITLE GUARANTY & SURETY COMPANY, THE, Scranton, Pa. (surety department). Organized 1901; capital, \$1,000,000; L. A. Watres, president; J. H. Law, secretary.

TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, THE, New York. Organized 1901; capital, \$2,000,000. Edgar J. Levey, president; C. H. Burdett, secretary.

TITLE INSURANCE. Companies have been organized within the past ten years in the larger cities of the United States to guarantee the titles of property to purchasers or owners thereof. In the state of New York there are several of these companies. The Title Insurance Company of New York, organized 1901, cash capital, \$2,000,000; Lawyers' Title Insurance and Trust Company of the city of New York, capital \$4,000,000; Lawyers' Mortgage Company, organized 1887, capital \$400,000; Buffalo Abstract and Title Company, capital \$260,000; United States Title Guaranty and Indemnity, New York, cash capital, \$1,250,000; Westchester and Bronx Title and Mortgage Guaranty, White Plains, capital, \$500,000; Lawyers' Westchester Mortgage and Title Company, organized 1906, capital \$250,000; Home Title Insurance Company, organized 1906, capital, \$204,200; Bond and Mortgage Guarantee, organized 1892, capital \$3,000,000; Queens County Mortgage Company, Jamaica, organized 1909. In other states are the following companies, all incorporated since 1885: Massachusetts Title Insurance Company of Boston; Conveyancers' Title Insurance Company of Boston; California Title Insurance and Trust Company of San Francisco; Minnesota Title and Trust Company of Minneapolis; Real Estate Title Company of Trenton, N. J.; West Jersey Title and Guarantee Company of Camden, N. J.; Kentucky Title Company of Louisville; Louisville Title, Louisville, Ky.; Title Guarantee and Surety Company of Scranton, Pa.; Central Title Insurance Company, San Francisco; Pacific Title Insurance Company, San Francisco; Title Guarantee and Trust and Title Insurance and Trust of Los Angeles; Citizens Title Insurance and Mortgage, Passiac; North Jersey Title Guarantee, Hackensack; N. J.; New Jersey Title and Abstract, Newark; Passaic County Title Guarantee, Paterson.

TOLEDO FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Sandusky, O. Organized 1848; capital, \$100,000. J. J. McKelvey, president; James E. Melville, secretary; John McKelvey, vice-president and manager.

TOLEDO ASSOCIATION OF LIFE UNDERWRITERS. This association was organized May 10, 1902, with the following officers: G. W. Farley, president; A. K. Wylie, first vice-president; Charles Skene, second vice-president; Thomas J. Stewart, secretary. The present officers, elected at the annual meeting in February, 1910, are: President, George W. Farley, Equitable of Iowa; vice-president, A. J. Gallagher, Metropolitan; secretary-treasurer, E. L. Briggs, Prudential; executive committee: J. W. Crook, Provident Life & Trust; Thomas Davidson, Canada Life; E. A. Leavenworth, Connecticut Mutual.

TORREY, MORRIS W., secretary and actuary of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company of New York, was born in that city November 20, 1870, of Revolutionary stock on both sides of his family. In 1887, at the age of seventeen years, he entered the office of David Parks Fackler, the Actuary, and in 1891 became his managing clerk. He resigned in 1893 to enter the actuarial department of the Union Central Life Insurance Company of Ohio, of which company he became assistant actuary in 1895. In 1898 he resigned to become actuary of the Manhattan Life, and in 1905 was elected secretary as well as actuary.

TRADERS AND MECHANICS MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Lowell, Mass. Organized 1848. C. C. Hutchinson, president; E. M. Tucke, secretary.

TRADERS AND TRAVELERS ACCIDENT COMPANY, New York city. Organized 1887. E. A. Brown, president; Geo. E. Keeler, secretary.

TRAVELERS INDEMNITY COMPANY, THE, of Hartford, was organized in 1905, and all its capital stock is owned by The Travelers Insurance Company. Capital \$500,000; total admitted assets, \$821,167: capital and surplus, \$579,836. The officers are: Sylvester C. Dunham, president; John B. Lunger, vice-president; John L. Way, secretary; Louis F. Butler, assistant secretary; Walter G. Cowles, assistant secretary; George Gilmour, chief engineer; Henry Souther, consulting engineer; board of directors, Charles C. Beach, William B. Clark, Sylvester C. Dunham, Frederick R. Foster, John R. Hills, John B. Lunger, George Roberts, Charles L. Spencer, John L. Way.

TRAVELERS INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, of Hartford, Conn., was chartered in 1863, as an accident insurance company, with a capital stock of \$250,000. In 1866 it secured an amendment to its charter authorizing it to procure and issue policies of life insurance. In 1889 it commenced issuing employers' and general

liability contracts, and, in March, 1899, the issuance of health policies, providing indemnity for loss of time occasioned by sickness. Its capital stock at the present time (1910) is \$2,500,000; assets, \$70,752.145; excess security to policyholders, \$10,099,753. The official staff is as follows: Sylvester C. Dunham, president; John B. Lunger, vice-president; John L. Way, second vice-president; Louis F. Butler, secretary; John E. Morris, associate secretary; Edward V. Preston, general manager of agencies; Hiram J. Messenger, actuary; William Bro Smith, counsel; Levi L. Felt, comptroller; J. Stanley Scott, secretary, life department; Bertrand A. Page, secretary, accident department; Walter G. Cowles, secretary, liability department; James L. Howard, assistant secretary life department; John B. Lewis, M.D., Wyeth E. Ray, M.D. and Arthur B. Wright, M.D., medical directors; Charles C. Beach, M.D. and Frank L. Grosvenor, M.D., associate medical directors; Chester G. Munyan and George B. Newton, managers mortgage loan division; Howard A. Giddings and Samuel R. McBurney, superintendents of agencies; Theron U. Lyman, manager of liability claim division; J. W. H. Pye, Auditor; George S. Penfield, superintendent of ticket and railway insurance; George Gilmour, superintendent of inspections; Robert C. Dickinson, attorney; Edward B. Morris and Benedict D. Flynn, assistant actuaries; Julian S. Eaton, chief adjuster life and accident departments; George W. Ellis, superintendent of publications; Edwin P. Piper, superintendent liability department; Ernest H. Cady, superintendent pay roll audit; William P. Conklin, cashier; Louis N. Denniston, agency instructor; Donald A. Dunham, office supervisor; Earl D. Church, superintendent policy loan division; Frank W. Theis, purchasing agent; directors: William B. Clark, Austin C. Dunham, George Roberts, Charles C. Beach, M. D., Frederick R. Foster, Sylvester C. Dunham, Charles L. Spencer, John R. Hills, John E. Morris, James G. Batterson, John B. Lunger, John L. Way, Edward B. Bennett, Arthur L. Shipman, Francis T. Maxwell.

TREZEVANT, JOHN TIMOTHEE, Southwestern department manager for the Fire Association of Philadelphia, Scottish Union and National, Lion, Philadelphia Underwriters, Orient, and other prominent fire insurance companies, is the descendant of a refugee French Huguenot family which settled in South Carolina in 1865. He was born at Memphis, Tenn., October 18, 1842. The civil war began when he was at school. He enlisted in the Confederate army and served throughout the four years of the conflict, participating in many of the great battles, and being twice badly wounded. At first a civil engineer, after the return of peace he found in 1868 his best vocation in insurance. For ten years he was located at Little Rock, Ark., as a local agent and secretary of a local fire insurance company. He has been for 30 years a member of the firm of Trezevant & Cochran, and Southwestern department manager at that point for Northern and foreign companies 30 years. Colonel Trezevant is largely interested in the social and

business affairs of the city of Dallas, and is director of City National Bank and Trust Company of Dallas; Fidelity Real Estate and Trust Company; president of the T. and C. Insurance Company, and of Dallas Golf and Country Club. He has been prominent in the councils of all the Texas fire underwriting organizations, both as committeeman and officer, and was the first president of the Association of Underwriters for Texas, which was organized in 1882.

TRIMINGHAM, R. N., secretary of the Chicago Board of Underwriters, is a native of St. Johns, Newfoundland, and became a resident of Chicago in 1856. He was employed in the agency office of A. C. Ducat ten years, and was with Fred. S. James nearly as long. When the Underwriters' Exchange was organized in 1880 Mr. Trimingham was appointed secretary, and he succeeded to the secretaryship of the late Fire Underwriters' Association when that body absorbed the Exchange in 1885. Upon the reorganization of that body in 1894, as the Underwriters' Association, Mr. Trimingham was continued as secretary. In January, 1906, the Chicago Board of Underwriters succeeded the Chicago Underwriters' Association. Mr. Trimingham continues as secretary of the Chicago Board.

TRUSTS, LAWS AGAINST. [See Anti-Compact Laws.]

TRYON, GEORGE H., assistant secretary of the National Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, was born at Buffalo, N. Y., March 6, 1866. He received a public and high school education, and began his business career in fire insurance. He was engaged successively in local agency and field work, and was New York State agent of the National when called to the home office and appointed an assistant secretary in May, 1904.

TUPPER, SAMUEL Y., Southern department manager of the Queen Insurance Company of America, was born at Charleston, S. C., May 18, 1856, and is the son of the late Samuel Y. Tupper, an eminent citizen and for more than a quarter of a century a prominent underwriter of Charleston. The younger Tupper was graduated from the University of Nashville in 1875, and immediately began the study of fire underwriting in his father's office, where the advantages for a sound and extended education were unusual. In 1877 he was admitted to partnership in the business. In 1884 Mr. Tupper became special agent in the Southeastern department for the Phenix of Brooklyn, of which his father had long been agent and a director. The reputation gained in this service led to his election as secretary of the South Eastern Tariff Association in 1891. After three years in this important and exacting field of labor, he declined a re-election by the association in June, 1894, to accept the management of the Southern department of the Queen, with headquarters at Atlanta. He continued, however, on the executive committee of the South Eastern Tariff Association, of

which he was made chairman, and at the annual meeting of the association in 1896 he was unanimously elected president, serving until May, 1898.

TURNBULL, JAMES ARCHIBALD, former secretary of the Connecticut General Life Insurance Company of Hartford, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., July 31, 1869, and received his education in private schools and Yale University, graduating from the latter in the class of 1892. He entered the office of the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company immediately after graduation. In 1899, he became connected with the Connecticut General, was appointed actuary in 1900 and elected secretary in May, 1901. He resigned in May, 1905. He is at present agency manager for the company for central New York.

TURNBULL, THOMAS, former secretary of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company of Connecticut, is a native of Scotland. In early life he was engaged in the foreign dry goods and commission trade in the city of Philadelphia. Afterward he was in the wholesale tea trade in Philadelphia and New York as a member of the firm of Merritt & Turnbull. In 1869 he began his insurance career with the Niagara Fire Insurance Company of New York, as special agent in New York and the New England States. In 1876, Mr. Turnbull entered the service of the Hartford Fire as general agent for New York State. In June, 1886, he was invited to the company's office in Hartford to take the office of assistant secretary, and on January 16, 1908, he was elected secretary of the company. He resigned as secretary of the company April 1, 1910, and retired from active business.

TURNER, PAUL, formerly special agent of the German-American of New York for the Middle Department, was born in November, 1857, and entered the insurance business in the old agency office of Gegan Bros. & Allmand in Baltimore, about 1872. Later he was a special agent under Joseph Selby, then Southeastern manager of the Western of Toronto. Leaving the field in 1881 he engaged in the local agency business in Baltimore, in which he continued until 1890, when he went again into the field as special agent of the Royal Insurance Company, which position he resigned in October, 1896, to become special agent of the German-American. Mr. Turner was elected president of the Underwriters' Association of the Middle Department in 1904, and was chairman of the General Loss Committee which handled the losses of the Baltimore conflagration. Resigned as special agent of the German-American March 15, 1907, to become president of American Agency Company, a corporate field agent for insurance companies, which position he still holds, being also a member of the local agency firm of Fraser Bros., Pittsburg, Pa.

TYSON, GEORGE H., Pacific Department manager for the German-American, Phoenix of Hartford, German Alliance, and

Protector Underwriters' Insurance Companies, was born in 1863 in Denmark. His parents were pioneers in California in 1849, and Mr. Tyson was born while they were on a visit to the old country. He has lived in California since childhood. He began his business life as an office boy with the Fireman's Fund in 1879, and filled the positions of clerk, counterman, special agent, adjuster, and assistant secretary, successively, in that company. In May, 1891, Mr. Tyson was appointed Pacific Coast Department manager for the German-American, and in 1897 the German Alliance Insurance Company was also placed in his hands. In 1901 he was appointed Pacific Coast manager for the Phoenix of Hartford and Protector Underwriters. He is a member of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants' Club, and the Bohemian Club, Clairmont Country Club, and of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Pacific, and was secretary of this association in 1891. Mr. Tyson is a prominent member of the Masonic order, a stockholder in numerous local enterprises, and a director of the Chas. Nelson Company, and the Globe Mutual Building and Loan Society, the Old People's Home and other institutions in San Francisco.

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"UNAUTHORIZED" FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.
At the National Convention of Insurance Department Officials in September, 1902, the committee on unauthorized insurance reported a list of fire insurance companies transacting business in different states without licenses therefrom and through correspondence. [For List of Companies see Cyclopedias of Insurance for 1904-5 and subsequent volumes.]

UNDERHILL, WILLIAM WILSON, former president of the United States Fire Insurance Company of New York, was born in that city September 13, 1839. He was educated at Burlington (N. J.) college and the University of Pennsylvania, was clerk in the commission business from 1858 to 1862, and entered the service of the United States Fire in 1862, and remained with the company until 1908. He was assistant secretary in 1862, secretary in 1865, and was elected president in 1882. He was elected vice-president of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters in May, 1904, and 1905.

UNDERWOOD, WILLIAM E., insurance journalist, was born at New Orleans, La., November 8, 1860. He was educated in the public schools and left the high school when seventeen years old to enter an insurance agency as office boy. In 1882, when twenty-two years old, he was assistant manager of the Denver compact. He was then, successively, manager of the compacts at St. Joseph, Mo., Mobile, Ala., and Joliet, Ill. From 1889 to 1891 Mr. Underwood was manager of and edited the New Orleans *Vindicator*. From 1891 to 1893 he was the special representative of the Mutual Life of New York for its Louisiana and Mississippi department. In 1894 he purchased the *Insurance Radiator*, with which he was connected until 1899, when he again assumed editorial charge of the *Vindicator* of New Orleans. He resigned the latter position in August, 1901, and became insurance editor of the *Daily States*, New Orleans. He is now proprietor and editor of *Assurance*, New York.

UNDERWRITERS' AGENCIES, JOINT POLICIES OF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES WRITTEN BY. [For action of certain State insurance departments against "underwriters'" combinations of fire insurance companies, see Cyclopedias for 1898-99.]

The following is a list of the principal Underwriters' Agencies in business when this record closed:

American Underwriters' Agency, guaranteed by Spring Garden Insurance Company, Philadelphia.

Atlantic Underwriters' Agency, guaranteed by Eastern Fire Insurance Company, Atlantic City.

Cincinnati Underwriters, composed of the Eureka Fire and Marine and Security Insurance Companies of Cincinnati.

Colonial Underwriters, guaranteed by the National Fire of Hartford.

English American Underwriters, guaranteed by the London and Lancashire Insurance Company.

Federal Underwriters. Policies guaranteed by Franklin Insurance Company and Potomac Insurance Company, Washington, D. C.

Fidelity Underwriters. Policies assumed half by the Continental Insurance Company and half by Fidelity-Phenix Insurance Company.

Globe Underwriters' Agency, guaranteed by Globe and Rutgers Assurance Company, New York.

German Underwriters, guaranteed by the Milwaukee Mechanics.

German Alliance Insurance Association, composed of the German-American and German Alliance of New York.

Hudson Underwriters, composed of the Lumber and Adirondack Fire Insurance Companies of New York.

Jefferson Underwriters, Policies guaranteed by Jefferson Fire Insurance Company, Philadelphia.

Keystone Underwriters, composed of German, Union, Monongahela and German-American Insurance Companies, Pittsburgh, Pa.

New England Underwriters, guaranteed by the Capital Insurance Company of Concord, N. H.

New Hampshire Underwriters' Agency, guaranteed by the New Hampshire fire.

New York Underwriters' Agency, guaranteed by the Hartford Fire Insurance Company.

Northwestern Underwriters, guaranteed by the Northwestern National of Milwaukee.

Pittsburgh, Underwriters, composed of the Allemannia of Pittsburgh and the Ben Franklin, Humboldt, National, and Teutonia Insurance Companies of Allegheny, Pa.

Republic Underwriters, Dalles, Tex, composed of the Austin Fire and Commonwealth Fire Insurance Companies.

Underwriters of Pennsylvania, guaranteed by the German, and Citizens of Pittsburgh and Mechanics of Philadelphia.

United Underwriters of Chicago, composed of the Farmers and Merchants of Lincoln, Neb., German of Indianapolis, and National of Allegheny.

United Fire Policy, guaranteed by the Seaboard Fire and Marine Insurance company of Galveston, Commonwealth Insurance Company of Dallas, and the Commercial Fire Insurance Company of Houston, all of Texas.

UNDERWRITERS' AGENCY, NEW YORK. (A. and J. H. Stoddart, general agents.) [See New York Underwriters' Agency.]

UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION OF ALABAMA. The local fire insurance agents of Alabama met in convention at Montgomery, January 20, 1897, and organized this association, with the following officers: J. L. Dean, Opelika, president; J. G. Smith, Birmingham, vice-president; M. M. Sweatt, Montgomery, secretary and treasurer; H. C. Davidson and Leopold Strauss, Montgomery; R. H. Mabry, Selma; Samuel L. Cook, Anniston; J. K. Glennon, Mobile, executive committee. The officers elected at the annual meeting in June, 1909, are: President, James H. Glennon; vice-president, R. F. Manly; secretary-treasurer, Tom Boone, Mobile;

executive committee: John W. Scheible, chairman; R. H. Mabry, J. W. Coleman, W. M. Sweat, Henry Hiden, and J. L. Dean.

UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION OF THE MIDDLE DEPARTMENT. January 28, 1881, a few supervising and adjusting agents, having charge of the states of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland, held a meeting, and, believing "that a thorough concert of action" and acquaintance with the views of agents relative to the best interests of underwriting were necessary, agreed to form a permanent organization, which was effected July 19, 1881. The officers elected were: President, A. J. Foster; vice-president, J. B. Kelsey; secretary and treasurer, W. C. Goodrich. Quarterly meetings are held. On May 9, 1883, a reorganization took place, creating thereby the Underwriters' Association of the Middle Department, the object of which is the systematic interchange of information and co-operation among field men. The membership is personal, and no company is pledged to any course of action, reliance being placed on the honor and good faith of the members to use their influence to secure the accomplishment of such measures as they may individually approve.

The territory covered by the association is Pennsylvania (except the counties of Allegheny, Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, and Philadelphia); New Jersey (except the counties of Camden, and Hudson, and the city of Newark and townships of Belleville, Clinton, and Irvington); Delaware (entire state); Maryland (except city of Baltimore); West Virginia (counties of Berkeley, Jefferson, and Morgan only.)

The officers of the association since organization have been:

	President.	Vice-President.	Secretary.
1883	E. C. Irvin.	J. H. Mitchell.	W. C. Goodrich.
1884	E. C. Irvin.	J. H. Mitchell.	W. C. Goodrich.
1885	J. H. Mitchell.	B. H. Wood.	W. C. Goodrich.
1886	William Muir.	John Tenney.	W. C. Goodrich.
1887	William Muir.	John Tenney.	W. C. Goodrich.
1888	William Muir.	Alfred Rowell.	W. C. Goodrich.
1889	Alfred Rowell.	J. B. Kremer.	E. R. Clemence.
1890	J. B. Kremer.	E. O. Weeks.	E. R. Clemence.
1891	E. O. Weeks.	W. N. Kremer.	E. R. Clemence.
1892	W. N. Kremer.	A. N. Stewart.	E. R. Clemence.
1893	H. O. Kline.	R. H. Wilson.	E. R. Clemence.
1894	A. N. Stewart.	R. H. Wilson.	E. R. Clemence.
1895	W. C. Goodrich.	R. H. Wilson.	E. R. Clemence.
1896	R. H. Wilson.	M. Lewin Hewes.	E. R. Clemence.
1897	James S. Catanach.	Benjamin Bevier.	E. R. Clemence.
1898	Benjamin Bevier.	Thomas C. Temple.	E. R. Clemence.
1899	Thomas C. Temple.	Wm. B. Kelley.	E. R. Clemence.
1900	C. J. Irvin.	Chas. F. Hawes,	E. R. Clemence.
1901	Chas. F. Hawes,	Edw. B. Creighton.	E. R. Clemence.
1902	Edw. B. Creighton.	L. Wiederhold, Jr.	E. R. Clemence.
1903	L. Wiederhold, Jr.	Paul Turner.	E. R. Clemence.
1904	Paul Turner.	R. C. Christopher.	E. R. Clemence.
1905	R. C. Christopher.	M. L. Ward.	E. B. Creighton.
1906	G. A. Russell.	J. Woods Brown.	E. B. Creighton.
1907	A. E. Duncan.	E. J. Haynes, Jr.,	E. B. Creighton.
1908	E. J. Haynes, Jr.	F. K. Patterson,	E. B. Creighton.
1909	F. H. Patterson.	Geo. A. Clarke.	E. B. Creighton.
1910	Geo. A. Clarke.	Chas. M. Kerr.	Louis Wiederhold, Jr.

The officers elected at the annual meeting in January, 1910, are President, Geo. A. Clarke; vice-president, Charles M. Kerr; secretary, Louis Wiederhold, Jr.; assistant secretary, W. A. Peters; treasurer, E. R. Clemence.

The present members of the executive committee are: A. F. Sanford, chairman; Caleb G. Baxter, Thos. J. Lasher, G. Hope Miller, E. A. Innes, H. O. Kline, Gilbert A. Russell, Harold Haskins, U. O. Michaels, R. H. M. Stuart, M. O. Seddon, H. N. Dickinson, C. K. Underhill, Hubert W. Chapman, Smith M. Wilson, W. E. MacQuesten, Wm. P. Long, Wm. C. Poe, Jr.

The following is a list of standing committees:

Constitution, By-Laws and Rules: Gilbert A. Russell, chairman; Ross M. Wickham, G. Hope Miller, M. B. Jones, H. O. Kline.

Schedule Committee: Henry P. Whitman, chairman; W. G. Kent, Chas. M. Kerr, Gilbert A. Russell, Harry T. Poor, Hubert W. Chapman, Geo. Veltén Steeb.

Sprinklered Risk Committee: A. L. Mooney, chairman; Hubert W. Chapman, A. N. Hamilton, G. G. Flyer, W. V. A. Keeler, H. A. Miller, H. E. Griswold, Percy Ling, Russell M. Young, Paul Kline, J. Arthur Pulsford, Geo. Veltén Steeb, Frederick Ackerman, George A. French, Charles M. Slocum, R. L. Riggs, Harry T. Poor, P. G. Farquaharson, Robert E. Michaels, Harry Y. Chatterley.

UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK. This association, which is a rating and supervising body, having jurisdiction over the State of New York, except Long Island and the counties of New York, Richmond, Westchester, Putnam, and Rockland, and the city of Buffalo and Tonawanda, was organized at Syracuse, September 13, 1883. The presidents of the association have been: J. H. Van Buren, 1883-84; A. M. Burtis, 1884-85; O. W. Palmer, 1885-86; C. W. Du Bois, 1886-87; W. A. Holman, 1887-88; J. J. Babcock, 1888-89; George M. Elwood, 1889-90; J. L. Kendig, 1890-91; T. E. Gallagher, 1891-92; C. L. Hedge, 1892-93; J. M. Carothers, 1893-94; C. H. Van Antwerp, 1894-95; I. H. Lindsley, 1895-96; George W. Wyatt, 1896-97; H. B. Smith, 1897-98; L. S. Morgan, 1898-99; J. T. Ryan, 1899-1900; F. W. Jenness, 1900-1901; J. M. Hodges, 1901-1902; F. W. Bauer, 1902-1903; F. E. Burke, 1903-1904; F. F. Buell, 1904-1905; F. S. Tyler, 1905-1906; A. W. Selkirk, 1906-1907; H. P. Moore, 1907; A. G. Martin, 1908; A. T. Lovett, 1909.

The following is a list of the companies which were represented in the association June 1, 1910.

Aachen and Munich, Ætna, Agricultural, Albany, American Central, American of New Jersey, Alliance of Pennsylvania, Atlantic Underwriters, Atlas, Boston, British-America, Caledonian, Caledonian-American, California, Calumet, Citizens of Missouri, Commercial Union of London, Commercial Union of New York, Commonwealth, Concordia, Connecticut, Detroit, Dubuque, Dutchess, Equitable of Rhode Island, Farmers, Fire Association of Pennsylvania, Firemen's Fund, Franklin, Germania, German of W. Va., German Alliance, German-American of New York, German-American of Maryland,

UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK. 617

Glens Falls, Hamburg-Bremen, Hanover, Hartford, Home, Insurance Company of North America, Jefferson, Liverpool and London and Globe, London Assurance, Mechanics and Traders, Mechanics of Pennsylvania, Nassau, National of Hartford, National Lumber, National Union of Pittsburg, Newark, New Brunswick, New Hampshire Fire, New York Underwriters' Agency, Niagara, North British and Mercantile of England, North British and Mercantile, North River, Northern of London, Norwich Union, Old Colony of Boston, Palatine, Pennsylvania Fire, Peter Cooper, Phenix of Brooklyn, Philadelphia Underwriters, Phoenix of London, Phoenix of Hartford, Providence-Washington, Prussian National, Queen, Rochester-German, Royal Exchange, Royal Insurance, Scottish Union and National, Security, Springfield Fire and Marine, Spring Garden, Standard of New Jersey, Sun of London, Svea, Westchester, Western of Canada, Williamsburgh City.

At a meeting of the association held at Syracuse in January, 1910, officers and executive committee of the association were elected as follows: President, F. L. Curtis; vice-presidents, C. E. Dosser and W. W. Lenox; secretary and treasurer, F. W. Jenness; assistant secretary, G. S. Baxter; executive committee: F. E. Burke, chairman; W. C. Roach, E. H. Hornbostel, J. M. Carothers, E. S. Jarvis, Charles Gibson, W. D. Hunter, A. H. Murphy, R. G. Potter, W. H. Taylor.

The secretary's office is at 1000 Onondaga County Savings Bank Building, Syracuse, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARDS.

The following is a list of the local boards under the jurisdiction of the association, arranged by counties:

Albany—Albany, Cohoes, West Troy.
Alleghany—County Board.
Broome—Co. Board, Binghamton.
Cattaraugus—County Board.
Cayuga—County Board, Auburn.
Chautauqua—Northern County Board,
Southern County Board.
Erie—County Board.
Essex—County Board.
Franklin—County Board.
Fulton—County Board.
Genesee—County Board.
Greene—County Board.
Herkimer—County Board.
Jefferson—County Board.
Lewis—County Board.
Madison—County Board.
Monroe—County Board, Rochester.
Montgomery—County Board, Am-
sterdam.
Niagara—Niagara Falls, Lockport.
Oneida—County Board, Utica,
Rome.
Onondaga—County Board, Syracuse.
Ontario—County Board.
Orange—County Board, Newburg.
Orleans—County Board.
Oswego—County Board, Oswego.
Otsego—County Board.
Chemung—County Board, Elmira.

Chenango—County Board.
Clinton—County Board.
Columbia—County Board, Hudson.
Cortland—County Board.
Delaware—County Board.
Dutchess—County Board, Pough-
keepsie.
Rensselaer—County Board, Lan-
singburgh, Troy.
Saratoga—County Board, Saratoga
Springs, Waterford.
Schenectady—County Board, Schen-
ectady.
Schoharie—County Board.
Schuyler—County Board.
Seneca—County Board.
Steuben—Addison and vicinity, Bath
and vicinity, Corning and vicin-
ity, Hornellsville and vicinity.
St. Lawrence—County Board.
Sullivan—County Board.
Tioga—County Board.
Tomkins—County Board.
Ulster—County Board.
Warren—County Board.
Washington—County Board.
Wayne—Eastern County Board,
Western County Board.
Wyoming—County Board.
Yates—County Board.

UNDERWRITERS' BUREAU OF NEW ENGLAND. Organized 1894. The bureau has offices at 93 Water Street, Boston, and the companies composing the bureau are Queen, National Fire, German-American, Phoenix, Hartford; New Hampshire Fire, Springfield Fire and Marine, Royal, Liverpool & London & Globe, Aetna, Scottish Union and National, Home, North British & Mercantile, Fire Association of Philadelphia, Hartford Fire, New York Underwriters' Agency, Royal Exchange Assurance, Northern Assurance, London & Lancashire, Norwich Union Fire, Atlas Assurance, Commercial Union, Phoenix Assurance.

The following is the executive committee elected at the annual meeting in 1909: Liverpool & London & Globe, Springfield Fire and Marine, (C. E. Galacar, chairman); Atlas, Home, Queen, Aetna, London & Lancashire, Scottish U. & N., New Hampshire. E. B. Cowles is treasurer, and Gorham Dana, secretary and manager. The bureau maintains the following corps of inspectors: C. M. Whitaker, H. C. Newell, G. H. Spooner, J. W. Chapman, Benjamin Richards, J. A. Robinson, I. Osgood, G. M. Chamberlin, A. Ellis, Jr., D. W. Sleeper, T. F. Holland, J. W. Smith, C. E. Macomber, Jr., J. M. Colby, J. E. Downey and B. W. Pepper.

UNDERWRITERS' CLUB OF NEW YORK was organized in August, 1898, with Paul E. Rasor as president, Marshall S. Driggs, vice-president, and Harry Hall, secretary and treasurer. The club occupies rooms at 73, 75, and 77 William Street, New York, which were open for the first time for the use of the members on November 3, 1898. The membership is over 700 and represents all classes of down-town business men of New York, principally those engaged in the fire, life, and casualty insurance business. At the annual election in October, 1909, the following governors were elected: Farnham Yardley, C. E. W. Chambers, Harry Hall, Graham H. Brewer, E. H. Betts, J. H. Ward, B. C. Fuller, Louis Windmuller, C. A. Jenney, S. T. Carter, Jr., W. C. Scheide. Officers: Farnham Yardley, president; C. E. W. Chambers, vice-president; Harry Hall, treasurer; Graham H. Brewer, secretary.

UNDERWRITERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Concord, N. H. Organized, 1886; capital, \$100,000. L. Jackman, president; F. T. Jackman, secretary.

UNDERWRITERS' FIRE PATROL OF SAN FRANCISCO Organized April 1, 1876, with E. D. Farnsworth president, and Charles A. Laton, secretary. The present officers are: Bernard Faymonville, president; C. Mason Kinne, vice-president; Clinton Folger, secretary and treasurer. The directors are: Carl A. Henry, Bernard Faymonville, C. Mason Kinne, F. J. Devlin, E. C. Morrison, Whitney Palache and Clinton Folger. Capt. Comstock is superintendent. The Patrol operates four stations.

UNDERWRITERS' LABORATORIES, INC., Chicago. These laboratories are under the direction of the National Board of Fire

Underwriters. They are supported by the stock fire insurance companies doing business in the United States, are engaged exclusively in experimental work in fire protection engineering and testing of devices and materials having a bearing on fire hazard. This plant is the only thing of the kind in the world and has grown to its present size and importance from a beginning made ten years ago in the establishment by the Western Insurance Union and the Chicago Underwriters' Association of a small room for testing electrical fittings on the second floor of one of the insurance patrol houses in Chicago. This organization, upon which the insurance interests largely depend for correct estimates of the value of fire extinguishing appliances and fire resistive materials and methods of construction, as well as for correct methods of safeguarding as far as practicable lighting and heating devices, has the support and co-operation of manufacturing companies interested in fire-proof wares and construction.

The present officers and staff of the Laboratories are: President of the corporation and chairman of the board of directors, Henry Clay Eddy, Chicago, resident secretary Commercial Union and Palatine Insurance Companies; secretary and treasurer of the corporation and manager of the laboratories, W. H. Merrill.

CHIEF ENGINEER—W. C. Robinson.
CONSULTING ENGINEER—Prof. Fitzhugh Taylor, B. S.
ASSOCIATE ENGINEER—Prof. J. B. Finnegan, S. B.
ASSISTANT ENGINEERS—G. W. Riddle, R. K. Porter, M. L. Carr, B. S.,
C. R. Alling, B. S., W. L. Egy, M. S., R. W. Hendricks, E. P. Benjamin.
ELECTRICAL ENGINEER—Dana Pierce, B. A.
ASSISTANT ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS—A. O. Boniface and Charles Yerkes.
CHEMICAL ENGINEER—A. H. Nuckolls, B. A.
ENGINEER GASES AND OILS—E. J. Smith, B. S.
ASSISTANT ENGINEERS GASES AND OILS—J. I. Banash, S. B., H. V. Glos,
B. S., and John Tregay.
SPECIAL AGENT—A. R. Small, B. S.; INSPECTOR—W. M. Hinesley, E. E.;
ASSISTANT TO THE MANAGER—D. B. Anderson; CASHIER—B. F. Hardy; CHIEF
CLERK—N. S. Neal.

UNDERWRITERS OF GREENSBORO, Greensboro, N. C.
Organized, 1898; capital, \$100,000. J. Van Lindley, president; A. W. McAllister, secretary and treasurer.

UNDERWRITERS' NATIONAL ELECTRIC ASSOCIATION. H. C. Eddy, president; W. A. Anderson, vice-president; C. M. Goddard, secretary and treasurer, 141 Milk street, Boston.

UNDERWRITERS' PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION (salvage corps) of Newark was organized in July, 1879, with the following officers: President, Silas Merchant; vice-president, H. J. Pionier; secretary, F. H. Dawes; treasurer, I. H. Lindsley. The present officers are: President, Robert O'Gorman; vice-president, Henry F. Trimpi; secretary and treasurer, Chas. S. Dodd. Henry S. Martin is superintendent of the corps.

UNION CENTRAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Cincinnati, Ohio. Organized, 1867; capital, \$500,000. Jesse R. Clark,

president; E. P. Marshall, vice-president; John D. Sage, secretary. Assets, \$74,523,966.28: gross liabilities, \$72,324,302.92; net surplus, \$2,199,663.36.

UNION, EASTERN. [See Fire Underwriters' Union.]

UNION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Buffalo, N. Y. Organized 1874; capital, \$200,000. O. E. Foster, president; C. Lee Abell, secretary.

UNION INSURANCE COMPANY (Marine), Bangor, Me. Organized 1862; capital, \$100,000. A. F. Stetson, president; A. W. Staples, secretary.

UNION HEALTH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY, Denver, Col. Organized, 1906; capital, \$100,000. F. S. Moore, president; J. S. McCleery, secretary.

UNION INSURANCE COMPANY of Philadelphia. Incorporated 1804; capital, \$200,000. J. Henry Scattergood, president; Edgar R. Dannels, secretary.

UNION INSURANCE COMPANY, Pittsburgh, Pa. Organized 1871; capital, \$100,000. A. W. Mellon, president; J. W. J. McLain, secretary.

UNION MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD., OF LIVERPOOL, England. F. Herrmann, United States manager, New York.

UNION MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Montpelier, Vt. Organized 1875. Joseph W. Brock, president; H. W. Kemp, secretary.

UNION MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Providence, R. I. Organized 1863. J. T. A. Eddy, president; Charles G. Easton, secretary.

UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of Portland, Me. Fred E. Richards, president; Arthur L. Bates, vice-president; J. Frank Lang, secretary.

UNION, THE, an association of officials of fire insurance companies doing business in the Western and Northwestern states, often called, for sake of distinctiveness, the "Western Union," has its headquarters in the city of Chicago.

The Union has jurisdiction over Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Tennessee, and Wisconsin, except as modified or restricted by the laws of the respective states.

The "governing committee" is appointed by the president of The Union, and is composed of two classes, the first of members whose terms expire in September, annually, and the second of members whose terms expire in April, annually.

The following is the governing committee as constituted after the semi-annual meeting of The Union at Philadelphia, April, 1910: F. C. Buswell, W. N. Johnson, A. G. Dugan, H. N. Kelsey, H. C. Eddy, A. J. Harding, term expiring September, 1910; C. H. Barry, Thos. E. Gallagher, C. W. Higley, G. H. Lermit, W. H. Sage, term expiring April, 1911. The committee to elect its chairman.

At the annual meeting held at Frontenac, N. Y., September, 1909, officers were elected for the year as follows: President, J. H. Lenehan, Chicago; vice-president, John H. Stoddart of New York; secretary, H. N. Kelsey, of Chicago.

Edward B. Hatch is secretary of the governing committee.

UNION TRUST COMPANY of St. Louis. Organized 1890; capital, \$225,000. N. A. McMillan, president; Thomas West, Jr., secretary.

UNITED AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Milwaukee, Wis. Organized 1898; capital, \$100,000. L. A. Karel, president; F. A. Krehla, secretary.

UNITED FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY of Philadelphia; incorporated April 1, 1860, and began business on April 2, 1861. President, Robert B. Beath; secretary, Henry A. Knabe.

UNITED STATES CASUALTY COMPANY, New York, was organized under the laws of New York State, and began business in May, 1895, with a paid-in capital of three hundred thousand (\$300,000) dollars, two hundred and fifty thousand (\$250,000) dollars, being deposited with the New York Insurance Department for the protection of all policy holders. The capital was increased in 1906 to four hundred thousand (\$400,000) dollars, and in 1909 to \$500,000, the latter increase being in the shape of a stock dividend. Benjamin F. Tracy was the first president of the company and was succeeded by Edson S. Lott in 1908.

The company writes personal accident, health, burglary, sprinkler leakage, steam boiler, workmen's collective, and all forms of liability insurance, and is licensed to do business in nearly all of the states. In 1909 the United States Casualty company re-insured the entire United States business of the Norwich and London Accident Insurance Association, on its withdrawal from this country.

The present officers of this Company are: Edson S. Lott, president and general manager; John Farr, vice-president; D. G. Luckett, secretary; J. J. Meador, Jr., assistant secretary; George H. Prentiss, treasurer; Lester H. Clarke, assistant treasurer. The Board of Trustees is as follows: Benjamin F. Tracy, chairman; John F. Dryden, Edson S. Lott, R. L. Edwards, J. W. Hinkley, Jr., Joseph J. O'Donohue, Jr., Geo. H. Prentiss, John Farr, Silas Hinkley, Henry W. Poor, J. Edward Simmons, William H. Force, Edward T. Hulst, James H. Post, Casimir Tag, Geo. H. Frazier, George C. Kobbe, Robert B. Woodward, D. G. Luckett.

The Company's financial statement of December 31, 1909 showed: Assets, \$2,546,547.22; liabilities, \$1,746,547.22; capital, \$500,000; net surplus over all liabilities, \$800,000.

Its premium income in 1909 was \$1,784,354.98 and losses paid, \$678,796.89.

UNITED STATES FIDELITY AND GUARANTY COMPANY, of Baltimore, Md. (surety, fidelity, and casualty insurance business). Organized 1896; cash capital, \$2,000,000. John R. Bland, president; George R. Callis, secretary.

UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, New York city. Organized 1824; capital, \$250,000. Charles A. Norris, president; M. L. Allen, vice-president and secretary.

UNITED STATES GUARANTEE COMPANY, New York. Organized 1889; capital, \$250,000. Edward Rawlings, president; D. J. Tompkins, secretary.

UNITED STATES HEALTH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY, Saginaw, Mich. Business established, 1891; capital, \$300,000. J. B. Pitcher, president; J. M. Pitcher, secretary.

UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, New York city. Organized 1850; capital, \$264,000. Dr. John P. Munn, president; A. Wheelwright, secretary.

UNITED STATES PLATE GLASS INSURANCE COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa. Organized 1867; capital, \$100,000. Frank V. Smyth, president; H. L. Henderson, secretary.

UNITED SURETY COMPANY, Baltimore, Md. Organized 1905; capital, \$500,000. Edwin W. Poe, president; R. A. Dobbin, Jr., vice-president and secretary.

UNIVERSAL MERCANTILE SCHEDULE. [A history of the origin of the Universal Mercantile Schedule appeared in the Cyclopedias for 1893-4. For a brief explanation of the "Mercantile Schedule" and the Analytic System or Dean Schedule see Cyclopedias for 1907-1908.]

UTAH ASSOCIATION OF LIFE UNDERWRITERS was organized by the life insurance agents of the state at a meeting held at Salt Lake City in April, 1905. The following officers were elected: President, John D. Spencer; vice-presidents, W. G. Farrell and W. J. Deischer; secretary, Thomas W. Sloan; treasurer, Victor Wells. The present officers elected at the annual meeting in April, 1910, are: President, Joseph Meltzer, Metropolitan Life; vice-president, F. E. Francisco, West Coast Life; second vice-president, Elmer A. Ricker, Equitable Life; secretary, Joseph V. Smith, New York Life; treasurer, John James, Travelers.

UTAH, SUPERVISION OF INSURANCE IN, 1884-1910.

The insurance department of Utah was organized under an act approved March 13, 1884, the territorial secretary being charged with the duties of supervision. Arthur L. Thomas was the first secretary at the time the law went into effect, and was succeeded by William C. Hall, April 6, 1887, Elijah Sells, May 16, 1889, and Charles C. Richards in 1893. The new State government in 1896 put an end to Mr. Richard's term and under the State law the insurance commissioner *ex officio* was the secretary of state. J. T. Hammond served until 1905, when he was succeeded by Charles S. Tingey who served until 1909. The legislature in 1909 created a separate insurance department, and George B. Squires, formerly the assistant secretary of state, was appointed the first commissioner.

V

VALUED-POLICY LAWS. Twenty-eight valued-policy bills were introduced in fifteen state legislatures in 1891, nine bills were introduced in six legislatures in 1892, twenty-nine bills in seventeen legislatures in 1893, eleven bills in six legislatures in 1894, thirty bills in eighteen legislatures in 1895, ten bills in seven legislatures in 1896, nineteen bills in sixteen legislatures in 1897, four bills in three legislatures in 1898, nineteen bills in fifteen legislatures in 1899, four bills in four legislatures in 1900, twenty-one bills in eighteen legislatures in 1901, three bills in three legislatures in 1902, and thirteen bills in nine states in 1903, and two bills in two states in 1904. No bill was successful in 1891, one bill passed in 1892, six bills passed in 1893, two of which were vetoed; one bill was passed in 1895, two bills were passed in 1896, one in Mississippi being a substitute for the old law; three bills were passed in 1897, no bill was passed in 1898, four bills were passed in 1899, of which three were vetoed; two bills were passed in 1900, of which one was vetoed; two were passed in 1901, of which one was vetoed, and one bill was passed in 1903. The 1899 bills were passed in West Virginia, Colorado, Nevada, and Utah. The last three were vetoed. The West Virginia bill became a law without the governor's signature, the governor writing a memorandum opposing the principle of the law. The Florida legislature of 1899 passed a new law which took the place of that of 1897, and the Washington legislature of 1899 modified the law of 1897. The Iowa legislature of 1900 passed a substitute for the act of 1897, but as the governor vetoed this substitute the old law remains, and the Louisiana legislature of 1900 passed a bill which was approved. In 1901 the legislatures of California and Colorado passed bills, and the latter was vetoed, and in 1903 South Dakota passed a bill. An attempt to repeal the Mississippi law in 1900 failed, but it was modified in 1902 and again in 1904, and in 1901 the Delaware law was modified. The Nevada bill of 1899, which was vetoed, was revived and passed in 1901, but was declared null and void by the supreme court of the state because it had not been signed on its repassage by the presiding officers of the two houses of the legislature. Attempts in 1902 to repeal the Louisiana and Ohio laws, and in 1903 and 1905 to repeal the Missouri law, were not successful. Attempts in 1904 in Iowa, Kentucky, and South Carolina to modify the existing law failed, as did also an attempt to modify the Iowa law in 1906. Valued-policy bills appeared in the legislatures of Maryland, New York, and Virginia in 1906, but

failed of enactment, and a bill in the Alabama legislature in 1907, and the Maryland legislature of 1908 failed of passage. Bills were introduced in the legislatures of Massachusetts, Vermont, South Carolina, Illinois, Utah, Indiana, Iowa, New York, North Dakota, Nebraska, Tennessee, South Dakota and Wisconsin, in 1909, but none of the bills were enacted into law, except in Tennessee, where the law was successful. The bills in South Dakota and Wisconsin were for the repeal of existing laws.

HISTORY OF VALUED-POLICY LEGISLATION.

The legislature of Wisconsin passed a valued-policy law in 1874, and was therefore the pioneer in this species of legislation. Five years later, at the session of 1879, Ohio added a valued-policy section to its revised statutes. In the same year the State of Texas passed a valued-policy law, which was a dead letter up to a few years ago, when a decision of the courts gave judgment against the company for the full face value of the policy under the provisions of the law. In August, 1885, the legislature of New Hampshire passed the law, in company with an "anti-compact law," and the agency companies of other States and Territories doing business in the State signified their displeasure at the adoption of this kind of hostile legislation by withdrawing from the State. New Hampshire was deprived of the protection which the great fire insurance companies afforded until 1890, when the Ætna led most, but not all, of the companies back. Missouri passed a valued-policy law similar to the Wisconsin law, which was in force several years, but in 1889 the general insurance laws of the State were revised, and, while the valued-policy feature was retained, the section embodying it was re-written. Arkansas, Delaware (amended in 1901), and Nebraska adopted laws in 1889, the Territory of Oklahoma in 1890, Mississippi in 1892 (amended in 1904 so as to eliminate personal property except household and kitchen furniture), Kansas, Kentucky, and Oregon in 1893, Minnesota in 1895, South Carolina in 1896, Florida (substitute in 1899), Iowa and Washington (amended in 1899) in 1897; West Virginia in 1899, Louisiana in 1900, California in 1901, and South Dakota in 1903 (repealed 1905.)

The following is the full text of all the valued-policy laws in force in States and Territories of the United States on June 1, 1910:

ARKANSAS. (Law passed in 1889, and amended in 1899.)

Section 1. A fire insurance policy in case of a total loss by fire of property insured shall be held and considered to be a liquidated demand against the company for the full amount for which the company charges and collects premiums, provided, that the provisions of this article shall not apply to personal property.

CALIFORNIA. (Section 2757 of the Civil Code, passed in 1901.)

2757. Whenever the insured desires to have a valuation named in his policy, insuring any building or structure against fire, he may require such building or structure to be examined by the insurer, and the value of the insured's interest therein shall be thereupon fixed by the parties. The cost of

such examination shall be paid for by the insured. A clause shall be inserted in such policy, stating substantially that the value of the insured's interest in such building or structure has been thus fixed. In the absence of any change increasing the risk without the consent of the insurer or of fraud on the part of the insured, then in case of a total loss under such policy, the whole amount so insured upon the insured's interest in such building or structure, as stated in the policy upon which the insurers have received a premium, shall be paid, and in case of a partial loss the full amount of the partial loss shall be so paid, and in case there are two or more policies covering the insured's interest therein, each policy shall contribute pro rata to the payment of such whole or partial loss. But in no case shall the insurer be required to pay more than the amount thus stated in such policy. This section shall not prevent the parties from stipulating in such policies concerning the repairing, rebuilding, or replacing buildings or structures wholly or partially damaged or destroyed.

DELAWARE. (Law passed in 1889, amended 1893, and amended and re-enacted in 1901—Act to Re-enact and Revise the Insurance Laws of Delaware, Chapter 695, Volume 18, Laws of Delaware.)

Sec. 28. Whenever any policy of insurance shall be issued to insure any real property in this State against loss by fire, tornado, or lightning, and the property insured shall be wholly destroyed, without criminal fault on the part of the insured or his assigns, the amount of the agreed or estimated value stated in such policy shall be taken conclusively to be the true value of the property insured and the total amount of insurance in force and the true amount of loss and measure of damages subject to the proviso herein; and every such policy, when hereafter issued or renewed, shall have endorsed across the face of it the following: "It is agreed between insurer and insured that the value of the insured property is the sum of \$....., and this estimate shall be binding on both parties as to the value; provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall, in case of loss, prevent the company insuring from adjusting the loss by replacing the property destroyed; and in case any owner shall effect any subsequent insurance upon any larger value than so agreed all insurance, as well as that then existing, and that subsequently obtained, shall become void."

Sec. 29. This act shall apply to all policies of insurance hereafter made or issued upon real property in the State; and also the renewal which shall hereafter be made of all policies heretofore issued in this State; and the contracts made by such policies and renewals shall be construed to be contracts made under the laws of this State.

Sec. 30. The court upon rendering judgment against any insurance company upon any such policies of insurance shall allow the plaintiff a reasonable attorney's fee, to be taxed as a part of the costs.

FLORIDA. (Chapter 4677, Laws of 1899, substitute for the Act of 1897.)

Section 1. From and after the passage of this act any individual, firm, corporation, or association insuring any building or structure in this State against loss or damage by fire or lightning, shall cause such building or structure to be examined by an agent of the insurer, and full description thereof to be made, and the insurable value thereof to be fixed by such agent and written in the policy; in the absence of any change increasing the risk without the consent of the insurers, in case of total loss, the whole amount mentioned in the policy upon which the insurers receive a premium shall be paid, and in case of a partial loss the full amount of the partial loss shall be paid, but in no case shall the insurer be required to pay more than the amount upon which a premium is paid.

Sec. 2. In case of the total loss of the property insured the measure of damage shall be the amount upon which the insured paid a premium, and, in case of partial loss, the measure of damage shall be such part of the amount upon which premiums are paid as the damage sustained in part of the insurable value of the building or structure as fixed by the agent of the insurer, and the insurers shall be estopped from denying that the property insured was worth at the time of insuring the amount of the insurable value as fixed by the agent.

Sec. 3. Any person who solicits insurance and procures applications therefor shall be held to be the agent of the party issuing a policy upon such application, anything in the application or policy to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 4. The defendant in any action brought upon a policy or contract of insurance, hereafter made, or renewed, insuring any building or structure in this State against loss or damage by fire or lightning, shall not be permitted to defend against such action, by setting up any claim, or provision of such policy, or contract of insurance, as avoiding the provisions, or any of them of this act, and it shall be the duty of the court, on motion of the plaintiff, or on its own motion, to strike out any plea setting up such defense.

IOWA. (Section 1742 of the Code of Iowa.) The section was adopted in 1897.

Section 1742. In any action brought in any court in this state on any policy of insurance for the loss of any building so insured, the amount stated in the policy shall be received as *prima facie* evidence of the insurable value of the property at the date of the policy; provided the insurance company or association issuing such policy may show the actual value of said property at date of policy and any depreciation in the value thereof before the loss occurred, but the said insurance company or association shall be liable for the actual value of the property insured at the date of the loss, unless such value exceeds the amount stated in the policy. And in an action upon said policy it shall only be necessary for the assured to prove the loss of the building insured and that he has given the company or association notice in writing of such loss, accompanied by an affidavit stating the facts as to how the loss occurred so far as they are within his knowledge, and the extent of his loss. Any condition in said policy voiding the same shall not prevent a recovery, unless it is shown that the violation of such conditions contributed to the loss.

KANSAS. (Law passed in 1897, taking the place of the law of 1893.)

Section 1. Whenever any policy of insurance shall be written to insure any real property in this State against loss by fire, tornado, or lightning, and the property insured shall be wholly destroyed, without criminal fault on the part of the insured or his assigns, the amount of insurance written in such policy shall be taken conclusively to be the true value of the property insured, and the true amount of loss and measure of damages, and the payment of money as a premium for insurance shall be *prima facie* evidence that the party paying such insurance is the owner of the property insured; provided, that any insurance company may set up fraud in obtaining the policy as a defense to a suit thereon; and provided further, that nothing herein contained shall in case of loss prevent the company insuring from adjusting the loss by rebuilding the property destroyed.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of every person, corporation, association, partnership, company, or individual issuing a policy insuring real property of any description against loss by fire or any of the risks usually insured against in their insurance policies, by itself or its agents, to make careful examination of the premises insured, and to place in such policy a full, complete, and correct description of the property or premises insured thereby; and no failure to properly and fully describe such property or premises, nor any erroneous statement in the description of such property or premises shall be a defense in any action to collect for loss thereon or thereunder when such description shall be sufficient to enable a person of ordinary intelligence to find and fully identify the property or premises upon which said insurance was written, and upon which premiums have been paid, and this notwithstanding any provision in said insurance policy contained.

Sec. 3. This act shall apply to all policies of insurance hereafter written in this State, and also to the renewals which shall hereafter be made of all policies written in this State, and the contracts made by such policies and renewals shall be construed to be contracts made under the laws of this State.

Sec. 4. The court in rendering judgment against any insurance company on any such policy of insurance shall allow the plaintiff a reasonable sum as an attorney's fee to be deposited as a part of the costs.

KENTUCKY. (Law passed 1893.)

Section 1. That insurance companies that take fire or storm risks on real property in this commonwealth shall, on all policies issued after this act takes effect (in case of total loss therefrom by fire or storm), be liable for the full estimated value of the property insured, as the value thereof is fixed in the face of the policy, and in case of partial loss of the property insured the liability of the company shall not exceed the actual loss of the party insured; provided, that the estimated value of the property insured may be diminished to the extent of any depreciation in the value of the property occurring between the dates of the policy and the loss. And provided, further, that the insured shall be liable for any fraud he may practice in fixing the value of the property, if the company be misled thereby.

LOUISIANA. (Law passed 1900.)

Section 1. Whenever any policy of insurance against loss by fire is hereafter written or renewed on property immovable by nature and situate in this State, and the said property shall be either partially damaged or totally destroyed without criminal fault on the part of the insured or his assigns, the value of the property as assessed by the insurer, or as by him permitted to be assessed at the time of the issuance of the policy, shall be conclusively taken to be the true value of the property at the time of damage or destruction. Provided, that nothing herein shall be so construed as to prevent the insurer previous to the damage or destruction of property from reducing the insurance thereon.

Sec. 2. Whenever any policy of insurance against loss by fire is hereafter written or renewed on property situate in this State and the said property shall be totally destroyed without criminal fault on the part of insured or his assigns, the full amount of the insurance on the property so destroyed shall be paid by the insurer, and that when the said property shall be partially damaged without criminal fault on the part of the insured, or his assigns, the insurer shall pay to the insured such amount as will permit the insured to restore the damaged property to its original condition. Provided, that nothing herein shall be so construed as to prevent the insurer from replacing property partially damaged or totally destroyed at his own expense and without contribution on the part of the insured.

MINNESOTA. (Law passed 1895, as part of the Insurance Code.)

Any person, company, or association hereafter insuring any building or structure against loss or damage by fire, lightning, or other hazard, by a renewal of a policy heretofore issued, or otherwise, shall cause such building or structure to be examined by the insurer, or his agent, and a full description thereof to be made, and the insurable value thereof to be fixed by the insurer or his agent, the amount of which shall be stated in the policy of insurance; in the absence of any change increasing the risk without the consent of the insurer, and in the absence of intentional fraud on the part of the insured, in case of total loss, the whole amount mentioned in the policy or renewal upon which the insurer receives a premium shall be paid; and in case of a partial loss, the full amount of the partial loss shall be paid, and in case there are two or more policies upon the property, each policy shall contribute to the payment of the whole or the partial loss in proportion to the amount of insurance mentioned in each policy; but in no case shall the insurer be required to pay more than the amount mentioned in the policy; provided, that in the absence of fraud the burden of proof to show an increase of risk, by reason of any change in the ownership or condition of the structure or building upon which insurance is effected, either before or after loss arises, shall be upon the insurer, anything in the application or the policy of insurance to the contrary notwithstanding.

MISSISSIPPI. (Act of 1904, amending the act of 1902 to establish an insurance department.)

Section 33. No insurance company shall knowingly issue any fire insurance policy upon property within this state for an amount which, together with any existing insurance thereon, exceeds the fair value of the property

nor for a longer term than five years. When real property or buildings, household and kitchen furniture, insured against loss by fire, and situated within this state, are totally destroyed by fire, the company shall not be permitted to deny that the property insured was worth at the time of issuing the policy the full value upon which the insurance was calculated. And in case the policy contains a three-quarters valuation clause, the insurer shall not deny that the amount of the policy was but three-fourths the value at the date of its issuance, and a similar rule shall apply, it matters not what proportion the amount of insurance bears to valuation, according to the terms of the policy, but the measure of damage shall be the amount for which the property was insured. In case of partial loss or damage by fire to real property or buildings, the measure of damage shall be an amount equal to the damage done the property, not to exceed the amount written in the policy.

MISSOURI. (Revised Statutes, passed 1889.)

Section 6009. In all suits brought upon policies of insurance against loss or damage by fire hereinafter issued or renewed, the defendant shall not be permitted to deny that the property insured thereby was worth at the time of the issuing of the policy the full amount insured therein on said property; and in case of total loss of the property insured, the measure of damage shall be the amount for which the same was insured, less whatever depreciation in value, below the amount for which the property is insured, the property may have sustained between the time of issuing the policy and the time of the loss, and the burden of proving such depreciation shall be upon the defendant; and in case of partial loss the measure of damage shall be that portion of the value of the whole property insured, ascertained in the manner hereinafter prescribed, which the part injured or destroyed bears to the present property insured.

Section 6009a. When fire insurance policies shall be hereafter issued or renewed by more than one company upon the same property, and suit shall be brought upon any of said policies, the defendant shall not be permitted to deny that the property insured was worth the aggregate of the several amounts for which it was insured at the time the policy was issued or renewed thereon, unless willful fraud or misrepresentation is shown on the part of the insured in obtaining such additional insurance: and in such suit the measure of damage shall be as provided in the preceding section; provided, that whatever depreciation in value below the amount for which the property is insured may be shown as provided in the preceding section, shall be deducted from the amount insured in each policy, in the proportion which the amount in each such policy bears to the aggregate of all the amounts so insured on such property. This and the preceding section shall apply only to real property insured. Any condition in any policy of insurance contrary to the provisions of this act shall be illegal and void.

The legislature of 1895 enacted a law the concluding sentence of which reads:

No company shall take a risk on any property in this State at a ratio greater than three-fourths of the value of the property insured, and when taken its value shall not be questioned in any proceeding.

NEBRASKA. (Law passed 1889.)

Section 1. Whenever any policy of insurance shall be written to insure any real property in this State against loss by fire, tornado, or lightning, and the property insured shall be wholly destroyed without criminal fault on the part of the insured or his assignees, the amount of the insurance written in such policy shall be taken conclusively to be the true value of the property insured, and the true amount of loss and measure of damages.

Sec. 2. This act shall apply to all policies of insurance hereafter made and written upon real property in this State and also to the renewal which shall hereafter be made of all policies heretofore written in this State, and the contracts made by such policies and renewals shall be construed to be contracts made under the laws of this State.

Sec. 3. The court upon rendering judgment against any insurance company upon any such policy of insurance shall allow the plaintiff a reasonable sum as an attorney's fee, to be taxed as a part of the costs.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. (Law passed 1885.)

Section 15, Chapter 172, General Laws. In any suit that may be brought in this State against an insurance company to recover for a total loss sustained by fire or other casualty to real estate or to buildings on the land of another, the amount of damage shall be the amount expressed in the contract as the sum insured, and no other evidence shall be admitted on trial as to the value of the property insured; provided, whenever there is a partial destruction or damage to the property insured, it shall be the duty of the company to pay the assured a sum of money equal to the damage done to the property; and provided, further, that nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent the admission of testimony to prove over-insurance fraudulently obtained.

NORTH DAKOTA. (Law passed 1907.)

Whenever any policy of insurance shall be written to insure any real property in this state against loss by fire, and that property shall be destroyed without fraud on the part of the insured or his assigns, the stated amount of the insurance written in such policy shall be taken conclusively to be the true value of the property insured.

OHIO. (Law passed 1879.)

Section 3643, Revised Statutes. Any person, company, or association hereafter insuring any building or structure against loss or damage by fire or lightning, by the renewal of a policy heretofore issued, or otherwise, shall cause such building or structure to be examined by an agent of the insurer, and a full description thereof to be made, and the insurable value thereof to be fixed by such agent; in the absence of any change increasing the risk without the consent of the insurer, and also of intentional fraud on the part of the insured, in case of total loss, the whole amount mentioned in the policy or renewal upon which the insurers receive a premium shall be paid; and in case there are two or more policies upon the property each policy shall contribute to the payment of the whole or the partial loss in proportion to the amount of insurance mentioned in each policy; but in no case shall the insurer be required to pay more than the amount mentioned in this policy.

OKLAHOMA. (Law passed 1890.)

All insurance companies issuing policies in this Territory shall be required to pay in case of total loss the full amount, and in case of partial loss will be required to pay the amount of loss so sustained, for which the property is insured; provided, however, that no policy shall be issued which shall contain a greater sum than 75 per cent. of the value of the property so insured. Section 32, Article 2, Chapter XLIV.

If there is no valuation in the policy the measure of indemnity in an insurance against fire is the full amount stated in the policy, but the effect of the valuation in a policy of fire insurance is the same as in a policy of marine insurance. Section 4, Article 4, Chapter XLIV.

OREGON. (Section 3721, Statutes of Oregon, passed 1893.)

Section 3721. That the amount of insurance written in a policy of insurance on all buildings insured after the passage of this act shall be taken and deemed the true value of the property at the time of the loss, and the amount of the loss sustained, and shall be the measure of damage, unless the insurance was procured by the fraud of the insured, or the loss was caused by the criminal act of the insured. It shall be lawful for any insurance company liable to pay losses occasioned by fire to rebuild any structure or building wholly or partially destroyed, of the same style and materials and of equal value with the one so wholly or partially destroyed, but they shall make their election

so to do within thirty days' notice of loss. In case there is a partial destruction of the property insured no greater amount shall be collected than the damage sustained.

SOUTH CAROLINA. (Law passed 1896.)

Section 1. That hereafter no fire insurance company or individuals writing fire insurance policies, doing business within this State, shall issue policies for more than the value (to be stated in the policy) of the property to be insured, the amount of insurance, to be fixed by the insurer and insured, at or before the time of issuing said policies, and in case of total loss by fire the insured should be entitled to recover the full amount of insurance and a proportionate amount in case of partial loss; provided that two or more policies written upon the same property shall be deemed and held to be contributive insurance, and if the aggregate sum of all such insurance exceeds the insurable value of the property as agreed by the insurers and insured, in the event of a total or partial loss, each company shall only be liable for its *pro rata* share of said insurance.

Sec. 2. That no statement in the application for insurance shall be held to prevent a recovery before a jury on said policy, in case of partial or total loss, provided after the expiration of sixty days the insurer shall be estopped to deny the truth of the statement in the application for insurance which was adopted, except for fraud in making their application for insurance.

Sec. 3. The provisions of this act shall not apply to any insurance on chattels or personal property.

SOUTH DAKOTA. (Law passed in 1903.) The act was repealed in 1905, but was included in the standard policy form prescribed by an act passed in 1905.

TENNESSEE. (Law passed in 1909.)

That all corporations, firms or individuals doing a fire insurance business in this state shall, with respect to policies issued from and after the passage of this act, on buildings or property in this State, other than stocks of goods and merchandise and other species of personal property changing in specific and quantity by the usual custom of trade, be bound to pay the full amount of the policy in the event of a total loss of such buildings or property; and, *provided*, further, that the provisions of this section shall not be applicable to policies containing a co-insurance clause as authorized hereinafter; and, *provided*, further, that the insurer shall have the right to stipulate in the policy the insurable value of the property insured, and that any policy containing such stipulation shall be avoided if at the time of the loss the whole of amount of insurance on such property shall be in excess of such stipulated insurable value.

Section 2 of the law provides that "corporations, firms or individuals doing a fire insurance business in the state to contract with the assured, in respect of insurance on stocks of goods and merchandise and other species of personal property changing in specifics and quantity by the usual custom of trade, that in the event of loss the insured shall not be liable for an amount greater than three-fourths of the actual cash value of the property covered by each item of the policy at the time of such loss," and section 3 makes the use of the co-insurance clause lawful. In respect to the use of the three-fourths value clause it is provided that the clause shall not be binding on the assured unless its use is indicated by the words "Three-Fourths Value Contract," printed or stamped in capital letters, in red ink, across the face of the policy, and the use of the co-insurance clause is made optional with the assured, and the

assured's consent will be presumed if the words "Co-insurance Contract" are stamped or printed in red ink across the face of the policy.

TEXAS. (Law passed in 1879.)

A fire insurance policy, in case of a total loss by fire of property insured, shall be held and considered to be a liquidated demand against the company for the full amount of such policy; provided, that the provisions of this article shall not apply to personal property. Article 2971, Civil Statutes.

WASHINGTON. (Law passed in 1897, and amended in 1899.)

Section 6. Whenever any policy of insurance shall be hereafter written or renewed insuring any real property or building or structure erected thereon or connected therewith, and the property insured shall be wholly destroyed without criminal fault on the part of the insured or his assigns, the amount of insurance written in such policy shall be taken conclusively to be the true value of the property when insured, and the true amount of the loss and measure of damages when destroyed. In case there is a partial destruction of the property insured, no greater amount shall be collected than the injury sustained; provided, that the insurer shall have the option to repair, rebuild, or replace the property lost or damaged with other of like kind and quality if he gives notice of his intention so to do within twenty days after the receipt of notice of loss; provided, such insurer shall, within thirty days from the receipt of notice above, commence such rebuilding or replacing, and shall diligently prosecute the same to completion, and shall pay to the insured the reasonable rental value of the premises with the buildings thereon from the date of loss to the date of such completion.

WEST VIRGINIA. (Law passed in 1899.)

Section 1. All fire insurance companies doing business in this State shall be liable, in case of total loss by fire or otherwise, as stated in the policy on any real estate insured, for the whole amount of insurance stated in the policy of insurance upon said real estate; and in case of partial loss by fire or otherwise, as aforesaid, of the real estate insured, the basis upon which said loss shall be computed, shall be the amount stated in the policy of insurance effected upon said real estate, and the insured shall have the right to enforce his claim for said loss in any court having jurisdiction.

WISCONSIN. (Law passed 1874.)

Section 1943, Revised Statutes. Whenever any policy of insurance shall be written to insure any real property, and the property insured shall be wholly destroyed, without criminal fault on the part of the insured or his assigns, the amount of the insurance written in such policy shall be taken conclusively to be the true value of the property when insured, and the true amount of loss and measure of damages when destroyed.

The Missouri Supreme Court, in the case of Robert E. Daggs vs. the Orient Insurance Company, passed upon the constitutionality of the valued-policy law of that State on December 15, 1896. [For opinion of the court see Cyclopedias 1904-5.]

A movement to test the constitutionality of valued-policy laws in the Supreme Court of the United States was begun in March, 1898, and an agreement to that effect was signed by the principal fire insurance companies doing business in the United States.

The case was argued before the Supreme Court in the autumn of 1898, and the court rendered an opinion January 16, 1899. It sustained the opinion of the Missouri Supreme Court and the con-

stitutionality of the valued-policy law in that State in an opinion written by Mr. Justice McKenna. [For summary of decisions see *Cyclopedia* for 1904-5.]

For full text of vetoes of valued-policy bills in 1893 by Governor Pattison in Pennsylvania and Governor Altgeld in Illinois, see *Cyclopedia of Insurance* for 1893-4. For full text of vetoes of valued-policy bills in 1899 by Governor Thomas in Colorado, Governor Wells in Utah, and Governor Atkinson in West Virginia, and Governor Shaw in Iowa in 1900, and Governor Orman in Colorado in 1901, and also for the opinion of Superintendent of Insurance Wagner of Missouri in 1902 and Auditor Scherr of West Virginia in 1903, see *Cyclopedia* for 1904-5. In the Kentucky department report for 1906 Commissioner Prewitt favoring the repeal of the valued-policy law said of it: "It is unjust, in that it permits the assured in many instances to collect more from the companies than was actually lost. If the people of the State expect the companies to deal honestly with them, no law should be upon the statute books that would in itself permit a citizen of the state to deal unjustly with the companies."

VAN ALLEN, GARRET A. [See Death Roll.]

VAN CISE, JOEL GARRETSON, consulting actuary of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, was born near York Springs, Adams county, Pa., February 8, 1844, and went to Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, in October, 1857. He learned the trade of printer, entering an office in 1860, and worked at the case until 1863. He taught school one winter, and in 1864 went to the front with the Forty-fifth Regiment of Iowa Infantry, being then twenty years old. After his return home he was a bookkeeper until 1867, when he went east and joined the office force of the Equitable Life. In 1872 he was appointed assistant actuary, and on November 2, 1898, was elected actuary to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. George W. Phillips. Mr. Van Cise is a member of the Actuarial Society of America. He is very much interested in temperance work, and has for many years been an active member of the Prohibition party. His residence is Summit, New Jersey.

VAN CLEVE, James A., insurance journalist, was born at Ann Arbor, Mich. He chose journalism as a profession, and was on the staffs of several newspapers in succession, until in 1887 he accepted an invitation from the late Dr. P. T. Kempson to be associate editor of the *Insurance Times*. On the death of Dr. Kempson, he was made one of the administrators of his estate and editor of the paper. He is now also a part owner of the paper as well as the trustee of the estate.

VAN RIPER, JULIUS F., branch secretary of the Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, Limited, is a native of New York city where he was born on January 10, 1865. He began his career in 1878 in a law office where he remained for nearly two years. From the

latter part of 1879 until 1885 he was associated with Mr. Henry Villard in the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company and in February, 1885, he entered the office of the Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, Limited, of which society he is now branch secretary. The first eight years of his association with that office were spent in the underwriting end of the business and in 1893 he was appointed to the position of assistant branch secretary which position he held until August 1, 1907, when he received his present appointment.

VERMONT ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS was organized June 21, 1900, at Burlington, Vt., with the following officers: President, F. E. Alfred, Newport; vice-presidents, J. S. Hickok, Burlington; H. E. Taylor, Brattleboro; Crawford Ranney, St. Johnsbury; secretary and treasurer, G. E. Stratton, Burlington. The association was reorganized in December, 1906, and the following officers elected: President, F. E. Alfred, Newport; vice-presidents, R. D. Preble, J. G. Brown; secretary and treasurer, F. L. Brigham, Bradford. The present officers elected at the annual meeting at Rutland in November, 1909, are: President, Alfred F. Watson, White River Junction; vice-presidents, E. S. Leonard, T. H. Kelly and J. H. Webster; secretary, F. L. Brigham, Bradford; treasurer, Walter A. Clark, Rutland.

VERMONT, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1852-1910. The insurance department of Vermont was organized under the law of 1852, the secretary of State and the State treasurer being *ex officio* insurance commissioners. Elections were held annually until 1870, when the biennial amendment to the constitution became operative. Since that time the elections have occurred every two years. The insurance commissioners of Vermont from the time the office was created in the year 1852 until now have been:

Secretary of State.	State Treasurer.	Term of Office.
Ferrand F. Merrill,	George Howes,	Oct. 1, 1852 to Oct. 1, 1853
Daniel P. Thompson,	John A. Page,	Oct. 1, 1853 to Oct. 1, 1854
Daniel P. Thompson,	Henry M. Bates,	Oct. 1, 1854 to Oct. 1, 1855
Charles W. Willard,	Henry M. Bates,	Oct. 1, 1855 to Oct. 1, 1857
Benjamin W. Dean,	Henry M. Bates,	Oct. 1, 1857 to Oct. 1, 1860
Benjamin W. Dean,	John B. Page,	Oct. 1, 1860 to Oct. 1, 1861
George W. Bailey, Jr.,	John B. Page,	Oct. 1, 1861 to Oct. 1, 1866
George Nichols,	John B. Page,	Oct. 1, 1866 to Oct. 1, 1882
George Nichols,	William H. Dubois,	Oct. 1, 1882 to Oct. 1, 1884
Charles W. Porter,	William H. Dubois,	Oct. 1, 1884 to Oct. 1, 1890
Chauncey W. Brownell, Jr.,	Henry F. Field,	Oct. 1, 1890 to Oct. 1, 1899
F. A. Howland,	John L. Bacon,	Oct. 1, 1899 to Oct. 1, 1901
F. L. Fleetwood,	Ed. H. Deavitt,	Oct. 1, 1901 to Oct. 1, 1908
G. W. Bailey,	Ed. H. Deavitt,	Oct. 1, 1908 to _____

VERMONT MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Montpelier, Vermont. Organized 1828. Geo. O. Stratton, president; James T. Sabin, secretary.

VERNOR, FRANK A., Detroit, Mich., state agent for the Queen Insurance Company for Michigan, was born at Marshall,

Mich., October 7, 1858. He was reared on a farm and taught school and attended Albion College for about three years. After studying law he was admitted to practice in the Michigan courts. His first insurance experience was acquired in the compact office of the Southwestern Michigan Underwriters' Union at Battle Creek and Kalamazoo, where he was employed for some time as assistant manager. In 1886 he was appointed special agent for the Sun Fire Office for Michigan and Indiana, and the year following special agent of the Queen, Springfield Fire and Marine, and Guardian of England, for Michigan. Since then he has been connected with the Queen exclusively as state agent, and was engaged four months in San Francisco adjusting the Queen's losses in the conflagration in that city in April, 1906.

VIEMAN, CHARLES L., Michigan State agent of the John Hancock Mutual Life, is a native of Harrisburg, Ohio, where he was born September 29, 1857. From 1875 to 1880 he was teaching school in Pickaway and Franklin counties, Ohio, and afterward was a salesman in one of the leading dry goods houses of Columbus, Ohio. In 1887 he entered the insurance business as a solicitor for the Mutual Life. In January, 1888, he was appointed special agent for Ohio and West Virginia for the John Hancock Mutual Life, and in 1891 was placed in charge of the Michigan State agency of that company. Mr. Vieman has been actively identified with the Detroit Life Underwriters' Association since its organization, occupying positions as president, vice-president, member of executive board and delegate to a number of annual conventions of the National Association of Life Underwriters.

VIRGINIA ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS was organized at Lynchburg, September 20, 1899. The following were elected officers: President L. W. Childrey; vice-president, W. L. Dechert; secretary and treasurer, George D. Dey, Norfolk. The present officers, elected at the annual meeting held in Richmond in May, 1910, are: President, W. L. Pierce, Christiansburg; vice-president, W. E. Powell, Newport News; second vice-president, E. B. McChesney, Staunton; secretary-treasurer, S. T. Pulliam, Richmond.

VIRGINIA FIELD CLUB was organized at a meeting of special agents, who only are eligible to membership, held at Richmond, September 25, 1905. Officers were elected as follows: President, Charles E. Wortham, Jr.; vice-president, E. W. Butcher; second vice-president, Oliver H. King; secretary and treasurer, William R. Robins. The present officers elected at the annual meeting in September, 1909, are: President, Harry Y. Chatterlay; vice-president, S. E. Bickford; second vice-president, G. McG. Goodridge; secretary, William R. Robins; executive committee: Geo. B. Jennings, Chairman; E. H. Jones, G. Harrison, Arthur M. Travers, B. C. Lewis, Jr., Bartow Vanness, R. E. Michaels. The club maintains rooms at 715 Mutual building and carries on a work of education in the prevention of fire waste.

VIRGINIA FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Richmond, Va. Organized 1832; capital, \$250,000. Wm. H. Palmer, president; W. H. McCarthy, secretary.

VIRGINIA, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN 1878-1910.
Under act of the legislature, approved April 6, 1866, the auditor of public accounts in Virginia is charged with the supervision of insurance interests. This official is elected every two years by the joint vote of the General Assembly. The auditors since 1878 have been: John E. Massey, whose term expired in 1882; S. Brown Allen, from 1882 to 1884, and Morton Marye, from 1884 to the present time. Under an act of the legislature creating the Corporation Commission the commission succeeded the auditor, having supervision of insurance, and took office March 1, 1903. The legislature of 1906 passed an act establishing a bureau of insurance "within the department and subject to the supervision and control of the State corporation commission," whose chief office shall be known as the "commissioner of insurance." The commission is elected by the joint vote of the legislature for a term of four years at a salary of \$3,500 per annum. Joseph Button was elected commissioner for the term beginning July 1, 1906, and extending to January 31, 1910, and re-appointed for a second term.

VIRGINIA STATE INSURANCE COMPANY, Richmond, Va. Organized 1865; capital, \$200,000. George L. Christian, president; Robert Lecky, Jr., vice-president and secretary.

VOLUNTEER STATE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, of Chattanooga, Tenn. Organized 1903; capital, \$100,000. Z. C. Patten, president; E. B. Craig, vice-president; W. H. Gould, A. M., A. I. A., Actuary and Secretary.

VROOMAN, JOHN W., former secretary of the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society of New York, was born in Herkimer county, N. Y., March 28, 1844, and is a descendant of an ancient Holland family, of which the historic Count Egmont was a member, and also of the family of General Nicholas Herkimer of Revolutionary fame. Mr. Vrooman volunteered in the United States navy, and participated in several of the naval battles of the Civil War. When he returned home he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in his native country. He was chief clerk of the surrogate's court of that county ten years. In 1876 and 1877 he was deputy clerk of the assembly of the State of New York. In 1878 he was elected clerk of the New York State Senate, and re-elected four successive terms, making a total of ten years' service as clerk of that body. He also served for a number of years as a member of the Republican State Committee, and was for eight years secretary of that committee. In 1891 he was the Republican candidate for lieutenant-governor, running far ahead of his ticket, although he was not elected. On leaving the senate he engaged in the banking business in Herkimer. He was a presidential elector on the Republican State

ticket in 1892. Colonel Vrooman is one of the most prominent Masons in the United States, and in June, 1889, was elected by a unanimous vote Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, and unanimously re-elected in 1890. He is a member of Aaron Helmer Post, Grand Army of the Republic; Monitor Association of Naval Veterans; and is an aide on the staff of the department commander of the Grand Army of the Republic of the State of New York. He has also been president and is now a trustee of the Holland Society of New York, a manager of the Methodist Episcopal Hospital of Brooklyn, a trustee of the Herkimer Free Library, member Herkimer County Historical Society, a director in the Provident Savings Life, the Herkimer National Bank, and is officially identified with other financial and charitable institutions. He is an ex-president of the Life Underwriters' Association of New York and a present member of its executive committee, a member of the Union League Club, the Republican Club, of New York, the Montauk Club of Brooklyn, the New York Yacht Club, the Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution, and other organizations.

W

WAGGONER, SOL E., former president of the Citizens' Insurance Company, St. Louis, Mo., was born in Richland county, O., March 8, 1851. He obtained his education in the grammar and high schools, and graduated from a college at Oskaloosa, Ia., in 1872. He was first employed in telegraphy, but since 1873 has been engaged in the insurance business. Mr. Waggoner is a director in charge of the Masonic Home. He was president of the Salvage Corps for three terms and has always been active in Masonic circles, being past grand commander of Knights Templar of Missouri. He retired as president of the Citizens' Insurance Company in June, 1907, but continues as manager at St. Louis for the company and also the Hartford Fire Insurance Company.

WARD, LESLIE DODD, vice-president of the Prudential Insurance Company of Newark, was born at Madison, N. J., July 1, 1845. After an academical education at Newark and some months' war service in the Thirty-seventh New Jersey Regiment, in 1864, he entered the medical department of Columbia College, New York, from which he graduated in 1868. Dr. Ward practiced his profession until 1884, when he was chosen vice-president of the company. He was one of the original directors, and medical director from the beginning. Mr. Ward died in London, Eng., July 13, 1910.

WARFIELD, RICHARD EMORY, president of the Hanover Fire Insurance Company, New York, was born at "Manor Glen," Baltimore county, Md., August 11, 1855. His business career began in 1871 as junior clerk in the office of the Firemen's Insurance Company of Baltimore, of which he became secretary in 1878. Mr. Warfield resigned that office in 1882 to take the management of the department of Maryland and Delaware for the Continental of New York. In 1885 he transferred his services to the Royal, and was placed in charge of the Baltimore department, composed of the states of Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, and North Carolina, and the District of Columbia. On January 1, 1896, the Baltimore and Philadelphia departments of the Royal were consolidated, with headquarters at Philadelphia, and Mr. Warfield was transferred to Philadelphia as assistant manager. He was appointed manager in 1905, and resigned in 1906 to accept the presidency of the Hanover Fire Insurance Company.

WARNER, EDWARD G., manager of the Florida Home Insurance Company. [See Death Roll.]

WARREN, NATHAN, resident secretary of the Equitable Life Assurance Society at Boston, Mass., was born at Waltham, same State, February 11, 1838. He was educated at the Waltham public schools, and was engaged in the wholesale dry goods and shipping business until 1862, when he went to the front with the Forty-fifth Massachusetts Regiment, serving first in North Carolina and afterward in the department of the Gulf. He was in the War Department at Washington in 1865 and later went to Africa on a business venture. His connection with the Equitable Life began over thirty years ago, and he is now its resident secretary at Boston. Mr. Warren has been a representative in the Massachusetts legislature two terms, and chairman of the committee on insurance while there. He was president of the Boston Life Underwriters' Association in 1893-4, and has been chairman of the board of trustees of the Waltham public library several years, and is vice-president of the Waltham Savings Bank. He is the author of the history of "Insurance in Massachusetts," published in the "Compendious History of the New England States," which is considered valuable as a work of information and reference.

WARREN, WILLIAM SEYMOUR, manager of the western department of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company at Chicago, was born at Cleveland, Ohio, May 10, 1848, and is a son of the late William Warren, who was the resident secretary from 1875 to the time of his death, in November, 1889. The younger Warren was Chicago local agent when that event occurred, and he was appointed, together with George Crooke, to succeed his father. Mr. Crooke withdrew in December, 1892, leaving Mr. Warren sole manager. The entire business life of Mr. Warren, from his school days to the present, has been devoted to the service of his company.

WASHBURN, JOHN H., former president of the Home Insurance Company of New York. [See Death Roll.]

WASHINGTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Seattle, Wash. Organized 1905; capital, \$250,000. Henry Carstens, president; W. S. Worman, secretary.

WASHINGTON, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1890-1910. The insurance department in the State of Washington was organized June 26, 1890, the secretary of state being charged with the duties of supervision. He was elected for four years by the people. Allen Weir was the first official, and was succeeded in January, 1893, by James H. Price, and he by Will D. Jenkins in January, 1897. Sam H. Nichols, was secretary of state from 1901 to 1909. The legislature in 1907 created a separate insurance department, and under the act creating the department the commissioner was elected at the regular election in 1908, and took office January 1, 1909. J. H. Schively, who had been deputy in the secretary of state's office having charge of insurance, was elected the first commissioner under the law creating a separate department.

WASHINGTON LIFE UNDERWRITER'S ASSOCIATION
was organized in August, 1908. The present officers are: President, Malcolm Hughes; vice-president, T. A. Garrigues; secretary, DeW. A. Clark; treasurer, W. E. Pond.

WATKINS, DAVID O., former commissioner of banking and insurance of New Jersey, was born in Woodbury, N. J., June 8, 1862. He received a public school education, and engaged in farming early in life. He was mayor of the city of Woodbury four terms, and president of the city council three terms. He was three times elected to the general assembly, and was twice speaker of that body. He was appointed United States district attorney in February, 1900, and held that office until April, 1903, when he resigned to become commissioner of banking and insurance, from which position he retired in 1909.

WATSON, EDWARD L., president of the Providence Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Providence, R. I., was born at Bristol, R. I., June 16, 1863. He began his insurance career in 1881 as clerk for the Providence-Washington Insurance Company. Later on he was special agent in New York State and the New England States for the same company, and was elected its secretary in 1889, which position he resigned on being elected president of the Providence Mutual in 1902.

WATT, GEORGE W., vice-president of the Girard Fire and Marine Insurance Company, Philadelphia, was born in Philadelphia of American parentage, and was educated in the public schools of that city. He began his insurance career as a boy, in the office of the "Girard," resigning to enter the local agency business in Philadelphia, in 1896. Two years later he was appointed special agent for the middle department for the Boston Insurance Company, and in 1902 was called to the home office in Boston and placed in charge of the New England field business. He was appointed assistant manager of the Boston and Old Colony Insurance Companies in 1906, but resigned January 1, 1907, to return to his native city and accept his present position.

WATT, ROLLA VERNON, Pacific coast manager for the Royal and Queen Insurance Companies, was born at Camden, Preble county, Ohio, February 19, 1857. Reached the Pacific coast in 1876, where he was a clerk in a book store until 1882, when his first acquaintance with insurance was made. He entered the general agency office of Smith & Snow in San Francisco, and in 1884 had charge of their city desk. In 1887 the firm retired from the general agency business and Mr. Watt succeeded them, thus becoming Pacific coast manager for their three companies, the American Central of St. Louis, Pacific Fire of New York, and Amazon of Cincinnati. The Liberty was in his agency from its organization until its retirement when the Pacific coast business was reinsured by the American Central. The Delaware of Philadelphia came into

the office succeeding the Liberty, the Amazon meantime having retired, reinsuring its business in the Royal. In March, 1894, Mr. Watt resigned the management of these companies to take that of the Royal and Norwich Union for the Pacific coast. On January 1, 1896, he relinquished the management of the Norwich Union to take that of the Queen in connection with the Royal. Mr. Watt was president of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Pacific for the year 1894. He was a member of the Board of Fire Commissioners of San Francisco for four years ending January 8, 1904, is president of the Young Men's Christian Association, is a director of the First National Bank, First Federal Trust Company, Mutual Savings Bank, a trustee of the "Children's Hospital and Training School for Nurses," and is connected with several other business and charitable enterprises.

WAY, JOHN L., second vice-president and a director of The Travelers Insurance Company; secretary and director of The Travelers Indemnity Company; director of the Hartford Trust Company, and trustee of the Mechanics Savings Bank, was born at Gilead, Conn., July 1, 1860, and received a common school education. Commencing his insurance life at the Home Office of The Travelers in 1878, he has been engaged continuously ever since that time in the service of the Company. It early became apparent to the officers of the Company that he possessed abilities peculiarly adapted to field work, and upon transference to that department of the Company's affairs his promotion was rapid. He served the Company as special agent in Iowa and Nebraska for several years, then as state agent for Connecticut and Rhode Island, and later was given the agency control of Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, Iowa and Nebraska, with headquarters in St. Louis, Missouri, continuing in charge of the large and important territory about thirteen years. He built up these State Agencies, increased the efficiency of the agency organization and aided so largely in the profitable development of the Life, Accident and Liability business of the Company that in 1903 he was recalled to home office and elected to the offices which he now holds.

WEBSTER, FRANKLIN, insurance journalist, was born at La Salle, Ill., February 22, 1862, being a descendant of the New Hampshire branch of the Webster family. His early education was obtained in the public and private schools of La Salle, and he prepared for college, but other demands on his time prevented the accomplishment of his wishes. He secured a scientific course at Cooper Institute, however, after coming to New York. Mr. Webster drifted naturally into journalism. His father, Edward Cushing Webster, was publisher for many years of the *La Salle County Press*, the leading county paper of Central Illinois, and the son learned to set type, work a job press, feed a cylinder, and write local items in his father's office while yet a youngster. These occupations were varied by writing up the special correspondence of the

locality for the Chicago daily papers. Mr. Webster came to New York and to the assistant editorship of the *Chronicle* in June, 1881. Two years later, in October, 1883, on the retirement of Mr. Davis from the editorship, he was appointed to the vacant chair. In 1895 he resigned, and in September began the publication of the *Insurance Press*. He established *Insurance Engineering*, an illustrated monthly magazine, in April, 1901. He was elected president of the American Trade Press Association in 1909.

WEDDELL, THOMAS R., insurance journalist, was born at Wooster, Ohio, October 26, 1864, and was educated in the high school at Piqua, Ohio, and at the University of Chicago, graduating in 1886. Mr. Weddell engaged in newspaper work, and was a reporter and night city editor on the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* from 1886 to 1891, political editor for a year, and from June, 1892 to 1899 was editor and principal owner of the Peoria, Ill., *Transcript*. Since the latter year he has been engaged in insurance journalism, and is insurance editor of the Chicago *Record-Herald*, and editor and manager of the *Insurance Post*, as well as insurance "correspondent." He has also been secretary and vice-president of the Chicago Press Club, of which he is a life member.

WEED, NATHAN HERBERT, editor and manager of *The Life Insurance Independent*, and also formerly publisher of *Life Association News*, official organ National Association of Life Underwriters, is a son of Samuel R. Weed of the underwriting firm of Weed & Kennedy, New York, and was born at St. Louis, Mo., August 1, 1868. He was educated at Adelphi Academy, Brooklyn, N. Y., and connected with the local fire insurance business in New York City from 1884 to 1892, and was also correspondent of and regular writer for several insurance journals. In 1892 he became associated with P. J. Hanway, editor of *The Vigilant*. In 1895 he went to St. Louis to assume charge of the *Review*, and in 1898 bought the *Chicago Independent*, which he consolidated with the *American Journal of Life Insurance* in March, 1901, now published as *Life Insurance Independent*, which was removed to New York City in April, 1902.

WEED, SAMUEL RICHARDS, fire underwriter, comes from Colonial and Revolutionary ancestry, and is a native of New York City, where he was born February 9, 1837. After a public school education he studied law in New York and California and removed from the latter State to St. Louis, Mo., in 1859. He organized a news bureau in that city for overland mail service for a syndicate of San Francisco journals. In 1864 he entered the local insurance agency business and was a general and special agent in the west some years. In 1875 Mr. Weed returned to his native city and has since been continuously a local agent and manager there. He was vice-president of the late Liberty Insurance Company of New York. At present he is a member of the firm of Weed & Kennedy, local agents, and United States managers of the Alliance, until that

company withdrew from the United States, in 1908. Mr. Weed is a director in the Nassau Bank of New York, also a member of the Sons of the Revolution and various New York clubs.

WEEKS, RUFUS WELLS, one of the vice-presidents of the New York Life Insurance Company and its chief actuary, was born at Newark, N. J., August 11, 1846, and is the son of Robert D. Weeks of that city, and grandson of the Rev. William R. Weeks, the noted abolitionist. He was educated in the public schools and entered the actuarial department of the New York Life in 1867, when twenty-one years of age. He became the head of the department in 1883, and was elected actuary of the company in 1885, second vice-president in 1903, and vice-president in 1906. Mr. Weeks is a charter member and an ex-president of the Actuarial Society of America. He is also an associate member of the Institute of Actuaries of Great Britain and Ireland; a corresponding member of the Institute of French Actuaries, and a member of the Society of Insurance Science of Germany.

WEINMANN, LOUIS, secretary of the Fireman's Fund Insurance Company of San Francisco, was born at Benicia, Cal., August 23, 1853. His education was received at the Missionary College of St. Augustine, which was one of the foremost institutions of that day. After being graduated with honors at the head of his class in 1874, he was appointed principal of the public schools of his native town. He was for several years president of the Board of Education of Solano County. He entered the drug business about this time, and began his first insurance experience as local agent for the Fireman's Fund. He removed to San Francisco in 1886, and for the succeeding two years was in charge of the mathematical department of the Commercial High School, but he resigned this position in 1888 to become special agent for the Fireman's Fund. In 1892 he was elected assistant secretary of the company, and was appointed to his present position in January, 1900. Mr. Weinmann was president of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Pacific in 1898. In April, 1907, he was appointed a member of the Alameda City Board of Education of which board he was president.

WELCH, ARCHIBALD ASHLEY, second vice-president and actuary of the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, was born in Hartford, October 6, 1859. He was educated in the public and high schools of Hartford, and graduated from Yale College in the class of 1882. After graduation he entered the actuarial department of the Travelers Insurance Company, and in 1890 entered the service of the Phoenix Mutual Life. He is a member of the board of directors of that company, and is also a member of the Actuarial Society of America, and one of its vice-presidents. He has been chairman of the high school committee since 1900, and is a director and secretary for the American School for the Deaf of Hartford. He was elected to his present position January 1, 1905. He is president of the Actuarial Society of America.

WELLS, DANIEL H., actuary of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, was born at Riverhead, Suffolk county, N. Y., August 19, 1845. He graduated from Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University in 1867, and remained there seven years as instructor in engineering and mathematics. In 1874 he became a clerk in the actuarial department of the Connecticut Mutual, and in 1876 was placed in charge of the actuarial work of the company, with the title of second assistant secretary. He was appointed assistant secretary in 1878, and actuary in 1881. During his connection with the company Mr. Wells has prepared and published its mortality experience. He was elected president of the Actuarial Society in 1906 and 1907.

WESLEY, FRANK AUGUSTUS, formerly director of agencies of the Columbian National Life Insurance Company, and a director of the company, began his business career in life insurance, as agent for the New York Life. He was general agent for the Bankers Life, and later was appointed Boston manager for the Columbian National Life, and becoming successively New England manager, assistant director of agencies, director of Eastern agencies, and director of agencies for that company; his present position to which he was appointed in 1908. He is a native of Massachusetts, and was born at Cambridge, January 14, 1875, and was educated at the East Greenwich Academy and Wesleyan University. In 1910 he accepted the position of vice-president and general manager of the Standard Life of Pittsburg.

WESTCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of New York. Capital, \$300,000. George R. Crawford, president; M. O. Brown, vice-president; John H. Kelly, secretary; Otto E. Schaffer and Geo. B. Crawford, assistant secretaries.

WEST COAST LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, San Francisco, Cal. Organized 1906; capital, \$250,000. H. J. Crocker, president; Julian Sonntag, secretary.

WEST, EGBERT WATSON, secretary of the Glens Falls Insurance Company, has spent his entire business career in the service of the Glens Falls Insurance Company; entering its service as a clerk. He was born in Glens Falls, N. Y., May 1, 1863, and received his education in the common schools of his native city. He represented the Glens Falls Insurance Company as special agent in the New York State and middle department field for twenty years, when he was called to the home office as assistant secretary, and later elected secretary. He is a trustee of the Home for the Aged and of the Parks Hospital, and a member of the Board of Water Commissioners of Glens Falls.

WESTERN AND SOUTHERN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Cincinnati, Ohio. Organized 1888; capital, \$100,000. W. J. Williams, president; H. W. Wannenwetsch, secretary.

WESTERN ARKANSAS ASSOCIATION OF LIFE UNDERWRITERS, was organized at a meeting held in Fort Smith, in 1910. Officers were elected as follows: President, George Tilles, Prudential; vice-president, A. D. Morris, Mutual Life; secretary, J. E. Weaver, New York Life; executive committee: John M. Andrews, Northwestern National; S. A. Wilson, Metropolitan; F. W. Fitzpatrick, Southwestern Life, and the officers.

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY, THE, of Toronto, Canada, was organized and began business August 30, 1851. It transacts a general fire and marine and inland business throughout Canada, the United States, Newfoundland, England, India, Australia and other parts of the world. Its paid up capital is \$2,500,000. The present officers are: Hon. Geo. A. Cox, president; W. R. Brock, and John Hoskin, K. C., L. L. D., vice-presidents; Robt. Bickerdike, M. P., E. W. Cox, D. B. Hanna, Alex Laird, Z. A. Lash, K. C., W. B. Meikle, Geo. A. Morrow, Augustus Myers, Frederic Nicholls, James Kerr Osborne, Sir Henry M. Pellatt, E. R. Wood; W. B. Meikle, general manager. The department managers in the United States are: George J. Dexter, manager of the southern department, Atlanta, Ga.; J. J. Kenny, manager Pacific department, San Francisco, Cal.; H. T. Lamey, manager of the western department, Denver, Col.; W. L. Perrin, agent, New York City, and Reed and Dunkle, 71 Kilby St., Boston, General Agents for the New England States.

The business of the United States branch of the Western in 1909 was as follows: Premiums received, \$1,743,353.84; gross income, \$1,825,656.92; amount at risk December 31, 1909, \$236,780,027. The United States assets were \$2,377,303.37; re-insurance reserve, \$1,286,965.63; surplus over all liabilities, \$839,268.07.

WESTERN DEPARTMENT MANAGERS. [See Chicago Managers.]

WESTERN FACTORY INSURANCE ASSOCIATION. Address, 171 La Salle Street, Chicago; S. W. Tripp, associate manager; Albert Blanvelt, associate manager. This association of stock fire insurance companies, includes in their business the writing of sprinklered manufacturing risks in the western union states.

The last annual meeting of the association was held in Chicago, in May, 1910, when the following officers were elected: President, A. F. Dean, Springfield Fire and Marine; vice-president, G. H. Lermit, Northern; secretary and treasurer, Charles R. Street, Fidelity-Phenix; executive committee: W. H. Sage, German-American; John Marshall, Jr., Fireman's Fund; W. L. Steele, Niagara Fire, and T. E. Gallagher, Aetna.

WESTERN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, Lincoln, Neb. Organized 1907; capital, \$100,000. George W. Holmes, president; Ernest C. Folsom, vice-president; Lee L. Hamlin, secretary-treasurer; J. Burr Taylor, assistant secretary.

WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY, Pittsburg, Pa. Organized 1849; capital, \$300,000. W. H. Nimick, president; D. Dallas Hare, secretary.

WESTERN MASON'S MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION, Los Angeles, Cal. Organized 1886. C. J. Willett, president; Gilbert F. Stevenson, secretary.

WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS, LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION OF. [See Life Underwriters' Association of Western Massachusetts.]

WESTERN RESERVE INSURANCE COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio. Organized 1903; capital, \$250,000. M. E. Wagar, president; R. E. Gooch, secretary.

WESTERN SPRINKLED RISK ASSOCIATION was organized at a meeting in Chicago in March, 1904, by representatives of companies not affiliated with the Western Union, for the purpose of writing sprinkled risks. Officers were elected as follows: President, J. L. Whitlock, Glens Falls; vice-president, William Trembor, German of Freeport; treasurer, E. G. Halle, Germania; secretary, R. D. Harvey, New Hampshire. Directors, the officers and Charles E. Sheldon, American of Newark, and O. C. Kemp, Delaware and Reliance. The present officers elected at the annual meeting in May, 1910, are: President, J. L. Whitlock; vice-president, C. K. Crawford; secretary, O. C. Kemp; treasurer, E. G. Halle.

WESTERN UNION. [See Union, The.]

WESTERN UNION LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Spokane, Wash. Organized 1906; capital, \$200,000. R. L. Rutter, president; A. P. Bunt, secretary.

WEST VIRGINIA ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS was organized at Wheeling, September 5, 1899. The following officers were elected: W. S. Foose, president; W. D. Paden, F. E. Nichols, vice-presidents; A. F. Faulkner, Wheeling, secretary; William Lohmeyer, treasurer. At the annual meeting in June, 1910, officers were elected as follows: President, C. W. Thomburg, Huntington; vice-presidents, W. S. Foose, Wheeling; John F. Nydegger, Elkins; S. E. Scherr, Charleston; W. S. Lindamood, Parkersburg; H. D. Karnes, Princeton; secretary-treasurer, J. N. Hendrix, Wheeling; executive committee: N. G. Keim, Elkins, chairman; D. W. Patterson and A. E. Scherr, Charleston; W. S. Foose, Wheeling.

WEST VIRGINIA FIRE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION was organized in February, 1900, with the following officers: President, F. Riester, Wheeling; vice-president, William Lohmeyer, Charleston; second vice-president, L. J. Bonar, Mansfield; third vice-president, Robert Lackay, Richmond; secretary-treasurer, E. B.

Bowie, Wheeling; executive committee, J. F. Paull, Wheeling; Grayson Burruss, Baltimore; Hall Turner, Baltimore; D. G. Morgan, Wheeling; R. E. Gooch, Cleveland; Harry Bush, Louisville; H. M. Gibbs, Columbus. For the purposes of supervision the State is divided into five districts, each district being in charge of a committee of five. At the annual meeting in March, 1910, the following officers were elected: President, F. I. Mosher, Home; vice-president, J. H. Bonney, Citizens; secretary and treasurer, A. S. Whitley, Wheeling; executive committee: H. G. Chatterley, Hanover; S. E. Bickford, Norwich Union; J. M. Newburger, Atlas; George A. Love, Fidelity-Phenix.

WEST VIRGINIA, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1864-1910. By act of March 4, 1864, to the auditor of the State was assigned the duty of supervision of insurance. The term of the auditor is for four years. The officials since March, 1882, when the insurance law was revised, have been: Joseph S. Miller, whose term expired in 1885; Patrick F. Duffy, from 1885 to 1893, and I. V. Johnson from March 4, 1893, to March 4, 1897. He was succeeded on that date by M. La Follette, who was succeeded in March, 1901, by Arnold C. Scherr. J. S. Darst is the present auditor of State.

WHAT CHEER MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Providence, R. I. Organized 1873. Lewis T. Downes, president *emeritus*; Frank L. Pierce, president and treasurer; Chas. A. Tompkins and Royal G. Luther, assistant secretaries.

WHILDEN, WILLIAM GILBERT was born at Charleston, S. C., May 2, 1868. He was educated in the public schools of Atlanta, Ga., and the Greenville, S. C., Military Institute, and entered the fire insurance business in 1885. He was appointed special agent for the Continental in Pennsylvania and West Virginia in 1890, and assistant to the secretary at the home office of the Continental in 1891. Two years later he was appointed New England special agent for the Norwich Union, and 1894 was assistant to the general agent at the home office of the Merchants of Newark. In 1896 Mr. Whilden was appointed assistant secretary of the Globe and Rutgers, N. Y., in 1899 superintendent of agents of the Fidelity of Baltimore, and was appointed assistant United States manager of the Prussian National Insurance Company of Germany January 1, 1901. He was elected secretary and managing underwriter of The Eagle Fire Insurance Company of New York December, 1904, and resigned January, 1, 1907, to enter the general insurance agency business in New York, and is senior member of the firm of Whilden & Hancock, general agents for the Austin Fire and Commonwealth of Texas, Central National of Chicago, Philadelphia Underwriters and several other companies. He was elected president of the Monongahela Insurance Company of Pittsburgh on December 1st, 1909, and continues as a member of the firm of Whilden & Hancock, New York.

WHITE, HERBERT HUMPHREY, treasurer of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, is a native of Hartford, where he was born July 3, 1858. He entered the Hartford High School at the age of twelve years, but left at the close of the junior year to enter the service of the Hartford Trust Company. He was then fifteen years old. Four years later he accepted an offer of a clerkship in the Phoenix National Bank of Hartford with which he was connected for twenty years, rising by successive promotions to assistant cashier, which position he held nine years, until his election to the secretaryship of the Connecticut Mutual Life, which took place January 21, 1899. He had previously been for four years an auditor of that company. On March 23, 1906, the office of treasurer was created and he was advanced from the secretaryship and elected to the new office. Mr. White was a member of the Hartford Common Council for six years, serving four years as councilman and two years as alderman. He was president of the council board for one year, 1896. In February, 1900, Mr. White was elected president of the Colonial Club of Hartford, and continued to hold the office until the union of the Colonial and Hartford clubs in April, 1901.

WHITTELSEY, W. F., JR., marine assistant secretary of the Ætna Insurance Company, was born in Hartford, October 18, 1856. He received a common and high school education, and has been connected with the Ætna Insurance Company for eighteen years as clerk and later as marine special agent. He was elected to his present position in 1908.

WILDER, DANIEL WEBSTER, insurance journalist, was born at Blackstone, Mass., July 15, 1832, and is the son of Dr. Abel Wilder of that place, who was the sixth in descent from Thomas Wilder of Charlestown and Lancaster, Mass., the pioneer. Mr. Wilder was educated at the Public Latin School of Boston and at Harvard University, from which he was graduated with the class of 1856. He studied law at Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the Boston bar December, 1857. He practiced his profession there and in Kansas, to which he removed soon after, and until President Lincoln, in 1863, appointed him surveyor-general of Kansas and Nebraska. He was elected State auditor of Kansas by the popular vote of two terms, and served one term of four years, 1887 to 1891, as superintendent of insurance. But most of his life has been devoted to journalism. On retiring from office Mr. Wilder established at Kansas City, Mo., the *Insurance Magazine*. In 1895 his son Carter became his partner under the firm name of D. W. Wilder & Son. The office of the Magazine is at Victor building, Kansas City, Mo., and is in charge of Carter Wilder. D. W. Wilder resides at Hiawatha, Kan. Mr. Wilder is the author of "Annals of Kansas," published in 1875, with a later edition in 1885, and of the "Life of Shakespeare," published in 1893. He organized the Kansas State Historical Society in 1875 and was its president in 1886. The library of the society now has over 80,000 volumes.

WILLIAM PENN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Pottsville, Pa. Organized 1908; capital, \$100,000. C. M. Kaufman, president; F. W. Sauner, secretary.

WILLIAMS, ALMERO NEWBERRY, an assistant secretary of the Aetna Insurance Company, entered the insurance business, after receiving a common school education, as a stenographer in the office of the Phoenix Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, and later represented the company in the western New York field, having headquarters at Rochester. He was born in Hartford, January 19, 1862. From the western New York field he was called to the home office and placed in charge of the western New England field. In May, 1897, he was appointed special agent in the same field for the Aetna, and in December, 1902, was appointed to his present position.

WILLIAMS, PAUL ERNEST, second vice-president Union Central Life Insurance Company, Cincinnati, is a son of the late Prof. William G. Williams, of Ohio Wesleyan University, a distinguished scholar, and one of the founders of the Union Central Life, and was born in Delaware, Ohio, November 12, 1851. He is a graduate of Ohio Wesleyan University, class of 1873, and of the law school of George Washington University, Washington, D. C., in the class of 1875. He engaged in the practice of law for a number of years, and was elected to his present position in 1906.

WILLIAMSBURGH CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of Brooklyn. Organized 1853; capital, \$250,000. M. S. Driggs, president; F. H. Way, secretary.

WILSON, CHARLES FLOYD, fire underwriter, was born of American parentage at Ann Arbor, Mich., December 2, 1855. He received a public and high school education, and began his insurance career as a clerk in a St. Louis office in 1871. Mr. Wilson has been identified with the insurance business at Denver for more than a quarter of a century, and has held every position in the profession, serving as vice-president and underwriting manager of its then most prominent local fire insurance company; and manager of a department for several leading companies for a territory covering the mountain states, his field and managerial experience covering the entire section west of the Missouri River. He is now engaged in the local insurance business in Denver and is a former president of the Denver Board of Fire Underwriters. He is also active in the business and public affairs of Denver, having been president of the Chamber of Commerce, Excise and Police Commissioner and Auditor of the city and county of Denver. He was elected president of the National Association of Local Agents at the annual meeting in 1906 and is now active in its affairs, serving on its executive committee.

WILSON, GEORGE THOMSON, second vice-president of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, is a native of the city of New York, where he was born September 23, 1859. He comes from

Scotch-Irish stock. While a student at the College of the City of New York, in 1875, he saw a newspaper advertisement for an office boy in the office of the Equitable Life, applied for the position, received it, and went to work vigorously for the company. Shortly afterward Vice-President Alexander wanted a stenographer and private secretary and appointed Mr. Wilson. The young man became general utility in the company's offices, and known to all callers on business. His rise was rapid. He was successively general executive clerk, second assistant secretary, assistant secretary, fourth vice-president, third vice-president, and was elected second vice-president in March, 1907. Mr. Wilson received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Princeton University in 1892. He is a director in the Equitable Life Assurance Society, Union Exchange Bank and Equitable Trust Company.

WING, ASA S., president of The Provident Life and Trust Company of Philadelphia, was born at Sandwich, Massachusetts, January 29, 1850. Educated at the Moses Brown School, Providence, R. I., he entered the service of the Provident in 1867, two years after the organization of the company, as an assistant to Rowland Parry, actuary. He was appointed assistant actuary in 1873, and upon Mr. Longstreth's death in 1881, was elected vice-president, still retaining the office of assistant actuary. In 1883 on the retirement of Mr. Parry he was made actuary, and served until 1899, when David G. Alsop was made actuary and Mr. Wing retained the title of vice-president only. In January, 1906, he was elected president, Samuel R. Shipley, who had been president of the company continuously since organization in 1865, having declined re-election.

WINONA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Minneapolis, Minn. Organized 1902; capital, \$200,000. Fred C. Van Dusen, president; H. G. Smith, secretary. The company's principal office is in Minneapolis, Minn.

WINSLOW, EUGENE H., president of the Metropolitan Casualty Insurance Company of New York, who was elected president of the company September 19, 1895, following the death of President Henry Harteau, is a native of Brooklyn, N. Y., where he was born in March, 1856. He received his education in that city and entered the office of John G. Schumaker for the study and practice of law. In February, 1874, he was induced by Mr. Harteau, then organizing the Metropolitan, to engage in the business of plate glass insurance, the company at that time confining its operations to the plate glass business. Mr. Winslow began as a clerk, being the first man employed in any capacity by that company. He has been in continuous service with the Metropolitan ever since, and worked his way up through the various steps to the position of secretary in 1887, and president in 1895.

WISCONSIN ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS was organized in 1899, and the following officers were elected: E. J. Tapping, Milwaukee, president; E. E. Baker,

Portage; P. P. McDermott, Fond du Lac; James Jenkins, Oshkosh; and W. H. Hardy, Jr., Waukesha, vice-presidents; F. C Hazelton, Janesville, secretary and treasurer. The present officers and executive committee, elected at the annual meeting held in 1909, are: President, Walter Hartshorn, Waukesha; vice-presidents, E. K. Ansorge, Green Bay; Joseph Koffend, Appleton; John West, Oshkosh; Andrew Dietrich, Racine; Charles B. Weil, Milwaukee; Henry Allen, Merrill, and James Hobbins, Madison; secretary and treasurer, Geo. Y. Wilkinson, Milwaukee; executive committee: J. N. Manson, Wausau, chairman; August Rebhan, Milwaukee; O. S. Morse, Janesville.

WISCONSIN FIELD CLUB, composed of general agents of Union companies, at the annual meeting at Green Lake, in 1910, elected officers as follows: President, E. O. Basse, German American; vice-president, H. J. Zeichlin, Niagara; secretary-treasurer, L. S. Wallace, Pennsylvania; executive committee: George B. Gray, Continental; E. G. Frazier, Springfield; W. J. Hatcher, Hartford; R. B. Ellis, Aachen & Munich; Montgomery Clark, Hanover; W. B. Calhoun, Fire Association.

WISCONSIN, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1867-1910. By Chapter 56, Section 32, general laws of 1867, the secretary of State as commissioner of insurance *ex officio*, until the passage of Chapter 214, laws of 1878, creating the office of commissioner of insurance. The office was made elective by the people by Chapter 300, laws of 1881. The commissioners since 1878 have been:

Philip L. Spooner, Jr.,	April 1, 1878—January 3, 1887
Philip Cheek, Jr.,	January 3, 1887—January 5, 1891
Wilbur M. Root,	January 5, 1891—January 5, 1895
William A. Fricke,	January 5, 1895—October 1, 1899
Emil Giljohann,	October 1, 1899—January, 1903
Zeno M. Host,	January 10, 1903—January 1, 1907

Dr. Fricke was re-elected in 1896 for a second term, expiring January 1, 1899. He resigned in October, 1898, to accept an appointment under the Union Central Life Insurance Company of Ohio, and the deputy commissioner, Emil Giljohann, was appointed by the governor to fill the vacancy. Mr. Giljohann was elected by the people for the regular term of 1901-1903. Zeno M. Host was elected to succeed him, and retired January 1, 1907. George E. Beedle is the present commissioner.

WISCONSIN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. Madison, Wis. Organized 1895. R. B. Anderson, president; C. M. Putnam, secretary.

WISTER, CHARLES J., JR., secretary of the Reliance Insurance Company of Philadelphia, was born at Germantown, Pa., May 26, 1868. He entered the service of the Reliance when eighteen years old as a clerk. In 1889 he became a special agent for the

company, and in 1892 was elected secretary, being then twenty-four years old. He was then the youngest secretary of a prominent fire insurance company in the United States.

WOHLGEMUTH, EDWARD JAY, president of the Western Underwriter Company of Cincinnati and Chicago, is a native of Michigan, and was born at Detroit, September 26, 1875. He was educated at the Imlay City, Mich., High School, The University of Michigan and Pomona College (Cal.). When nineteen he accepted an offer from the *Insurance Herald*, and removed to Louisville in the spring of 1895, a few months later becoming assistant editor. In February, 1897, he established the *Ohio Underwriter*, which was later changed to the *Western Underwriter*. In July, 1898, the Western Underwriter Company opened an office at Chicago, changed the *Western Underwriter* to a weekly, and purchased and absorbed *Black and White of Chicago*.

WOLFE, S. HERBERT, consulting actuary, is a native of Baltimore, Md., where he was born March 19, 1872. After a preliminary training in the schools of Baltimore, he received further education in the New York College and Queen's Laboratory. He first became connected with the insurance department of Connecticut when placed in charge of the investigation of the assessment companies of that state which resulted in radical changes taking place in their management. On the resignation of Mr. Wilson he was appointed actuary of the department. Mr. Wolfe is a Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society, of the American Statistical Association, and other scientific societies, and maintains an office in the city of New York as consulting actuary. He is also connected with the insurance departments of various states and with various companies.

WOLF, E. MYRON, former insurance commissioner of California, is a native of San Francisco, and received his education in the public schools of that city, and in the University of California, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Letters. He engaged in newspaper work, studied law, and was admitted to practice before the courts of California, and the United States courts. He served as secretary of the state bureau of highways for two years and was appointed insurance commissioner in 1902, and re-appointed in 1906. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, a Mystic Shriner, and a member of other fraternal organizations, as well as a member of several social clubs and other organizations of San Francisco. He retired from the office of insurance commissioner in 1910, and was elected vice-president of the Pacific Surety Company.

WOODMEN ACCIDENT ASSOCIATION, Lincoln, Neb.
A. O. Faulkner, president; C. E. Spangler, secretary.

WOOD, SILAS P., fire underwriter, was born in North Hempstead, N. Y., May 15, 1842. His early life was spent on a farm. At the age of 19, when the Civil War broke out he enlisted in one

of the first regiments that went to the front, participating in several battles, and returned badly wounded in 1862. He entered the insurance arena in 1865. He was fifteen years with the Niagara of New York, holding positions in both field and office—the last five years as general agent at the home office of the company. This position he resigned in 1882 to accept the managerial chair of the British-America, which necessitated his removal to Toronto, the parent office of the company. In 1886 he returned to New York to take a place on the agency staff of the American Fire. He was elected a director of the company in April, 1896, and subsequently vice-president and secretary, and in April, 1897, he was advanced to the presidency. Mr. Wood resigned as president December 31st to accept the management of the Metropolitan Department of the Western Assurance Company and the British-American Assurance Company, the Western appointing him a United States trustee for the company. About the same time Mr. Wood assisted in the organization of the British-American Insurance Company of New York, of which he was elected president. By reason of a severe illness he resigned as manager of the Metropolitan district of the Western and British-America in November, 1900, but continued as president of the British-American of New York. This position he resigned in 1901, and he has since remained out of active business. Mr. Wood is a member of the Lawyers' Club of New York, and of the U. S. Grant Post of the Grand Army of the Republic of Brooklyn, N. Y., Asure Lodge of the Masonic order, Casino Club, and president of the Golf and Automobile and Gun Clubs of Cranford, N. J.

WOOD, WILLIAM, fire underwriter, was born in Scotland in 1847, and studied law in Glasgow. He was chief clerk in the National Board of Fire Underwriters from 1872 to 1877, with the Queen Insurance Company from 1877 to 1882, first in the agency department and latterly in charge of the metropolitan district. In 1882 he was appointed assistant manager, and in 1884, manager of the United Fire Insurance Company of Manchester, which company was absorbed in 1892 by the Palatine. He was joint manager for the United States of this company, with William Bell until the death of the latter in June, 1898, when he was appointed manager, continuing as such until 1900, when the Palatine was absorbed by the Commercial Union of London. In February, 1901, Mr. Wood was appointed general manager of the Merchants of Newark, continuing in that position until the Merchants retired in 1902. In November, 1902, Mr. Wood became secretary and general manager of the Anchor Fire Insurance Company of Cincinnati, O., which position he retained until 1906, when he was appointed manager of the newly organized Surplus Line Association, Chicago, composed of twenty of the larger companies to write surplus lines in Western Union territory. In December, 1906, he resigned from the Surplus Line Association to become secretary and general manager of the Cosmopolitan Fire Insurance Company of New York, and continued

with the company until its retirement in 1908. He was appointed special agent for the Home Insurance Company of New York in the western provinces of Canada in 1910.

WOODMAN, STEPHEN F. [See Death Roll.]

WOODMEN'S CASUALTY COMPANY, Indianapolis, Ind. Organized, 1907; capital, \$100,000. W. A. Northcott, president; W. A. Orr, secretary.

WOODS, WILLIAM T., president of the Lloyds Plate Glass Insurance Company of New York, was born in that city July 20, 1851, and received his education in the public schools. He went into an insurance broker's office in New York when seventeen years old, and was in the brokerage business until 1879, when he became interested in plate glass underwriting. He was the first secretary of the Lloyds Plate Glass which was established in 1882. He succeeded to the presidency in January, 1893.

WOODWARD, GEORGE B., third vice-president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, was born at Haverhill, Mass., August 17, 1852, and received his education in the Boston grammar and high schools. He has been devoted to the business of life insurance from the time of leaving school. At the age of 16 years he entered the office of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, where he learned the details of the business, and six years later, on August 1, 1874, he accepted the appointment of correspondence clerk of the John Hancock Life. Mr. Woodward was elected secretary of the company in February, 1875. In May, 1894, he was elected secretary of the Metropolitan Life, and in October, 1901, was made third vice-president. He is a charter member of the Actuarial Society of America.

WOODWARD, HENRY P., vice-president of the Connecticut General Life Insurance Company, was born in Franklin, Conn., March 19, 1833. He was graduated from Yale College in the class of 1855. He is prominently connected with the business interests of Hartford, and was for several years secretary of the Hartford Board of Trade. He is also president of the Dime Savings Bank.

WOODWORTH, C. H., president of the Woodworth-Hawley Co., a local fire insurance agency at Buffalo, N. Y., was born upon a farm in Northern Ohio in 1845. He worked on the farm and studied in the common and academic schools there until 1864, when he removed to Buffalo. He was employed in mercantile houses until 1866, when he accepted a clerkship in the fire insurance office of Dirck V. Benedict. He was appointed agent of the Niagara Fire of New York August 1, 1868. Other companies afterward joined his agency, and in January, 1884, he formed a partnership with Edward S. Hawley. The business was incorporated May 1, 1898. Mr. Woodworth is a charter member of the National Asso-

ciation of Local Fire Insurance Agents, and was vice-president of that organization from 1896 to 1898, and its president from 1898 to 1900.

WORCESTER MANUFACTURERS' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, Worcester, Mass. Organized 1855. Waldo E. Buck, president; Charles S. Bacon, secretary.

WORCESTER MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated 1823; began business 1824. Lewis N. Gilbert, president; Roger F. Upham, secretary.

WRAY, ALEXANDER H., United States manager of the Commercial Union Assurance Company the Palatine Insurance Company of London, and Union Assurance Society, Lt. of London, and president of the Commercial Union Fire Insurance Company of New York, was born in the city of New York. In February, 1869, he entered the office of the Star Fire Insurance Company as application clerk. He was appointed secretary of the Northern of Watertown in 1874, and on the reinsuring of that company in 1881 entered the field as an independent adjuster. From 1883 he was general agent of the Commercial Union for New England, until, on May 1, 1889, he was appointed assistant manager. On the death of Manager Sewall in December, 1898, Mr. Wray was appointed his successor.

WRIGHT, THOMAS HOWARD, secretary of the Insurance Company of North America, Philadelphia, Pa., was born in Philadelphia, March 24, 1860. He received a common school education, and began his business career in clerical work. He is also assistant secretary of the Alliance Insurance Company of Philadelphia.

WRIGHT, WALTER, CHANNING, life insurance consulting actuary, was born at Boston, Mass., August 24, 1846, and is the son of the late Elizur Wright, the distinguished mathematician and actuary. Clerk in the Massachusetts State Insurance Department, of which his father was commissioner, 1859-1866. He was actuary of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, 1866-1900, and consulting actuary from 1900 to date. Mr. Wright is a fellow of the American Statistical Association, and a charter member of the Actuarial Society of America; also a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the American Mathematical Society.

WRIGHT, WILLIAM A., comptroller-general and insurance commissioner of Georgia, is a native of Louisville in that State, where he was born January 19, 1844. On the impeachment and removal of Comptroller-General Goldsmith in 1879, Mr. Wright was appointed to fill the vacancy. He was elected to fill a full term in 1880, and since then has been biennially re-elected by the people.

WYMAN, WILLIAM D., vice-president and treasurer of the Berkshire Life Insurance Company, was born at Hillsboro Bridge, N. H., April 24, 1859. His first occupation was that of a school teacher. In December, 1883, he began his life insurance career as a solicitor at Chicago for the Massachusetts Mutual Life. June 1, 1885, he was appointed one of the general agents of the company at Chicago. April 22, 1889, he was appointed Illinois state manager for the Berkshire Life Insurance Company and on October 31, 1908, was elected to his present position with the company. He was the president in 1892 and 1897 of the Chicago Life Underwriters' Association, and of the National Association of Life Underwriters for 1901-1902.

WYMAN, WILLIAM HENRY, general agent of the *Ætna* Insurance Company, Omaha, Neb., was born at Canton, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., July 21, 1831, and was educated in the common schools and also had a term at the Beloit and Milton academies Wisconsin, but his principal education was received in the printing offices, where he spent much of his time during early boyhood. In the insurance business he first engaged as a junior clerk at the Cincinnati office of the Protection Insurance Company of Hartford. On the failure of the Protection he entered the office of the *Ætna* at Cincinnati, on September 15, 1854, and after a year of travel through the south and west as special agent, he went to Madison, Wis., as State agent for the *Ætna* until 1869. He established a local agency at Milwaukee, from which place he was called at the expiration of a year, to Cincinnati, to act as assistant general agent for the *Ætna*, and removed to Omaha in 1891 as general agent for the same company. He has taken great interest in historical matters relating to the Northwest, and also compiled a book on the subject (a Bibliography of the Bacon-Shakespeare Literature), and published other Shakespearean matters in the magazines.

WYOMING, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1877-1910. In Wyoming the first insurance legislation by act of December 13, 1877, placed the duties of supervision with the Territorial auditor. The succession of auditors was:

James France,	December 13, 1877—January 4, 1880
J. H. Nason,	January 4, 1880—March 31, 1882
Jesse Knight,	April 1, 1882—March 31, 1884

Under a law approved March 6, 1884, the office of insurance commissioner was established, and J. B. Adams was insurance commissioner from April 1, 1884, to March 31, 1888. Under the law of March 8, 1888, the office of insurance commissioner was discontinued, and the auditor was made *ex officio* insurance commissioner. The officials under this law have been:

M. N. Grant,	March 8, 1888—November 8, 1890
Charles W. Burdick,	November 9, 1890—January 7, 1895
William O. Owen,	January 7, 1895—January 7, 1899
Leroy Grant,	January 7, 1899—

Mr. Grant is the present incumbent in the office.

WYPER, JAMES, manager of the Pacific coast department of the London & Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, and the Orient Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., was born in Dumfries, Scotland, January 26, 1864. He was educated in the public and high schools of Liverpool, and for a time was employed as a hardware salesman in New Zealand. He entered the New York office of the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company in April, 1888, and filled, at various times, all positions in the underwriting department, up to chief clerk. In January, 1896, he was appointed special agent for New York State, and entered the service of the Union of London as special agent for large cities in the West, April, 1897. He was appointed agency manager for the western department of Hall & Henshaw Companies, in April, 1899, and October 1, 1900, was appointed secretary of the Orient Insurance Company. On the removal of the underwriting department of the London & Lancashire to Hartford in December, 1905, he was appointed agency secretary of that company. In August, 1906, he was transferred to the Pacific coast as manager for the two companies.

Y

YATES, MORTIMER B., member of the general agency firm of Hughs & Yates, Atlanta, Ga., was born in Leeds, England, in 1866, and educated at Halifax, England, coming to America at the age of twenty. He was engaged in the local agency business for several years in Texas, afterwards becoming special agent of the German of Freeport for Texas and Arkansas, resigning to become special agent of the Imperial of London for Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma and Indian Territory, under the southern department. When the Imperial retired from the United States, Mr. Yates gave his active attention for three years to the oil business in the Beaumont district, where he was already largely interested. When the Atlanta-Birmingham Fire Insurance Company was organized, he became home office special agent, having jurisdiction over the company's business in all the large cities. He resigned October 1, 1906, to form a general agency partnership with Robt. N. Hughs, under the firm name of Hughs & Yates, and they are now general agents for the Southern States for the Jefferson Fire, New Brunswick Fire, Union of Philadelphia, Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania, and the Peoples National of Philadelphia.

YEREANCE, JAMES, New York metropolitan manager of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, is a native of the city of New York, where he was born January 17, 1844. He was educated in the public schools and the male normal college. Before entering the life insurance business in 1892, Mr. Yereance was for thirty-three years one of the most widely-known fire underwriters of the metropolis. From 1859 to 1867 he was clerk and assistant secretary of the Greenwich Insurance Company; from 1867 to 1871 secretary of the Astor Fire of New York; from 1871 to 1879 secretary and president of the Safeguard Fire of New York; from 1879 to 1887 manager of the New York department and special agent for the United States of the London and Lancashire of Liverpool, and from 1887 to 1892 president of the Alliance Insurance Association of New York, which retired from business in 1892. He then accepted the important offer of the Equitable Life. Mr. Yereance is an elder in the Presbyterian Church and a Sunday-school superintendent, and for some years has been one of the directors of the New York Port Society and American Sabbath Union. He was elected president of the Life Underwriters' Association of New York in 1897. He is also a member of the Lawyers' Club and Republican Club, was president of the Presbyterian Union, is the

secretary and treasurer of the trustees of the Presbytery of New York, is a member of the Republican County Committee of New York, and was for five years a transfer tax appraiser of the state of New York.

YOUNG, JAMES R., insurance commissioner of North Carolina, was born in Granville county, N. C., February 17, 1853. He attended the Hampden-Sidney College in Virginia, and for a time was engaged in the drug business. He was clerk of the Superior Court of Vance county, N. C., for ten years, and has done a general insurance business for twenty-five years, and was general agent for the Netherlands Life Insurance Company. He is a prominent member of the Democratic party, being chairman of the executive committee of the Congressional District and a member of the State committee. When the insurance department of North Carolina was established in 1899 he was elected commissioner by the legislature. He has made a success of the new department, and in 1901 was re-elected unanimously for a term of four years, and has been commissioner ever since. In 1907 the office was made an elective state office and at the general election he was elected to serve until 1915.



